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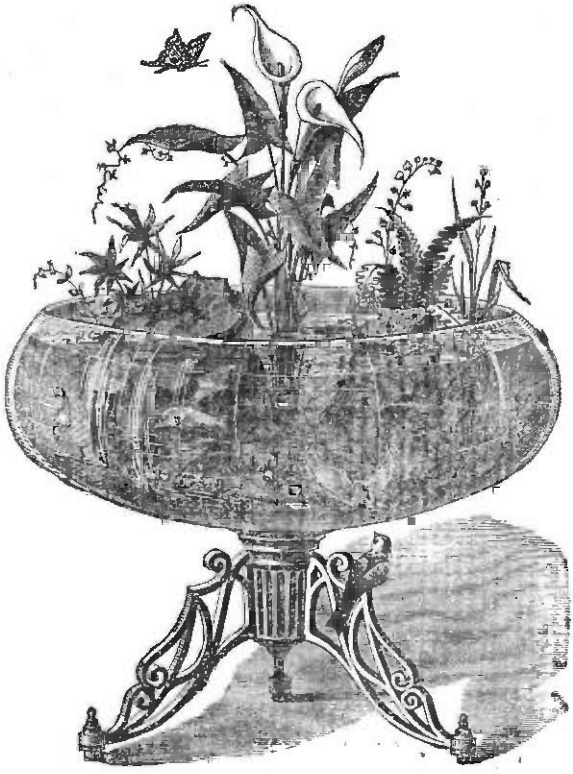
PORTRAIT ALBUM

OF

WEBSTER AND HAMILTON COUNTIES, IOWA.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN WEBSTER AND HAMILTON COUNTIES, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS AND LEADING FAMILIES.

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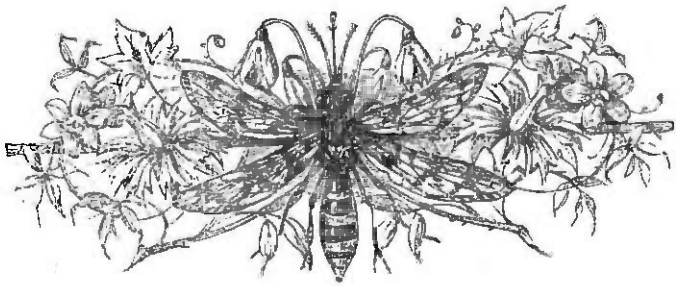
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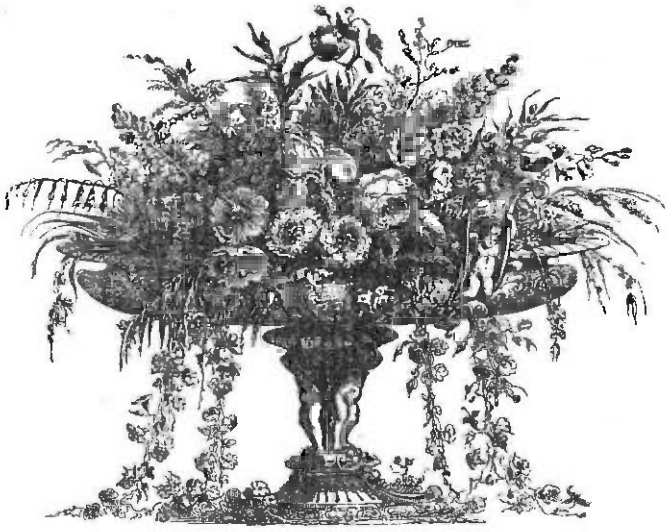
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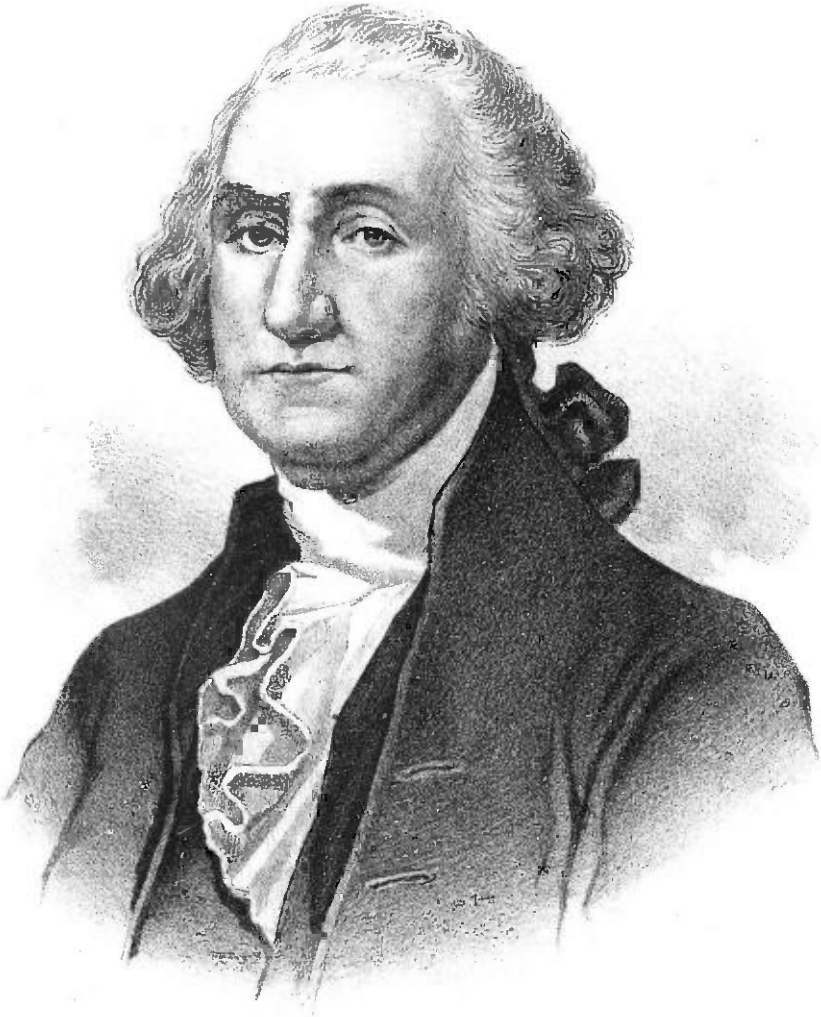


PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.





G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was tn be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

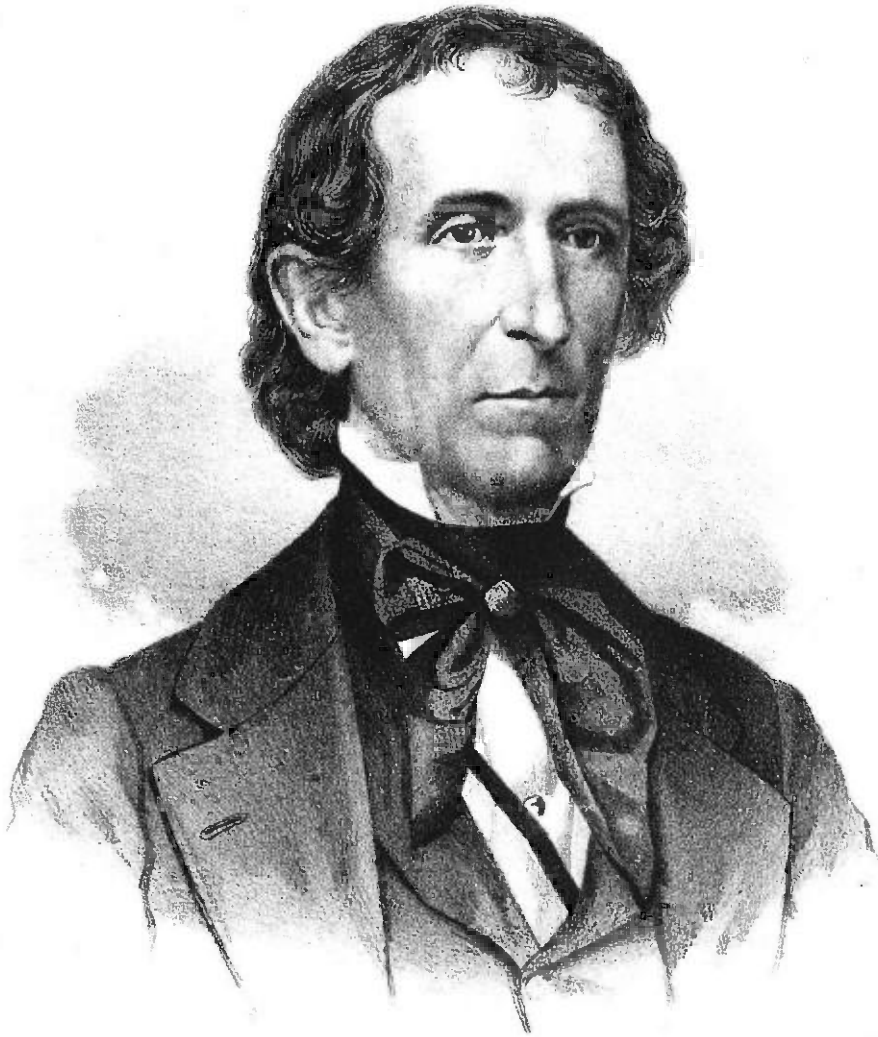
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James K. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States. 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend & ever

A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

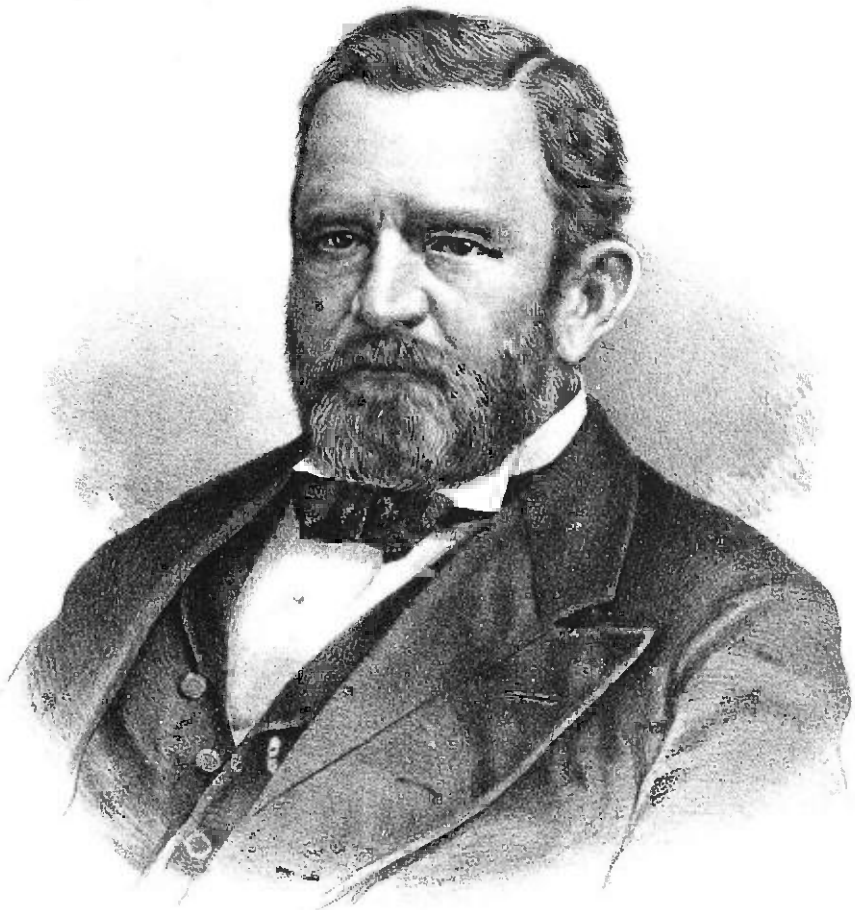
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

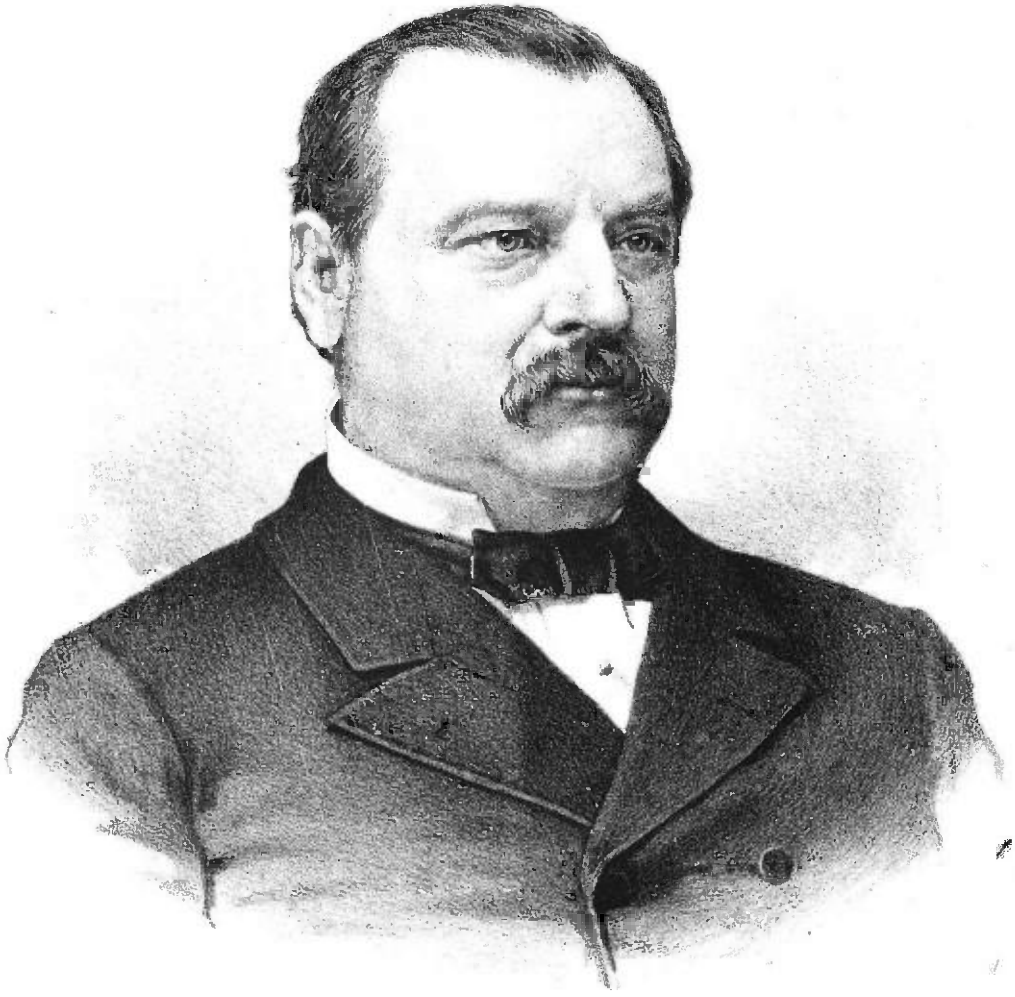
mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent espe cially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

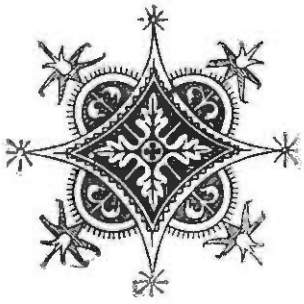
The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

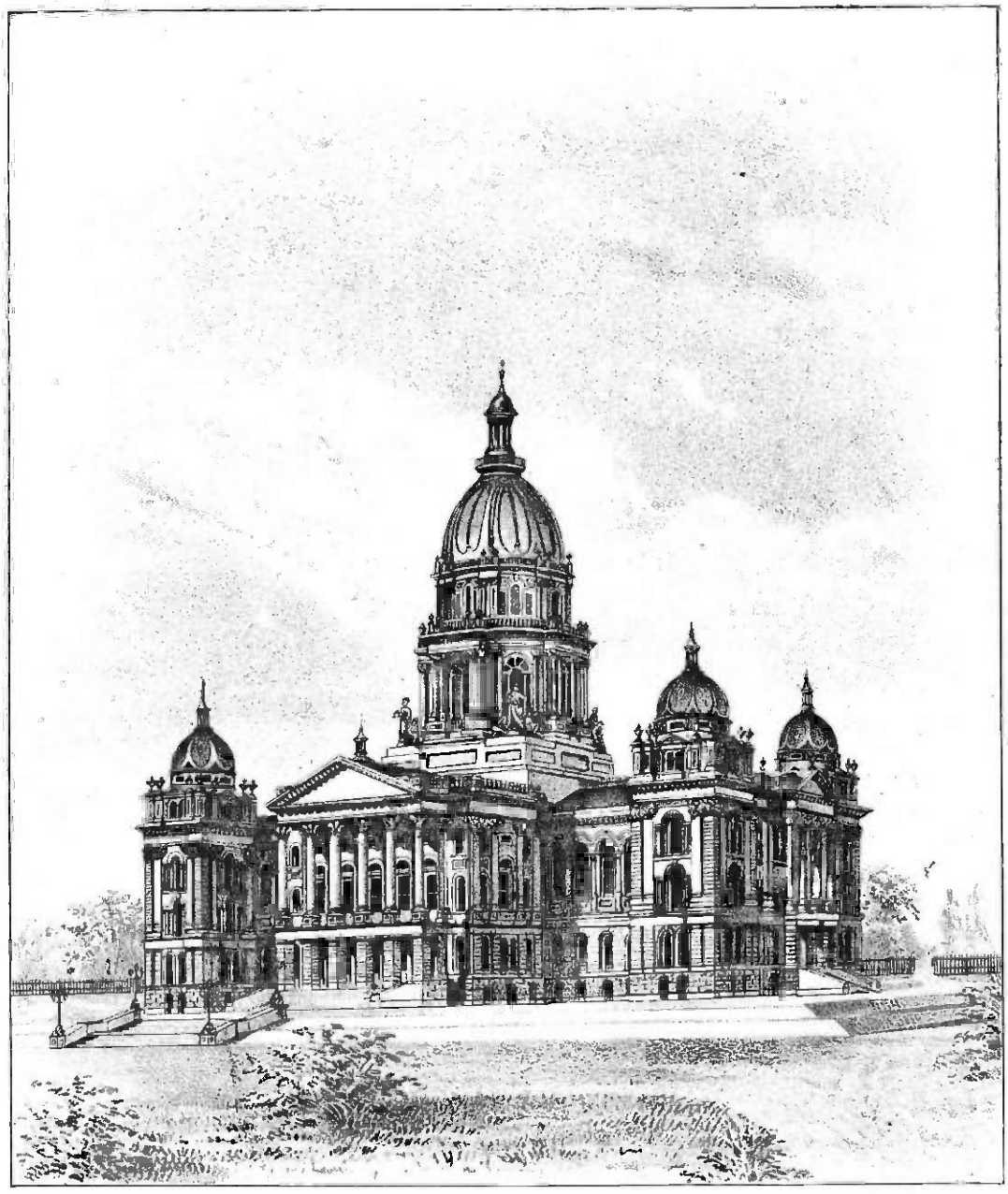

UNIO



HISTORY OF IOWA.







IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES

History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.

THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels between the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were doing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846–'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, buttercakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid himin "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarelly, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for $11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties — St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory" —carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

Ths first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa. But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention, was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to $250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude: there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen, —was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858–'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to $250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of $800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only $300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidental contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Perszcel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake, George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about $3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of $2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859–'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that $282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of $5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is $8,000, besides $128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of $258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost $88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and uly 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1, following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was $55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872–'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833–'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834–'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846–'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at $1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838	22,589	1859	638,775
1840	43,115	1860	674,913
1844	75,152	1863	701,732
1846	97,588	1865	750.699
1847	116,651	1867	902 040
1849	152,988	1869	1,040,819
1850	191,982	1870	1,191,727
1851	204,774	1873	1,251,333
1852	230,713	1875	1 366,000
1854	326,013	1880	1,624 463
1856	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol	$2,500,000	Institutions for the Insane	$1,149,000
State University	400,000	Orphans' Home	62,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm	300,000	Penitentiaries	408.000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School	50,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	225,000	Reform School	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding $100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to $2,592,222, and the floating debt, $153,456; total, $2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of 43° 30′ to that of 40° 36′, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	Inoceramus Bed	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook Beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
Lower Silurian	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the northwestern portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair	.....	984	3,982	11,199
Adams	.....	1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon	.....	454	1,212	7,448
Benton	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk	135	8,244	21,706	23 913
Boone	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer	.....	4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan	517	7,966	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista	.....	57	1,585	7,537
Butler	.....	3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun	.....	147	1,602	5 595
Carroll	.....	281	2,451	12,351
Cass	.....	1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar	3,941	12,949	19,731	18 937
Cerro Gordo	.....	940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee	.....	58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw	.....	4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay	.....	52	1,523	4,248
Clayton	3,873	20,728	27.771	26,829
Clinton	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford	.....	383	2,530	12,413
Dallas	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis	7,264	13,764	15.565	16,468
Decatur	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson	.....	180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett	.....	105	1,392	1,550
Fayette	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd	.....	3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin	.....	1,309	4,738	10.248
Fremont	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,053
Greene	.....	1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy	.....	793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie	.....	3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton	.....	1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock	.....	179	999	3,453
Hardin	.....	5,440	13,684	17,868
Harrison	.....	3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard	.....	3,168	6,282	10.837
Humboldt	.....	332	2,596	6,341
Ida	.....	43	226	4,382
Iowa	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	4,472	17,573	24,893	25,429
Jones	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk	4,822	13,271	19 434	21,259
Kossuth	.....	416	3.351	6,179
Lee	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn	5,444	18,917	28.852	37,235
Louisa	4,939	10,370	2,877	13,146
Lucas	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon	.....	.....	221	1,968
Madison	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska	5 989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion	5,482	16 813	24,436	25,111
Marshall	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills	....	4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell	.....	3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona	.....	832	3,654	9,055
Monroe	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery	.....	1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien	.....	8	715	4,155
Osceola	.....	.....	.....	2,219
Page	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto	.....	132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth	.....	148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas	.....	103	1,446	3,713
Polk	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold	.....	2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac	.....	246	1,411	8,774
Scott	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby	.....	818	2,549	12,696
Sioux	.....	10	570	5,426
Story	.....	4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union	.....	2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington	4,957	14,235	18.952	20,375
Wayne	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster	.....	2,504	10,484	15.950
Winnebago	.....	168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury	.....	1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth	.....	756	2,892	7,953
Wright	.....	653	2,392	5,062
Total	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838–'41; John Chamber, 1841–'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839–'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841–'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843–'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840–'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843–'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839–'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice. 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838–'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–'40; M. Bainridge, 1840–'41; J. W. Parker, 1841–'42; John D. Elbert, 1842–'43; Thomas Cox,

1843–'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838–'39; Edward Johnson, 1839–'40; Thomas Cox, 1840–'31; Warner Lewis, 1841–'42; James M. Morgan, 1842–'43; James P. Carleton, 1843–'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845–'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors. — Ansel Briggs, 1846–'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850–'54; James W. Grimes, 1854–'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–'64; William M. Stone, 1864–'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868–'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877–'78; John H. Gear, 1878–'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882–'86; William Larrabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858–'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–'62; John R. Needham, 1862–'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–'68; John Scott, 1868–'70; M. M. Walden, 1870–'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872–'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874–'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882–'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846–'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–'50; George W. McCleary, 1850–'56; Elijah Sells, 1856–'63; James Wright, 1863–'67; Ed. Wright, 1867–'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873–'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879–'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846–'50; William Pattee, 1850–'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854–'55; John Pattee, 1855–'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–'65; John A. Elliott, 1865–'71; John Russell, 1871–'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875–'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882–'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885–'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846–'50; Israel Kister, 1850–'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852–'59; John W. Jones, 1859–'63; William H. Holmes, 1863–'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–'73; William Christy, 1873–'77; George W. Bemis, 1877–'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881–'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals. — David C. Cloud, 1853–'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860–'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865–'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866–'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867–'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872–'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877–'81; Smith McPherson, 1881–'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–'55; George W. McCleary, 1855–'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861–'77; John H. Looby, 1877–'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878–'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855–'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857–'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859–'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862–'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863–'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867–'71; Aaron Brown, 1871–'75; David Secor, 1875–'79; J. K. Powers, 1879–'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847–'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848–'54; James D. Eads, 1854–'57, Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–'58; Oran Faville, 1864–'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867–'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868–'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872–'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876–'82; John W. Akers, 1882–'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849–'51; William H. Merritt, 1851–'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853–'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855–'57; John Teesdale, 1857–'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861–'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869–'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871–'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873–'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879–'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855–'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858–'67; James S. Carter, 1867–'71; J. J. Smart, 1871–'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875–'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879–'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859–'63; Oran Faville, 1863–'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846–'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Maturn L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846–'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848–'50; George Temple, 1850–'52; James Grant, 1852–'54; Reuben Noble, 1854–'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856–'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857–'59; John Edwards, 1859–'61; Rush Clark, 1861–'63; Jacob Butler, 1863–'65; Ed. Wright, 1865–'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869–'71; James Wilson, 1871–'73; John H. Geer, 1873–'77; John Y. Stone, 1877–'79; Lore Alford, 1880–'81; G. R. Struble, 1882–'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847–'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848–'49; Joseph Williams, 1849–'55; George G. Wright, 1855–'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860–'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862–'64; George G. Wright, 1864–'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866–'68; John F. Dillon, 1868–'70; Chester C. Cole, 1870–'71; James G. Day, 1871–'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872–'74; W. E. Miller, 1874–'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876–'77; James G. Day, 1877–'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878–'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879–'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880–'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847–'54; George Greene, 1847–'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854–'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855–'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856–'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860–'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864–'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864–'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848–'55; George W. Jones, 1848–'59; James Harlan, 1855–'65; James W. Grimes, 1859–'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867–'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871–'77; William B. Allison, 1873–'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877–'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879–'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander · Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

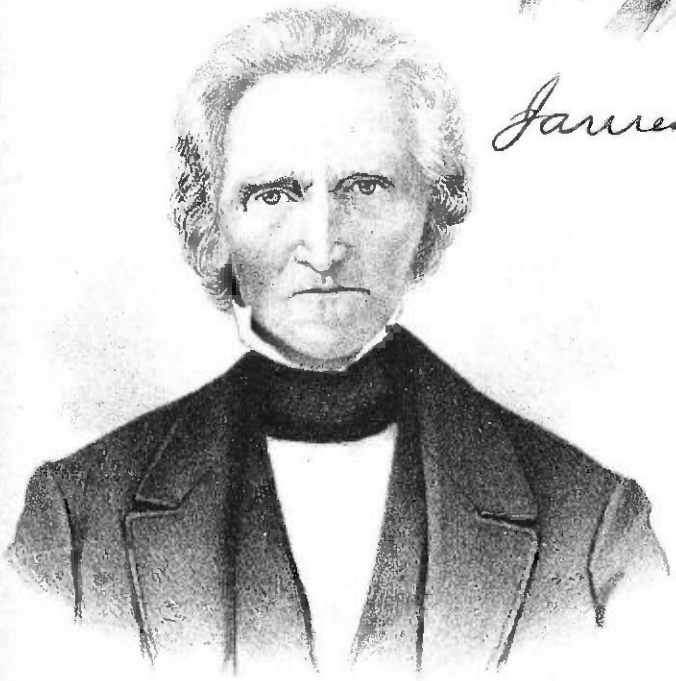
Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.

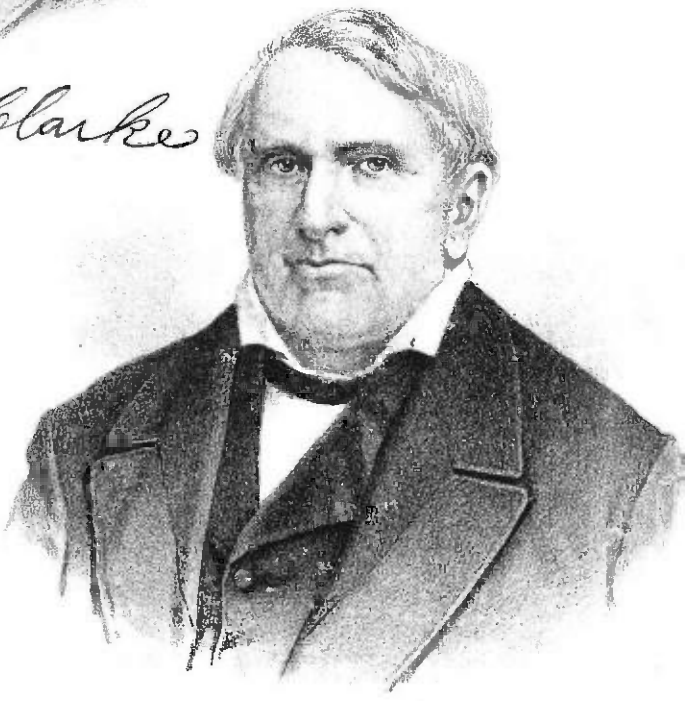
Governors of Iowa.


OUR
LIBERTIES
WE PRIZE
AND OUR
RIGHTS WE
WILL MAINTAIN



James Clarke





D. W. Kelley

J. Lee Chambers

ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susannah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter, who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797 he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.

JAMES CLARKE.

THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the Burlington *Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, atwhich Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington *Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Israel Bragg

ANSEL BRIGGS.

THE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education, improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.

THIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The Burlington *Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.



James Robinson

JAMES W. GRIMES.

THE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburgh, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention: 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 60¢ volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and $1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. P. Lowe.

RALPH P. LOWE.

THE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel A. Mudd

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had removed from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

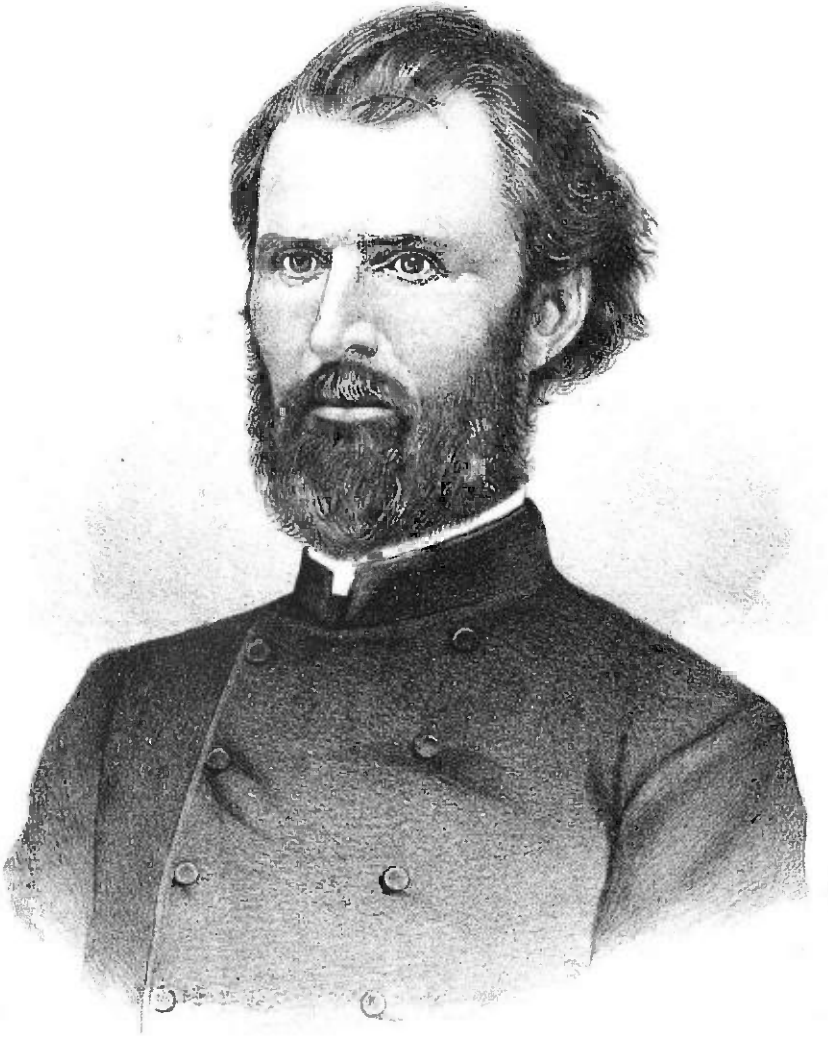
In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio,



A. M. Stone

WILLIAM M. STONE.

THE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization. He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

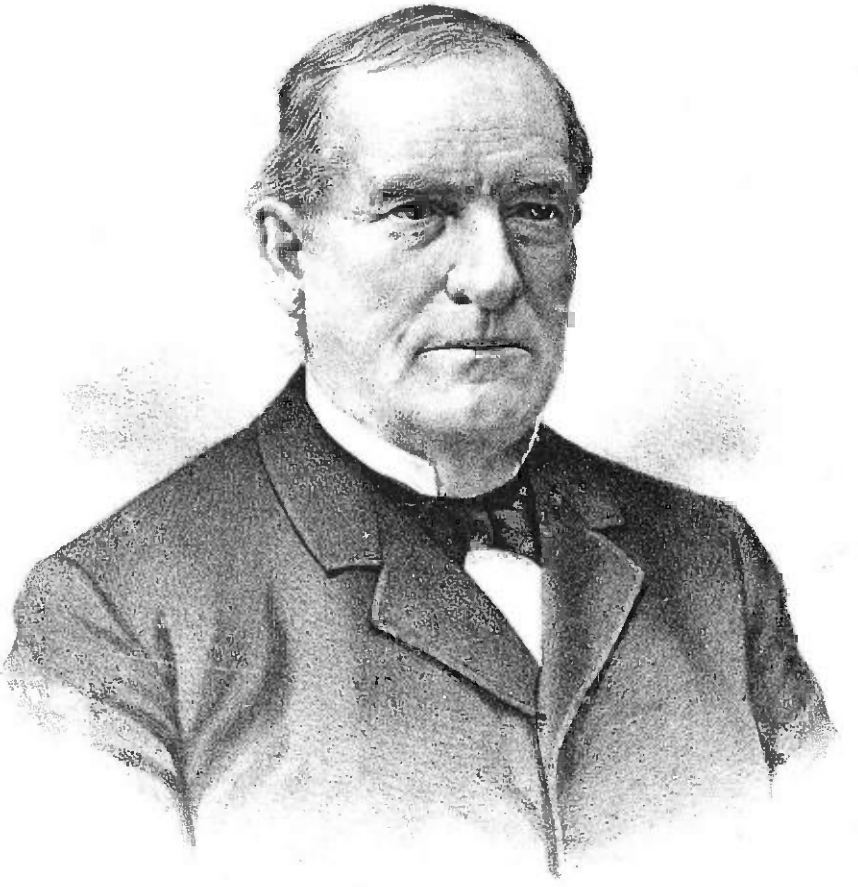
On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloaet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.



Leland Powers

SAMUEL MERRILL.

COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.



O. O. Carpenter

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 24th of November, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men, who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country," where they hoped to be able to purchase lands. After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in northwestern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location a hundred years ago was far from any other settlement. Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away. The place where these young Bay State men bought lands and settled was known for years as the "Nine Partners' Settlement." Here these hardy pioneers maintained their families and hewed themselves farms out of the wilderness, established schools, churches and homes, with all the indices of civilized and Christian life. Aaron Thayer, the maternal grandfather of our subject, moved to this settlement some years later from Medway, Massachusetts.

Governor Carpenter attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving the institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. The city then had twelve hundred inhabitants. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, then just beginning to be regarded as one of the El Doradoes of the Hawkeye State. He found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, in Minnesota. Here he settled and soon found employment

with a Government surveyor, and for two years was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the land office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short, a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as Brevet-Colonel.

Governor Carpenter was elected surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at DesMoines. He was elected register of the State land office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of the State in 1871, and re-elected two years later, making an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered on the 11th of January, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the Agricultural College, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories. On this point he said:

"To bring the manufactured articles required by our people and the products of their industry nearer together, in my judgment, is of paramount importance. That the producer would be materially benefitted if the wagon, reaper, plow and cultivator with which he plies his industrial enterprises, and the cloth he wears, were manufactured at his market town, whither he could carry his surplus products and exchange them for these necessities, saving cost of transportation long distances both ways, is a proposition so self-evident that it needs no support by argument. But while the general Government may, as an incident of its power to collect revenue and the necessities of the treasury, be able to discriminate so as to encourage such industries as are compatible with our habits, climate and resources, and wisely exercise such discrimination, a State having no such authority, it may be asked, how can legislation aid us in this particular? It is answered, if we can do nothing more, it is possible, through our board of immigration, to call attention to our manufacturing resources. The fact that Iowa is supplied with coal mines developing veins from six to eleven feet in thickness, which invite new industries to their vicinity, with lead mines, in which new lodes are daily discovered, with black walnut and other woods for manufacturing purposes, with inexhaustible gypsum beds, with limestone quarries of every variety, with clays for the production of all kinds of brick and pottery, and with other resources inviting skill and capital so numerous as to forbid, now and here, the mention, might all be set forth in a pamphlet, which, distributed by the board of immigration, could not fail to attract attention and produce results."

Other questions were discussed with marked ability in this inaugural address, and in his second, delivered two years later, he thus speaks of the duty of the wise legislator:

"He will not only heed the voice of the farm-producer, whose chief concern is to increase returns upon his surplus products, but

with a statesmanship looking beyond to-day and to the greater questions of to-morrow, taking knowledge of the past in other and older States, he will, while building wisely for labor that owns farms, build with equal wisdom for labor that owns only lands—the men who do not look for greater profits, but for bread; who care less to keep the tax collector than the wolf from their doors. Unless we build wisely for these as well as others, in less than two decades from now there will be formidable conventions of this great and increasing class demanding, by resolution and political action, such legislation as will fix their hours of daily work and the price per day for husking corn. I say these things with the more directness and with the greater boldness because, for myself, I own no dollar of property but what is in a farm, and my heart never throbs but in sympathy with the toiling millions of my countrymen.

"And here is the gist of my argument: What we need and must have for the producer, for the laborer, for the middlemen and for the State is a greater diversification of industry. We need this not only to employ surplus labor and to furnish a market for home products, but we need it also to build up here local marts of trade and manufactures, instead of pouring all our accumulations into the lap of great central cities, a folly which has now proved the ruin of more than one nation gone to decay. An eminent English agriculturist wrote but a short time since: 'It is precisely because British farmers have their customers, the British manufacturers, almost at their doors, and that other corn producing countries have not such manufacturers, that British agriculture is rich and thriving.' It is said by historians, that the act for which the first Napoleon will be best known one hundred years from now is the fact that he encouraged the introduction and naturalization of beet-sugar culture as a new industry of the French people."

In June, 1873, Governor Carpenter delivered a long and masterly address before the Patrons of Husbandry of Iowa. It was full of happy suggestions like the following:

"In order to increase in knowledge as we ought we must make the most of time, and to this end we must improve our machinery, improve our stock and cheapen our processes of transportation. One important feature in this transportation problem I have passed over, and that is a wise condensation of marketable commodities. To-day our canned fruits, tomatoes and sweet corn, bottled pickles, dried beef and many of our sugar-cured hams are brought from an eastern market. We go from our rich soils to States where it is necessary to use from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of fertilizers to an acre of ground to buy luxuries which grow here on natural soil. The Grange must teach a wisdom which will doom such nonsense. The Grange must teach, also, that the prodigality of the rich does not conduce to the benefit of the poor. It is often said if the rich squander money, somebody gets it, it is distributed and does somebody good. This is not true. Suppose a rich man should hire labor to raise corn and then gratify his caprice by burning the corn; somebody would probably go hungry for this profligacy, notwithstanding money may have been distributed to pay the labor required to raise the corn. This principle holds good in respect to all capital squandered in gratification of vanity and passion."

At the expiration of his second term as Governor, Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his knowledge of the design to do so, second Comptroller of the United States treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to

take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ. In 1878 Mr. Carpenter received the nomination of his party as the representative of his district in the Congress of the United States. The voice of the convention was emphatically sustained by the people in the election of that year. He was again the choice of the people for Congress in 1880, and was again elected. His congressional career was marked by the same wise, prudent and judicious course that is ever characteristic of the man. He retired from Congress March, 1883, and in the fall of that year was elected to the Iowa Legislature, and served during the 20th session of the Iowa General Assembly, as chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Governor Carpenter has done much toward improving a farm, and has been connected with other enterprises, but it is doubtful if he regards himself as a brilliant success in accumulating money, and having devoted his whole time to the duties of such offices as he has held from time to time, he has had but little opportunity to either originate or manage private material enterprises.

He has been a Republican since the party was organized; is orthodox in his religious views, but regards himself as liberal in such views. He is a member of the Library Association of Fort Dodge and Des Moines.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children of their own, but a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder, has lived with them from childhood.

Governor Carpenter has led a pure, true and upright life. Of the many men who served as he did in the commissary department, some managed to save tens of thousands of dollars out of a salary of two thousand or three thousand dollars per annum. Men who "made something out of the army" are known to every reader of mature years. Governor Carpenter came out about as poor as he entered the army. While in it he was associated with men like Generals Dodge, Logan, Noyes and Thomas, and enjoyed their fullest confidence, and he retains the warm friendship of all of them who are yet living.

He has always been a diligent and careful reader and student. It is doubtful if he ever sat down to seriously consider the subject of money making, but, on the contrary, has always been ready to divide his last dollar with the destitute.

In concluding this sketch, it may not be improper to state that when Governor Carpenter first reached Fort Dodge he had but a single half-dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter's circumstances were so desperate that he at once offered his services to the gentleman. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady employment if he were found competent.

The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out, it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning, and continued it until the contract was completed. The next winter he taught the first school in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured.



L. G. Arnold

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD.

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor. He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared a a farmer. When he was eight years of ag the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



Jno H Ewen

JOHN H. GEAR.

THE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. P. Sherman

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

THE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighboring town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children —Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

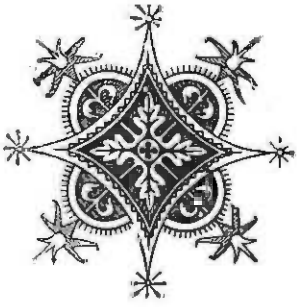
Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.


RECORD OF
HAMILTON COUNTY.



HAMILTON COUNTY.

HON. JOHN L. KAMRAR, attorney at law, Webster City, was born on a farm in Union County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1842, the third son of John and Mary (McGill) Kamrar, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch ancestry. His youth was spent on the farm in his native State. At the age of fifteen years he removed with his father's family to a farm in Stephenson County, Illinois, where he made his home until 1864. His education was obtained in the common schools, the academy at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the high school at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, where he graduated in 1863, and soon thereafter was employed as principal of the schools at Savanna, Illinois, which position he resigned in the fall of 1864, and enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers; was afterward elected and commissioned Lieutenant of his company. The headquarters of his regiment were at Springfield, Illinois, and the companies were scattered about the State on provost duty until the close of the war, so that they saw no active service and endured none of the hardships incident to the soldier's life. October 5, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Sabin, of Stephenson County, Illinois, the third daughter of Ralph and Amanda (Die) Sabin. Mrs. Kamrar was a farmer's daughter. She was educated in the common schools, at the Freeport High School, and at the Ladies' Seminary in Mt. Carroll, Illinois. She taught school at Savanna, Illinois, and other places during her girlhood. After their marriage they settled on a farm near their parents in Loran Township, Stephenson County, Illinois, where they remained until the spring of 1869, when they came to Webster City, Iowa, where he engaged in manufacturing and in the sale of agricultural implements in a small way. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Judge D. D. Miracle in the real estate and abstract business, devoting most of his time to the study of law, having previously read Blackstone. He was admitted to the bar in Hamilton County, Iowa, November, 1872, by his honor Judge D. D. Chase, and soon became one of the hard-working, fighting lawyers, which reputation he still sustains. The firm of Miracle & Kamrar continued successfully until January, 1880, when the senior member took his seat as Judge of the Circuit Court, to which office he had been elected the

fall before. Mr. Kamrar succeeded to the business of the firm of Miracle & Kamrar, and now ranks among the leading lawyers of northwestern Iowa. During the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad through Hamilton County, Mr. Kamrar did a large amount of work for the company. While he has never been a salaried attorney for the company, he is still employed by them in their local contested business. The town of Kamrar was named in his honor by Mr. Marvin Hughitt, who was then the general manager of the company. Mr. Kamrar is an uncompromising Republican, although he was raised under Democratic influences, his father being a member of that party, and supported Douglas in 1860. Unsolicited by Mr. Kamrar, he was elected mayor of Webster City, Iowa, in 1879, and in 1881 he was elected State Senator without opposition, serving in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He took an active part in favor of the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor law. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176, Hope Chapter, No. 88, Triune Commandery, No. 41, and the Grand Consistory of Iowa, 33°, A. & A. R. Senator and Mrs. Kamrar are the parents of five children—Harris S., Russell H., Eva F., Carrie A. and John R. Mr. Kamrar gives Judge Miracle the credit of persuading him to renew the study of the law, the greatest kindness ever done him by his fellow man.



H. H. SMITH is proprietor of the Clydesdale Stock Farm which is located in Fremont Township, two and a half miles northwest of Webster City. This farm contains 240 acres of good land, well located and is one of the best stock farms in the county. Mr. Smith makes a specialty of raising draft horses, and has on his farm some of the finest animals in the State. Mr. Smith was born in Chautauqua County, New York, August 11, 1845, a son of J. T. and Hannah (Hill) Smith, being the third of seven sons. When he was twenty years old he went to Huron County, Ohio, and lived in Bellville three years, and in September, 1869, came to Hamilton County. In 1871 he went to Independence, Iowa, and in 1873 went to DeKalb County, Illinois, where he lived two years, and in 1875 returned to Hamilton County and located on the farm where he has since lived. Mr. Smith was married January 22, 1870, to Miss Mary Mattice, a daughter of P. W. Mattice, a prominent citizen of this county. They have five children—Fred H., D. E., Hattie, W. H. and Ernest Eugene. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a fair and honorable business man, an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and one of the substantial and successful agriculturists and stockmen of Fremont Township.





ALFRED KEPLER, Clear Lake Township, was born in Summit County, Ohio, April 20, 1838, a son of George and Catherine (Marsh) Kepler. He was reared in his native county and was given good educational advantages. He was married, when but twenty-one years of age, to Susan Millinger, and soon after moved to Steuben County, Indiana, where he lived four years. In the meantime the war of the Rebellion was in progress and Mr. Kepler was drafted a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry and was in a camp at Cleveland, Ohio, about seven

weeks, when on account of the ill health of his wife he procured a substitute, paying him $225. He returned home and soon after removed to DeKalb County, Indiana, where his wife died. October, 1868, he started for Iowa and landed in Hamilton County the 12th of the month. He first located in Webster Township, and subsequently bought land in Clear Lake Township, on which he located in 1871. He has 158 acres of valuable land, the town site of Stanhope being on a part of his land. He is an influential citizen of the township and has served as a member of the school board and as road supervisor. He was married in March, 1864, to Eliza Dirrim, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, a daughter of Isaac and Eleanor Dirrim. Mr. and Mrs. Kepler have seven children—Isaac G., Ida Ella, Edward, William B., Jay, Alta May and Lizzie Dell. Mr. and Mrs. Kepler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MORRIS SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, Freedom Township, was born in Ancram, Columbia County, New York, September 28, 1811, a son of Morris and Anna (Dennis) Smith. In 1825 the family moved to Onondaga County, where the father died in 1842, and in 1843 he removed with his mother and family to Racine, now Kenosha County, Wisconsin, and entered a tract of government land and improved a farm. His mother died in Wisconsin at the age of sixty-four years. He made that State his home until 1869, and in the meantime went to Chicago, where he was superintendent of a brick yard three years, but at the same time his family lived on the farm in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1870 he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought 160 acres of unimproved land, which he has improved and now has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Smith was married February 19, 1851, to Eunice K. Button. Their only child, Anna E., died in infancy. Mrs. Smith died December 12, 1853. September 19, 1866, Mr. Smith married Lorinda VanKirk, a native of New York, daughter of John and Ruth (Putnam) VanKirk, who were of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children, two of whom are living—William G. and Mary E. Lulu Belle died in infancy. In politics Mr. Smith affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

GEORGE HATHWAY, one of the well-known citizens of Webster City, was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, in 1821, a son of Wilson Hathway, whose ancestry in this country dates back 200 years. Wilson Hathway was twice married and had a family of fourteen children, twelve by the first and two by the second marriage. George was the third of the family, his mother being Clarissa Etheridge, daughter of Captain Etheridge, a sea captain, who died of yellow fever in the South. When George was eight years old his parents moved to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and there he was reared. He was married May 1, 1844, to Calista Thompson, of Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Lydia (Brown) Thompson. They have two sons: George D. and G. E. One son, Albert F., was a soldier in the civil war and died in Massachusetts after his return home. In 1872 Mr. Hathway came to Iowa and has since lived in Webster City, where he has

done much to advance its growth. He has served in several positions of trust, among others being that of trustee and assessor of the township and councilman of the city. He was in politics first a Free-Soiler, and later a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Universalist church, a strictly moral man and a firm believer in the principles of prohibition. A brother of Mr. Hathway, A. N. Hathway, was one of the pioneers of Hamilton County. He was born in 1832, and in 1856 came to this county. He took an active part in the Spirit Lake expedition. He returned to Massachusetts in 1860 and enlisted in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and after participating in the battles at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. He was a faithful soldier and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

D. H. HELLEN, real estate and loan broker, Webster City, Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Uniontown, May 16, 1822, the youngest son of Benjamin and Drusilla (Hook) Hellen. His father was a native of Calvert County, Maryland, a son of William and Dorcas (Johnson) Hellen. His mother was a sister of Governor Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland, and a cousin of John Quincy Adams' wife (who was a Johnson). Benjamin Hellen was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by his uncle, Benjamin Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland, living with him until eighteen years of age, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he married Drusilla, daughter of Peter Hook, who was of French descent. He subsequently moved to Morgantown, Virginia, and engaged in boating on the Ohio River, and trading with the Indians on the Upper Mississippi River. He afterward moved to Marietta, Ohio, and a few years later returned to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his days. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, his wife dying when sixty-four years of age. They reared a family of fourteen children, five of whom are living. The youth of our subject was spent in attending school and in the mercantile business, remaining with his parents until his majority. In 1849, in company with another young man, he started on horseback for the Pacific Coast, making the journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento City in ninety days. After mining a short time they returned home via the Isthmus of Panama. After his return he engaged in merchandising in his native State, living for a time at Latrobe and later at Pittsburg. He was married July 3, 1853, to Malinda George, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John George, who was of English descent. After his marriage he moved to Uniontown, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1856, when he emigrated to Iowa, and located in what was then Webster, now Hamilton County. He settled on a farm of 730 acres of land, which he had previously purchased, and made it his home eighteen years, improving a quarter section. In 1873 he moved to Webster City, and for six years carried on an agricultural implement and hardware business. He has been engaged in his present business since 1881. Mr. Hellen is one of the substantial business men of Webster City. Enterprising and progressive, he is active in promoting all projects of public benefit. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M., having been a member of the Masonic fraternity forty years. In politics he was first a Whig

then a Republican, and now votes independent of party ties. Of his family of seven children six are living—Benjamin H., Charles D., Isabella, Walter H., and William. Hallie died in 1880, aged fourteen years.

J. M. BLAKE is the only member of the bar of Hamilton County, residing at Jewell, where he located in 1886, succeeding W. T. Frazier, now of Salina, Kansas. Mr. Blake is a native of Iowa, born in Louisa County, in March, 1857, a son of J. M. Blake, Sr., who came with his family to Hamilton County in 1865, and now lives in Webster Township. He was given good educational advantages, and for two years was a student at the Eastern Iowa Normal School, at Columbus Junction. He began the study of law in 1882, with F. Q. Lee, of Webster City, and was admitted to the bar at the February term of court, 1884. He then practiced with Mr. Lee about a year, and then went to Stratford, and a year later located in Jewell. He is a close student of his profession, and although but a young man has already attained prominence, and is held in high estimation both by his brethren in the profession of Hamilton County, and as a citizen. In politics Mr. Blake is an adherent of the Democratic party.

EZRA BICKFORD, Cass Township, is one of the enterprising farmers of the township, where he has lived since 1864. He was born in Chautauqua County, New York, June 27, 1855, a son of Leander and Philinda (Smith) Bickford. His father was a prominent citizen of his county, and served as sheriff two terms. Ezra was reared a farmer, remaining home until manhood, and was given good educational advantages. He was married in 1881 to Anna Boughton, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of Abel and Permelia (Sherman) Boughton. Mr. and Mrs. Bickford have three children—Maud Edna, Lloyd and Frank. Mr. Bickford has a good farm of 160 acres, all well improved, with good residence and farm buildings. He is one of the thriving men of the township.

LARS HENRYSON, section 30, Scott Township, was born in Norway, March 27, 1822. His father, Henry Henderson, died when he was eighteen years old. When he was twenty-five years old, in 1847, he married Anna Thompson, and immediately after their marriage they started for America, on the sailing vessel Kingsvare, embarking at Bergen and landing at New York June 25, 1847, after a voyage of six weeks. From New York they proceeded via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence by steamer to Chicago, and from there to Grundy County, Illinois, where he lived ten years. In 1857 he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought a part of the farm where he now lives, and in 1858 moved his family to the county. He first bought 160 acres, but to this he has added until he has owned 1,300 acres. A large part of this he has given to his children, but still retains for his own use 640 acres, or one section. January 11, 1862, Mrs. Henryson died, leaving five children—Henry, Oscar, Thom, Anna and Betsey, all of whom except Anna live in Scott Township. Anna lives in Pipestone, Minnesota. January 13, 1863, Mr. Henryson married Sarah Johnson, a native of Bergen, Norway. They have seven children—Martin, Lewis, Michias, Annas, Alexander, Ole J., Anna and Margaret. Mr.

Henryson is one of the representative men of Hamilton County, and one of her most successful farmers. In politics he is a Republican, and a strong adherent of the principles of that party. He has been a justice of the peace for twenty-two years, or since 1866, and prior to 1864, was town clerk ten years. In religion he is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical church.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, auditor of Hamilton County, is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, born October 6, 1849, a son of George and Jean (Ross) Smith. In 1850 his parents came to the United States and settled in Monticello, Sullivan County, New York. During the war of the Rebellion his father and two brothers served in the defense of their adopted country. One brother received a wound, from the effects of which he has never recovered. After the war the father moved to Iowa, and with his two eldest sons entered homesteads in Kossuth County. He lived on his farm until 1879, when he moved to Algona, where he still lives. Of a family of twelve children eleven are living—Alexander, George, William F., Annie, Maggie, Mary, Isabel, Rose, Emma, John, and Hugh. The latter was born in Kossuth County. Jean died aged sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. William F. Smith was reared in the State of New York. When thirteen years old he began to study dentistry, continuing it one year, when he went into a printing office and served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1865 he accompanied his parents to Iowa. In 1867 he was employed as journeyman in the *Upper Des Moines* office, at a salary of $10 a month and his board. In August of the same year he removed to Webster City, and was employed in the office of the *Freeman* until 1870, when, under the direction of J. D. Hunter, he established the *Wright County Monitor* at Clarion, being at that time the youngest newspaper man in the State. He remained at Clarion a year, and the following two years were spent in various places in the State. In 1874 he returned to Webster City and worked at his trade until 1878, when he bought an interest in the *Freeman*, which he conducted until January, 1887. The following November he was elected auditor of the county without opposition. In politics he has always been an earnest supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176, Hope Chapter, No. 88, Triune Commandery, No. 41, and Fort Dodge Consistory. He is a member of Company C, Sixth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, and has served four years in the same, with rank of First Lieutenant; also served two years as captain of George B. McClellan Camp, No. 51, Sons of Veterans, Division of Iowa, and is still a member of both orders in good standing. He was married, March 24, 1875, to Mary Isabella Hellen, daughter of N. H. Hellen. They have two children—Millie and Hallie. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Congregational church.

JASPER DALBEY, president of the Bank of Ellsworth, is a native of Ohio, born April 29, 1832, a son of Elijah and Procena (Thompson) Dalbey, natives of Hampshire County, Virginia, where they were married and afterward moved to Athens County, Ohio, and in 1854 moved to Jones

County, Iowa, where the father entered Government land, and made that county his home until his death, which occurred in 1864. The mother died in 1873. Jasper remained with his parents, and with them came to Iowa. On arriving at manhood he engaged in stock-raising and farming; being energetic and industrious he was successful. He lived in Jones County until 1884, when he came to Hamilton County and first bought land in Liberty Township, which he still retains, and located in Ellsworth. August 23, 1887, the Bank of Ellsworth was established with Mr. Dalbey as president, H. Brinton as vice-president, and J. O. Lenning as cashier. They do a general banking business and are a reliable and responsible firm. Mr. Dalbey was married in 1860 to Catherine S. Klise, a native of Richland County, Ohio, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Olbaugh) Klise, natives of Frederick County, Maryland, who soon after their marriage located in Ohio, and in 1854 moved to Jones County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Dalbey have four children—Alice Freeman, a successful teacher of the county; Carrie B. Brock, Nettie and Lucian. In politics Mr. Dalbey is a Republican. He is a good business man and is one of the substantial citizens of Ellsworth.

JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH, bridge contractor and builder, Webster City, Iowa, was born in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York, December 16, 1851, a son of James C. and Mary Jane (Shaw) Quackenbush. In 1857 his parents moved to Butler County, Iowa, and in 1870 to Hamilton County. When he was twenty years old he began to work at bridge building, and has had the contract of building many of the wooden, iron and combination bridges in this part of the State. He has built six bridges over the Boone River in Hamilton County, and a number in Wright County, and also many in other counties in this State and Nebraska. During the busy season he employs from six to twelve men. His many years of experience has rendered him an expert in his business, and his work gives universal satisfaction. Mr. Quackenbush was married June 14, 1879, to Sarah A. Boak, a daughter of W. W. Boak, of Cass Township. They have one child—Lorene M. Mr. Quackenbush resides on Wilson avenue, where he has a pleasant home and is surrounded with all the comforts of life. He is a prosperous young man and one of the influential citizens of Webster City.

ALONZO THOMPSON was born in Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, July 5, 1823, a son of William and Lydia (Brown) Thompson, his father born near Roxbury, Massachusetts, and his mother a native of Salem, Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Thompson, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and fought in the battle at Bunker Hill. Alonzo was the eighth of a family of twelve children. When he was twenty-one years old he began life for himself as a traveling salesman. In 1852 he went to California, and remained one year; then returned to New York, and thence home. He soon after formed a partnership with B. S. Mason and P. C. Babcock, and located at St. Lawrence, New York, subsequently moving to Cleveland, Ohio, where they operated a wood yard, the first in that city. From Cleveland they came to Iowa, arriving in Webster City, July, 1855. His first work after reaching Webster City was to help erect a mill, and soon after built a

dwelling house. He has since made this his home, and is now one of the prosperous and prominent citizens of the place. He was married in 1857 to Margaret E. Meeks, a daughter of Bazzell and Catherine (Pugh) Meeks, and a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. They have one son, Cary W., born April 30, 1860. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor, Michigan, University. For four years previous to going to Ann Arbor, Michigan, he was in Estes & Detloe's drug store, Webster City, Iowa. After his graduation he went to Colorado and spent four years in the assaying business, and then went to Twin River, Nevada, as bookkeeper and assayer for the Chicago Mining and Concentrating Company. He remained there for two years, and then went to California, where he is now engaged in the real estate business at San Diego. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Democrat.

JOHN W. BARR, farmer and stock-raiser, section 35, Freedom Township, was born in De Witt County, Illinois, April 6, 1839, a son of Thomas and Elsie (Watt) Barr. His father was a son of John Barr, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States prior to the war of the Revolution, and was an early settler of Indiana. John W. was reared in his native county and was given fair educational advantages. In 1866 he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled on the land which is his present farm, but which at that time was a tract of wild land. He bought his land of his father, who had entered it from the Government. He has been industrious, and now has one of the best farms in the township, his residence and farm buildings being unexcelled. Mr. Barr was married February 2, 1865, to Eliza Montgomery, daughter of Walter and Lucinda (Ash) Montgomery. She died April 23, 1870. Of their three children but one is living—James M. John T. and Louisa J. died in infancy. October 15, 1871, Mr. Barr married Rosanna Beightol, who died May 18, 1872. February 26, 1874, he married Julia Beightol, a native of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Julia (Garger) Beightol, who moved to Webster County, Iowa, in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have one child—Charles Otis. In politics Mr. Barr is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served his township one term as trustee.

JEREMIAH HOUSE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, Independence Township, is a native of New York, born in Jefferson County, January 15, 1822, a son of Peter and Nancy (Boyer) House, natives of New York, his father a descendant of the early settlers of the Mohawk Valley. The father died in Jones County, Iowa, December 11, 1864. He was reared on a farm in his native county, remaining at home until eighteen years old, when his mother died, and he then started out to make his own way in the world. He lived in New York until 1856, when he moved to Iowa and lived in Jones County until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry and went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and while on that march received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He was in the line at the grand review of the army at Washington and was discharged in 1865. He then returned home to Jones County, and the following spring sold out and moved to Hamilton County, and settled on the land which is

now his home. At that time it was a tract of wild prairie land, but he has improved it and now has one of the best farms in the township. He was married June 6, 1848, to Miss Laura Remington, a native of Jefferson County, New York, daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte (Woodard) Remington, natives of Vermont. They have had a family of ten children, six of whom are living—John, of Brown County, Nebraska; Peter, of Hamilton County; Ida A., wife of John Bossert, of Webster City; Alonzo, Jane and William at home. Jerome and three infants are deceased. Mr. House is a member of Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

G. M. BLAIR, one of the first settlers of Blairsburg Township, and for whom it was named, was born in Delaware County, New York, June 14, 1839. His father, Daniel Blair, was a native of Glascow, Scotland, born in 1800, a son of William and Christina (Pettigrew) Blair, who came to the United States in 1805 and settled in Delaware County, New York, where Daniel was married April 22, 1825, to Janet McNaughton, also a native of Scotland, born in 1802, daughter of Gilbert and Mary (McCallum) McNaughton, who came to the United States in 1811. In 1842 Daniel Blair moved to Broome County, New York, and thence in 1856 to Iowa and settled in Winneshiek County, where he lived until 1867 when he moved to Hamilton County, where he died August 18, 1887. The mother still lives in Liberty Township. Of their family of eight children six are living: Mrs. Christina McCarthy, of Winneshiek County; Mrs. Mary Wheeler and Mrs. Ann Brown, of New Hampton, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Castner, Anna M. and Gilbert M., of Hamilton County. James P. and William were members of the Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and both gave their lives in the defense of their country. Gilbert M. Blair was sixteen years of age when his parents came to Iowa, and in this State he grew to manhood. He was given fair educational advantages and then taught school a number of terms. In 1866 he entered government land in Hamilton County, and in 1867 settled on it and began to improve a frontier farm. At that time there was but one house between Alden and Webster City, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and the prairie was one unbroken tract for miles, not a tree or shrub to be seen. He lived on his land until 1871 and then located in Blairsburg and engaged in the lumber and grain business until 1883, when he moved to Webster City, and for two years published the Webster City *Argus*. In 1886 he returned to Blairsburg and located on his farm, which is near the town. In politics Mr. Blair is a Republican, casting his first vote for President Lincoln. In 1879 he was elected to the Legislature, during which session the "Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment" was submitted to a vote of the people. He took an active part in favor of the amendment both in the General Assembly and in the campaign which followed, acting as chairman of the Prohibition Amendment Committee, and by thorough organization gained a decided victory in the county. He has also held other offices of minor importance. He was married September 25, 1872, to Emma Sayre, who was born August 24, 1849, in McHenry County, Illinois, daughter of James and Christina (Pickett) Sayre, natives of Seneca County, New York, who located in McHenry County in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have four children—James William, Gilbert Bruce, Ethel

Christina Janet and Mary Emma. Mr. Blair and his wife are members of the church at Blairsburg.

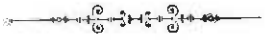
WILLIAM ALLINSON, furniture dealer, Williams, Iowa, is one of the prominent business men of the place. He was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, April 12, 1842, a son of John and Elizabeth (Tool) Allinson, natives of England, where they were married, and shortly after their marriage they came to America, and lived a few years in Canada. From there they moved to Pennsylvania, and then to Michigan, and thence to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, in 1838. They settled in Vinegar Hill Township, where the father died in January, 1861. The mother died in Grant County, Wisconsin, in April, 1888. William Allinson remained at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and October 9, 1861, enlisted and was assigned to Company I, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until March, 1863. He participated in the battle at Shiloh, and siege and battle of Corinth. After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1875, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and for two years worked at farming his own land. He then engaged in selling agricultural implements, and then, in company with John Bennett, worked at the wagon-maker's trade for about two years, and then, in company with L. L. Cady, engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making until April, 1887, when he became established in the furniture business, and is building up a good trade. He was married in Grant County, Wisconsin, December 21, 1864, to Jane Armstrong, a native of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, daughter of William and Mary (Sharks) Armstrong. To them have been born four children—Ada, Jennie Lee, William and John. In politics Mr. Allinson is a Republican. He has served as township clerk and justice of the peace and mayor of the incorporated town of Williams. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of the charter members of Cassius Fairchild Post, No. 431, G. A. R.

R. H. RODEARMEL was the first business man of Jewell, opening his drug store here soon after the advent of the railroad, which gave birth to the town. He was first located on the original plat, but five years later moved to King's addition, which is now the business part of the town. He carries a full and complete stock, keeping pace with the growth of the town and the requirements of the community. He has been a resident of Iowa since 1870, locating in that year in Nevada, Story County, where he established the Nevada *Watchman*, the second Democratic paper in that county. After conducting the paper successfully for some time he sold out and engaged in the drug business. Mr. Rodearmel was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, in 1842. In 1856 his parents moved to Freeport, Illinois. In 1861 he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops to put down the rebellion, enlisting in the three months' service. After his return home he engaged in the grain trade at Forreston and Shannon, and, as before stated, moved to Iowa in 1870. He is one of the representative men of Hamilton County, public-spirited and progressive, and has been influential in advancing the interests of Jewell, where he has lived since its existence as a town. In politics Mr. Rodearmel is a Democrat, and an earnest advocate of its

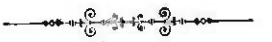
principles. In 1874 he was a candidate for Register of the State Land Office, but was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the common council of Jewell. He was married in October, 1865, to Jane F. Connelly, a native of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. They have two children—Jacob, of Clinton, Iowa, and Maud H., wife of E. O. Burton, of Jewell.

OLIVER S. TEMPLER, section 15, Ellsworth Township, is a native of Schenectady County, New York, born August 10, 1835, a son of William and Ann (Staley) Templer. The father died in 1844, the mother January 6, 1872. They had a family of three sons—Oliver S., Daniel D. C. and William, all now residents of Ellsworth Township. In 1855 their uncles, Henry and George Staley, entered land for them in Hamilton County, and in 1857 our subject came to the county, but did not at once begin the improvement of his land. He worked with his uncles one season and then went to Polk County and worked on the farm of Samuel Hedges for $11 a month, and the following winter worked for Mr. Sternberg for $10 a month, taking charge of his cattle and feeding about 100 head of fat cattle. At that time Mr. Sternberg was located about fourteen miles east of Des Moines, where he kept a stage station and the postoffice at Apple Grove. In the spring of 1860 he started with a party for the mining regions of Colorado, and drove an ox team all the way, a distance of 600 miles from the Missouri River. He remained in Colorado until the fall of 1863, when he returned to Hamilton County, and on the first day of March, 1864, started on his return to Colorado. He was accompanied on his return trip by his brother D. D. C. and William Merrill, who with him were interested in a fine team of horses and a load of supplies bought at Des Moines and Council Bluffs. They met with some eventful experience, as the Indians were numerous and war-like, but the trip to and from Colorado was attended with no serious results. They had to drive in double file and saw dead Indians, killed the day before, lying by the roadside, and stood double guard around camp at night. The winter of 1865 he spent in New York at his old home, and in the spring he married an old schoolmate and returned to Iowa and bought a farm in Hardin County, near Iowa Falls, where he lived until 1868, when he sold out and located on his land in Hamilton County and began its improvement, and in the last twenty years has done much hard work, as is evidenced by the the now beautiful home, where he is surrounded by all the comforts of life, his farm being one of the best in the county, well adapted to both general farming and stock-raising, being well watered and possessing other natural advantages. His brother William came West with him in 1866 and together they carried on the farm, and for several years raised the largest amount of small grain in the township. They have now seeded their land and carry on the most extensive stock business in the township, having about 140 head of graded short-horn cattle. Mr. Templer was married in April, 1866, to Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, a native of Schenectady County, New York, a daughter of John and Rachel (Dorn) French. Mr. and Mrs. Templer have four children—William F., Lottie May, George H. and Cora A. Mrs. Templer has one son by her former marriage, Edwin A. Pinckney. Mr. Templer is one of the representative citizens of his township and has served as assessor nine years, resigning two years before his last

term of eleven years expired. He is well informed on the general topics of the day, and is a correspondent for several periodicals, among others being the *Country Gentleman and Cultivator*, *The Farmer*, of St. Paul, *Coleman's Occasional World*, and the *Hamilton Freeman*, of Webster City. He is an extensive reader, receiving regularly not less than twenty periodicals. He is a clear and forcible writer, his articles imparting much valuable information, which he has gained from years of practical experience. In politics Mr. Templer affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been State crop reporter for the last five years, and is also a signal service reporter for the United States for Hamilton County, Iowa. He has frequently refused to be a candidate for the office of county supervisor and would not accept the best office the people of Hamilton County could give him, as he craves no office.



I. N. TAYLOR, section 35, Hamilton Township, is a native of New York, born in Wyoming County, January 1, 1842, a son of Alonzo and Diana (Barber) Taylor, his father a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Massachusetts. In 1850 the family moved to Cook County, Illinois, and three years later to Carroll County, the same State, where he grew to manhood and was educated. February 9, 1865, he enlisted and was assigned to Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served until February 19, 1866. He made his home in Illinois until 1882, when he moved to Iowa and located on the farm where he now lives, buying 160 acres of partly improved land. His home is one of the pleasantest in the township, and his entire surroundings indicate thrift and enterprise. He has been a popular man of the township and has served four years as assessor. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the United Workmen's order at Jewell. Mr. Taylor was married October 24, 1868, to Alice Hinds, daughter of Alonzo and Laura Hinds. They have four children—Laura D., Frank F., Myrtle May and Ivy A.



JOHN D. HUNTER was born August 12, 1834, in the town of Knoxville, Jefferson County, Ohio. His earlier years were spent like those of most boys who are the sons of parents in moderate circumstances. From the age of nine to fourteen he attended the public schools about half the months in the year, and "finished up" his education with a year at the Ashland (Ohio) Academy. About this time he emigrated, with his father's family, to the wild and uncultivated regions of Northwestern Ohio, locating in Bryan, Williams County, on the western boundary of the Maumee Valley, or the famous "Black Swamp Country." Here he entered his father's printing office and devoted himself to "learning the trade," and to the acquirement of such practical knowledge of the newspaper business as he was capable of. At the age of nineteen he and Miss Sarah A. Gates, of West Unity, Williams County, Ohio, were married, and to them four sons were born—Dwight L., Frank Jay, Samuel Irving and William Fremont. Frank Jay died at the age of two and a half years, in Eldora, Iowa, and the third son, Samuel Irving, died in Webster City, at the age of twenty-two years. On the anniversary of his twentieth birthday the initial number of his first newspaper venture—The *Hoosier Banner*—published at Angola, Steuben



Very Respy. Yours,
J. D. Hunter

County, Indiana, made its appearance. After a not very flattering experience of about a year here, he returned to Ohio, and was employed in printing offices in West Unity, Ottokee, Wauseon and Crestline. In the summer of 1856 he removed to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at Davenport on the 8th day of October. He worked two months on the Marion (Linn County) *Register*, of which paper Hon. N. M. Hubbard, a young lawyer just entering upon a career that has since made him distinguished among the men of his profession in Iowa, was editor. On the 20th of December of the same year the subject of this sketch, after a trip of the most thrilling interest (having been lost in a terrific snow storm on the then wide and unsettled prairie between Vinton and Wolf Creek), arrived at Eldora, the county seat of Hardin County. Here he entered the office of the *Hardin County Sentinel*, whose chief editor at this time was Hon. J. D. Thompson, a leading lawyer, who afterward became Judge of the District Court. In the summer of 1858 he purchased a half interest in the *Sentinel*, and in company with Mr. James Speers published the paper about eighteen months, at the end of which time he purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the publication of the paper until January, 1863, when he sold the *Sentinel* to Hon. M. C. Woodruff, who soon afterward removed it to Iowa Falls. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Hunter was appointed postmaster at Eldora by President Lincoln, which position he resigned at the end of the first year. In the fall of 1862 he was elected treasurer and recorder of Hardin County, at a salary of $800 a year, which office he resigned in August of the following year, to accept a position in the military service. At the close of the war he returned to Hardin County, and in company with John Croston and J. M. Scott, erected a building and embarked in the grocery business in Iowa Falls. In December, 1866, he came to Webster City and purchased *The Hamilton Freeman* office, and has since resided here. In the fall of 1867 he was elected a member of the Iowa House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1869, serving with ability and credit to himself and his constituency. In the summer of 1872 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa Reform School by Governor Carpenter, and resigned in 1873, upon receiving the appointment of postmaster of Webster City at the hands of President Grant, which latter position he held until removed by President Cleveland, in August, 1885, for "offensive partisanship." From the date of his purchase of *The Freeman* Mr. Hunter has steadily kept the paper at the front—making such improvements and additions as the increasing patronage and the progress of the community in which he lived seemed to require, until the Webster City *Freeman* has come to be recognized as one of the strong and reliable papers of the State.

JOHN LANDERS, of Webster City, was born in Broome County, New York, October 4, 1807, a son of John and Charlotte (Patterson) Landers, his father a native of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and his mother of Litchfield County, Connecticut. The father died at the age of forty-one years, and the mother aged eighty-two years, both in Broome County. They had a family of five children. John Landers was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation in New York until 1864, when he moved to McHenry County, Illinois, and in 1869 came to Iowa and located in Webster City, where

he has since lived. He was married May 13, 1841, to Mary P. Bidwell, a native of Coventry, Chenango County, New York, born September 14, 1818, a daughter of Timothy and Adosha (Blakeslee) Bidwell, her father a native of Watertown, Connecticut, and her mother of Saratoga County, New York. They died in McHenry County, Illinois, the mother October 6, 1855, and the father March 27, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Landers have two children—Lou E., wife of George J. Garvin, of Emporia, Kansas, and Frank E., of Webster City. Frank E. Landers was born in Broome County, New York, July 17, 1844, and was educated in his native town, and attended Binghamton Commercial College. During the war he was a member of the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery. He was a successful teacher several years. In the fall of 1879 he was elected county auditor and served four years, and in 1888 was appointed clerk of the Executive Council of the State. He was married June 3, 1874, to Mary O. Barrows, a native of Woodstock, Illinois, daughter of L. H. S. and Emily S. (Parker) Barrows. They have four children—Leonora M., born September 13, 1875; Lou C., born July 26, 1877; John C., born January 6, 1879, and Frank L., born May 10, 1888. In politics, father and son cast their suffrages with the Republican party.

JN. GARTH, section 12, Cass Township, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born April 7, 1846, a son of James and Mary (Whitfield) Garth. In 1853 his parents and eight children came to the United States, landing in New York, and proceeding immediately to Dubuque, Iowa, where the father died January 10, 1865. The mother came to Hamilton County with her sons, and died in Cass Township February 11, 1886, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. They had a family of ten children, two of whom were born in Iowa—Thomas, a physician of Wright County; William; Sarah; James, who was a member of Company C, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Vicksburg, June 22, 1863; Ralph, of Kansas City; John N., our subject; Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Longueville, of Dubuque; Rachel, wife of Deloss Welch, of Wright County; Anthony, of Blairsburg Township; and Mary J., wife of Peter Stone, also of Blairsburg Township. J. N. Garth was reared in Dubuque, and the first work he did for himself was in the lead mines. Later he engaged in farming in Dubuque County, but in 1869 came to Hamilton County, and with his mother settled on a tract of wild land which he improved, living there until 1871, when he removed to his present farm, which was also a tract of wild land. This land he has converted into one of the best farms in the township, containing 400 acres of land, divided into seven fields and pastures, Mr. Garth being largely engaged in stock raising and feeding. He was married December 25, 1871, to Helen M. Welch, daughter of Nehemiah Welch. They have four children—George Francis, James Whitfield, Edwin Welch, and Mabel Helen. In politics Mr. Garth is a Republican. In 1887 he was elected trustee of his township, an office he fills with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

ROBERT BAIN, section 9, Cass Township, was born in the north of Scotland, in 1824, a son of William and Mary (McKinzie) Bain. When he was ten years old his parents moved to America, and

located in Canada. His father was a bookbinder by trade, but after coming to America he improved a farm on which he lived until his death. Robert's youth was spent on a farm, but when a young man he served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, which he followed several years. In 1864 he moved to Rock County, Wisconsin, where he lived six years, and in 1870 came to Iowa and located in Hamilton County, buying the farm where he now lives, but eighteen acres of which had been broken, on which was a small log cabin. He now has one of the finest farms in Cass Township, his two-story residence having taken the place of the log cabin, and his other improvements are in good repair and show the thrift of the owner. Mr. Bain was married in 1853 to Miss Christianna Hendrie, a native of Scotland, daughter of James and Christianna (Moore) Hendrie. They have eight children—James, Christianna, Alexander, William, Robert and Ebenezer (twins), Mary and Elizabeth. One son, Thomas, is deceased. Mrs. Bain died in 1886. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a most exemplary woman. Mr. Bain is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. He is a public-spirited man, taking an interest in everything that is of benefit to the community, especially in the cause of education and is a member of the school board.

J. N. MEDBERY, M. D., druggist, Webster City, was born in Nashville, Chautauqua County, New York, February 18, 1843, a son of David J. and Eliza (Black) Medbery, natives of New York, of English ancestry. He remained at home until the year of his majority, and in 1869 came to Iowa, and for ten years engaged in the mercantile business in Howard County. In 1871 he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. E. Chamberlain, of Lime Springs, and in the winter of 1872 took his first course of lectures at the Keokuk Medical College. He completed his course in the spring of 1873 and located at Lime Springs, where he practiced two years. He then removed to Webster City and built up a successful and lucrative practice, but failing health obliged him to give up active practice and accordingly, in 1885, he engaged in the drug business. Dr. Medbery was married May 20, 1873, to Myra P. Velia, a native of New York, daughter of Peter and Julia A. Velia. They have two children—Gracie M. and Jessie M. Dr. Medbery is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176; Hope Chapter, No. 88; Trinne Commandery, No. 41, and Ft. Dodge Consistory. He has filled all the chairs in the lodge, save that of worshipful master, and has served two years as senior marden, and three years as high priest in the chapter, four years as prelate and one year as eminent commander of the commandery. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party. Dr. Medbery is a member of the Baptist church.

G. F. WESTON, one of the well-known citizens of Webster City, was born in Jefferson County, New York, October 14, 1831, a son of Gabriel and Eleanor (Gardiner) Weston, natives of Massachusetts. In 1853 he left his native county, and for four years lived in Columbia County, New York. In 1857 he moved to Calumet County, Wisconsin, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-

first Wisconsin Infantry, as a private, and in February, 1863, was commissioned Second Lieutenant. In July, 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, serving in that capacity until his discharge, June 9, 1865. His first engagement was at Perryville, September 20, 1863. He was wounded at Chattanooga, a minie ball passing through his right thigh, and was captured and confined in Libby prison six months; was then taken to Macon, Georgia, Charleston and Columbia, being held a prisoner seventeen months. He was exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 1, 1865, and soon after joined his regiment. After his return home he located in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1868, when he removed to Webster City, where he has since lived. He has served as deputy sheriff four years, and from January, 1884, until January, 1888, served as sheriff of Hamilton County. In politics Mr. Weston is a Republican. He is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R. He was married in 1857 to Agnes Fleming, a native of Orange County, New York. They have had two children. Their son William was born April 25, 1866. Their daughter Lucy was born July 17, 1859, and died November 11, 1882.

A. L. McCARTHY is one of the well known citizens of Blairsburg Township. He was born in Otsego County, New York, March 2, 1836, a son of Patrick and Catherine McCarthy, natives also of the Empire State. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom are living—Hiram, Nelson, A. L., James, Mrs. Hattie Holmes, and Mrs. Julia Lawrence. The mother died when her children were small, and the father moved to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where he died and where all but two of his children—Nelson, of Michigan, and A. L.—still live. Three sons, William, Nelson and James, were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, and the former gave his life for his country. A. L. McCarthy lived in his native State until eighteen years of age, and then went to Illinois and lived in Marshall and LaSalle counties until 1871, when he came to Iowa and bought eighty acres of land in Hamilton County, which he has improved and added to until he now has a good farm of 240 acres. Mr. McCarthy was married in Marshall County, Illinois, to Mary Mason, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, daughter of Abram and Elsie (Moore) Mason. They have a family of five children—Mrs. Elsie Fowler, at home, her husband having charge of the farm; Charles E., a telegraph operator of St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Ella Wells, of Calhoun County, Iowa, where her husband owns a finely improved farm of 240 acres; Everett and Bertha. In politics Mr. McCarthy is a Republican. He has served his township as road supervisor. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

JAMES ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, Independence Township, is a native of Kentucky, born in Warren County, December 4, 1814, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Goodman) Adams, natives of Virginia, of English ancestry. Nine of a family of twelve children are living. James was reared a farmer, remaining with his parents till manhood, and with them in 1837 moved to McLean County, Illinois, where the father died in February, 1844, aged fifty-six years. His mother afterward came with him to Iowa and died in Hamilton County, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Adams came to

Iowa in 1855, and settled in Hamilton County, on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was a tract of wild land. He bought 700 acres of land in that year, 300 in one tract and 400 in another, paying $6 an acre for it. He has improved his land and has given his children, as they have left the old home, farms of their own. Mr. Adams was married June 3, 1841, to Lucinda Hand, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, daughter of George and Barbara (Crouse) Hand. Her father was a native of Ohio, of English descent, and her mother was a daughter of Philip Crouse, a native of Germany, who served in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had nine children, six of whom are living—George T., Jesse, Barbara Elizabeth (wife of M. L. Root), Mary Ellen (wife of Samuel G. Lane), James W., Martha Ann (wife of Frank Sells). Three children died in infancy. In politics Mr. Adams, in early life, was a Democrat, but since 1861 has voted the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

T. J. NORTHCRAFT, farmer, section 4, Freemont Township, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, November 9, 1847, a son of Samuel and Elmira (Dawson) Northcraft, his father a native of Maryland and his mother of Virginia. His parents moved to Green County, Wisconsin, in 1845, and still reside in that county. T. J. Northcraft resided in Green County until 1874, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located on a tract of wild land, which he has improved, and it is now his present fine farm. His farm consists of 230 acres of good land, and his building improvements are substantial, being among the best in the neighborhood. Mr. Northcraft was married in Green County, Wisconsin, to Miss Elmira Rowe, who died in 1876, leaving one daughter—Maggie May. In 1877 he married Elizabeth Melissa Rowe, sister of his first wife, and to them has been born one son—Ward Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Northcraft are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Oak Glen congregation. In politics he now casts his suffrage with the Democratic party and favors Prohibition. He has served his township on the school board, as assessor and as treasurer.

H. E. SCHROEDER is one of the most extensive land owners of Cass Township. He was born in Neukalen, Mecklenburg, Germany, December 5, 1833, a son of Joachim C. and Johanna Schroeder. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and then went to work on a farm, where he remained until 1867, when he came to the United States, landing in New York. He proceeded immediately to Wisconsin, to Horicon, where he has a brother, going subsequently to Watertown, and thence in 1868 to Hamilton County, Iowa, and entered eighty acres of government land, on which he lived two years. This land he sold in 1871, and bought ninety acres in Cass Township, to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns 560 acres in Cass and 640 acres in Blairsburg Township, being the largest land owner in the township. A large part of this he cultivates himself, and the rest is rented, thus yielding him a good revenue. Mr. Schroeder was married, December 6, 1869, to Caroline Gerber, a native of Bavaria, Germany, born November 17, 1845, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara Gerber. She came to the United States in 1867, and lived in

Peoria, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have ten children—Hedwig, Emil E., Martha, Ernest A., Otto O., Rosa, Lillie, Hortensia, Helena, Caroline. In politics Mr. Schroeder is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He came to Iowa with but $1,000, and his present prosperity is due entirely to his unremitting toil and good management. He is a representative man, and is esteemed by all who know him.

S. G. JOHNSON, senior member of the mercantile firm of Johnson & Forbes, Ellsworth, was born in Sweden February 8, 1837. His father, Nels Johnson, came to America when our subject was fourteen years old, and now lives in Princeton, Illinois. The father was born in 1806 and the mother in 1811. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living—Swain G., Andrew P., of Webster City; Mary, in Bureau County, Illinois, and Anna, living near Princeton, with whom the parents make their home. S. G. remained at home until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and toward the latter end of that struggle enlisted and was assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he came to Hamilton County, and in 1871 engaged in the mercantile business at Lakin's Grove. In 1873 he sold out and moved to Callanan, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Ellsworth, and in February of that year formed a partnership with A. R. Coddle, which continued until April 18, 1883, when the present firm of Johnson & Forbes was formed, and this is now one of the largest mercantile houses in the county. They also own and operate the Ellsworth creamery. Mr. Johnson married Miss Delia C. Keyser, a native of Schoharie County, New York, who accompanied her parents to Illinois in 1861 and later to Hamilton County, Iowa, where both parents died. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter—Dora.

G. HOWES, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Williams Township, resides on section 24, where he owns a fine farm of 200 acres. He is a native of Franklin County, Massachusetts, born in the town of Ashfield, October 9, 1844, a son of Enos and Bathsheba (Vincent) Howes, both natives of Massachusetts, descendants of the Pilgrims, Thomas and Mary Howes, who came over in the Mayflower. The father died in Ashfield in 1881, aged eighty-one years, and the mother still lives in that town, and is in the eighty-eighth year of her age. He lived in his native county until twenty-three years of age, when he, in 1867, moved to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, near Mendota, where he worked at farming by the month a year, and then engaged in farming on his own account. He lived in Bureau County until 1874, when he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled in Williams Township, buying ninety-one acres on section 26, where he lived eight years, and then sold his farm and bought 120 acres on section 24, which at that time was a tract of wild land. This he has improved, and has added to, until he now has 200 acres, all under cultivation, well adapted to either grain or stock, to both of which industries he gives his attention. Mr. Howes was married in 1869 to Delia R. Hill, a native of Massachusetts, daughter of Austin and Lydia (Shaw) Hill. They have one son—Archie Ernest—born December 31, 1870. In poli-

tics Mr. Howes is a Republican. He has served his township four years as constable. He is a member of the Legion of Honor.

JOHN HUNT, a well-known citizen of Hamilton County, was born in Dutchess County, New York, January 26, 1815, a son of Joseph and Maria (Wood) Hunt. When he was a child his parents moved to Ulster County, and subsequently to Orange County, New York, his entire youth being spent in his native State. He worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, and then began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years. In 1852 he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he lived four years and then moved to a farm on which he lived until 1864, when he came to Iowa, and after a short sojourn in Webster City located on a farm in Boone Township, where he lived until 1885, when he retired from the active duties of farm life and moved to Webster City, where he has a pleasant and comfortable home. Mr. Hunt was married in 1841 to Elizabeth J. Hull, a native of Orange County, New York. They have three children living—Leander, Minerva J. and Doretha J. Their eldest daughter, Huldah M., died at the age of twenty-two years. In politics Mr. Hunt is a Republican. He is very firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and strictly honorable in all his dealings.

M. DOOLITTLE, section 10, Cass Township, was born in Washington County, New York, February 15, 1823, a son of Ambrose and Esther (Hyde) Doolittle. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Wyoming County, New York, where he lived until 1845, when he moved to Green County, Wisconsin, and entered government land near Albany, which he improved, living there until 1867, when he came to Hamilton County and bought 160 acres of wild land in Cass Township, which he has improved and now has one of the best farms in the township. He has a good residence and farm buildings, everything about the place indicating the care and thrift of the owner. Mr. Doolittle was married in 1845 to Caroline, daughter of John and Antha Parrey. They have eight children—Lizzie, wife of S. W. Wade; John, of Cass Township; James, of California; Antha Jennette, wife of George Phelps, of California; Addie, wife of J. M. Dunbar; William W., Carrie, wife of George Smith, and Harry. In politics Mr. Doolittle casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is an energetic, industrious man and is one of the prosperous and representative citizens of the township.

FRED L. TAYLOR, M. D., is a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, born May 14, 1867, a son of Willard M. and Nancy (Warner) Taylor, natives of New York. Willard Taylor moved first from the East to Illinois, and thence in 1865 to Iowa, but soon after returned to Pennsylvania, coming again to Iowa, however, in 1868. When he first came to Iowa he bought a farm in Hamilton County, and on this farm he settled on his second coming to the State. In the fall of 1879 he was elected clerk of the courts of Hamilton County, succeeding A. A. Weeks, and served two terms, or four years, residing, in the meantime, in Webster City. He remained in Webster City until 1886, when he moved to Louisiana. His family consists of

seven children. The eldest son and three daughters are in Louisiana. Two sons are on the old homestead, and the youngest son is the subject of this sketch. Fred L. Taylor was given good educational advantages, completing his studies at the high school in Webster City. He then taught for some time, and in the summer of 1885 began the study of medicine with Dr. W. N. Green. He took his first course of lectures at the medical department of Iowa State University, and in the fall of 1887 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated February 21, 1888. He then located at Jewell, Iowa, where he is building up a good practice, and is fast winning the confidence of the community. He is a young man of promising prospects, and bids fair to rank with the best physicians of the country.

AUGUST HOFFMANN, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, Webster City, Iowa, is a native of Syracuse, New York, born August 16, 1855, a son of Louis and Catherine (Shaffer) Hoffman, natives of Germany, the father of Wurtemburg, and the mother of Baden. They came to the United States when young, the mother in 1847, and the father in 1849, and were married in Syracuse in 1854. They had a family of four children—August F., Louis E., of Chicago, Illinois; Catherine, wife of Frank Huckman, of Syracuse, and Minnie, widow of Henry Bullis, also of Syracuse. In 1875 our subject left home and came to Iowa, landing in Webster City the 10th of June. He found employment with J. M. Jones at $20 a month, remaining with him a year. He was then appointed by John Eckstine, deputy treasurer of the county, and served from May, 1876, until July, 1877. He was then in the hardware business with Albert Hoffmann three years, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank, which he filled a year, and then was employed as clerk in the law office of J. L. Kamrar until January, 1882, when he was again appointed deputy county treasurer by C. H. Fowler, and in January, 1884, was elected treasurer, and served two terms. In September, 1887, he was elected cashier of the Farmers' National Bank. He was married May 14, 1878, to Emma J. C. E. Klube, a native of Syracuse, of German parentage, daughter of Herman and Mary (Voight) Klube. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann have two children—Edith M. and Mabel E. In politics Mr. Hoffmann is a Republican, and for two years has been chairman of the Central Committee. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Webster City Lodge, No. 342, and Ridgely Encampment, No. 9, and has filled all the chairs of both lodge and encampment, and served as district deputy of each. He is also a charter member of Alemis Lodge, No. 137, K. of P., and has passed all the chairs and was its first representative in the Grand Lodge.

E. R. SHINKLE, is one of the enterprising and intelligent citizens of Cass Township. He was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, April 19, 1834, a son of James and Margaret (Williams) Shinkle, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of North Carolina, but early settlers of Sangamon County. E. R. is the second of six children. When he was two years old his parents moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, and there he was reared and educated. His early life was spent on a farm, but when he was twenty-one

years old he engaged in milling, which he followed several years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, one of the first regiments raised in the State, and participated in the battles at Shiloh, Hatchie (where six regiments defeated the rebel hosts of Van Dorn and Price), siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Meriden raid, and many other minor engagements. He was a faithful soldier and never lost a day from duty during his entire term. He was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, and returned to his home in Stephenson County. In 1869 he came to Hamilton County and located on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was a tract of wild prairie land. It is rich, productive soil, and his 120 acres now constitutes one of the best farms in the township. It is all under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are all in good repair. He has planted groves and a fine orchard, and everything about the place indicates the care and thrift of the owner. In politics he is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee ten years and as a member of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R., at Webster City.

REV. THOMAS J. BARR is a native of DeWitt County, Illinois, born August 19, 1843. His father, Thomas Barr, was a native of Gibson County, Indiana, born March 4, 1813, and was a son of John Barr, who was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when a young man and settled in North Carolina, subsequently moving to Indiana. He married Nancy Hamilton, of South Carolina, and to them were born ten children—William, John, Mary, Rebecca, Jane, Cynthia, James, Lewis, Thomas and Jackson. June 10, 1833, Thomas Barr married Alcy Watt, a daughter of Rev. Gabriel and Nancy (Simmons) Watt, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, and the parents of twelve children—Lucinda, Elijah, Nancy, Juanna, Alcy, Rachel, Sarah, Paulina, Asbury, Pleasant, Emma and Elizabeth. The year of his marriage Mr. Barr moved to DeWitt County, Illinois, and entered a tract of Government land, where he made his home for fifty-four years. He and his wife had a family of eleven children—Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth Ann, William B., John W., Nancy Emeline, Thomas Jefferson, Rebecca A., Francis Marion, Sarah Ellen, Henry L. and Matilda Jane. The father died January 14, 1887, and the mother still lives, and is in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Thomas J. Barr lived with his parents until manhood and was given good educational advantages, attending for some time the university at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He was married September 21, 1865, to Nancy J. Garrett, a native of Kentucky, daughter of John A. and Mary (Bell) Garrett. After his marriage he taught school, and also engaged in farming a year, and in 1866 moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled in Freedom Township; but a year and a half later returned to Illinois and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, his first charge being at Bath. He was subsequently stationed at Mason City, Middletown and Myerville, and in 1873 returned to Iowa and entered the Northwest Iowa Conference, and served the charges of Hooks Point, or Stratford, Sac City, Storm Lake, Webster City circuit, and then on account of failing health located and settled on the farm where he now lives, which contains 240 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Barr have nine children—

Thomas A., Cora M., William E., Roy I., Lewis E., Joseph E., Homer G., Alva J. and Asa Ray. Two children, Arthur F. and Bertie C., are deceased. In politics Mr. Barr is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SAMUEL BAXTER was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 4, 1830, a son of Samuel and Actus (Gorsuch) Baxter, natives of Baltimore County, Maryland, of English descent. His father was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Cheneth) Baxter, and his mother a daughter of Norman Gorsuch. Our subject was reared in his native county, remaining there until the spring of 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled in Webster City. His first business venture in the West was to buy with another party 1,000 head of sheep, but this not proving a paying investment he abandoned sheep-raising in 1867 and the same year took the contract of building the first court house and the first church in the county. In 1868 he was elected county recorder and filled this office two terms of two years each. During this time he prepared a set of abstract books of the county and at the expiration of his term engaged in the real estate and abstract business, which he continued ten years. In 1882 he with Mr. Howard opened a hardware and agricultural implement store which is now one of the leading business houses of the city. In 1874 Mr. Baxter was elected supervisor and served three years. His successor resigned after serving a few months and Mr. Baxter was appointed to fill his unexpired term, thus serving nearly six years. During this time the land for the poor farm was bought and the house erected, and Mr. Baxter's business ability and integrity were manifest by the straightforward and honorable manner in which he superintended the affairs of the county at that time. Mr. Baxter is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Acacia Lodge, No. 176, Hope Chapter, No. 88, and Triune Commandery, No. 41. In politics he is a Republican. In addition to his business interests and home in Webster City he has a good farm of 240 acres in Rose Grove Township, and mining interests in the Black Hills of Dakota. Mr. Baxter was married January 2, 1855, to Mary Gayer, a native of Ohio, daughter of James and Isabelle (Bonner) Gayer. They have three children—Howard, Laura and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are members of the Congregational church.

JULIUS M. JONES.—Whenever a new country is opened to settlement, with such attractions of soil and climate, such prospects of future growth and business development as to make it a promising field for the energies of young men, scores, probably hundreds, flock thither to take their chances in the race of life. At the start their chances would seem very much alike; but if the reader should call around thirty years afterward, he would find in the locality only a few of those that had thus started out together. We do not, of course, refer to those who "by the wayside fell and perished," but to the living and active, who had survived from the day of small things. The majority of such settlers do not tarry. A few return to their old homes, while many press forward to other "promised lands," or perhaps fail of business success.

But out of the mass you will find that a small percentage have staid where they landed at first, and by the constant exhibition of the



Julius M Jones

high qualities of manly fortitude and earnestness, have succeeded admirably. Each, most likely, will have earned and saved a handsome competence, besides obtaining an enviable social position in the community. Such are the results in most localities, and the history of one is for the most part an epitome of the history of all. About such a proportion win the position and meed of praise due to "substantial" citizens, while the greater number are not heard from.

Among the vanguard of early settlers of Hamilton County, few have borne a more conspicuous, useful or honorable part than Mr. Julius M. Jones.

When the writer first came to Webster City, late in February, 1857, Mr. Jones was a sawyer in the old steam-mill, that stood on the east side of the town, near Bank street, and just east of the track of the C. & N. W. R. R. He owned a small interest in this mill which he had bought on time. As I recollect, the impression made upon me on seeing such a lot of crooked, scraggy hardwood saw-logs, was that the business did not seem at all promising. But first and last the old mill did some very good work, and it was a factor of the first consequence in the early settlement of Webster City and Hamilton County. It was there that the business life of Mr. Jones began.

He was born in Milford, Massachusetts, February 16, 1832, the son of John and Melinda (Chamberlain) Jones. The father was of Welsh ancestry; the mother, the daughter of Nathaniel and Permelia Chamberlin.

Julius was born and raised on a farm, receiving an education at the Milford High School. He resided at home with the family until he removed to Iowa, in the spring of 1856. He worked actively in the mill until the autumn of 1858, when he was elected clerk of the District Court. He was re-elected, serving in this capacity six years—for the last term by the unanimous vote of the county. He was nominated for still another term without opposition, but the following day received from Abraham Lincoln, the appointment of Major and Paymaster in the army. His station was Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until the close of the war.

His bond was $50,000, which some of us (his neighbors and friends) made up among ourselves, without any consultation with him. At one time his paymaster's safe contained nearly a million of dollars. In the ordinary discharge of his duties under the Government, he seldom came in the possession of more than about $400,000; but this large sum was placed in his keeping by one of his old friends, who had known Major Jones in his early boyhood—a Mr. Walker, an agent of the State of Ohio, to receive the pay of soldiers in the field and take the money home to their families. Mr. Jones was only individually responsible for the money, and its loss would in no way have affected his bondsmen. I mention this fact merely for the purpose of stating how implicitly he was trusted by one who had only known him in years long gone by, as a boy. Walker was compelled to go across with Sherman, in the former's march "from Atlanta to the sea," and the money remained in the safe of Paymaster Jones some three months. When Walker finally "got around" to take charge of his great trust every dollar was forthcoming, and the families of the Ohio soldiers were only inconvenienced by a few months' delay in receiving their money. At the close of the war he was engaged in the wholesale stone-ware trade in Chicago for a couple of years, when he returned to Webster City, where he has since resided. His business thereafter for many years was general

merchandising. The first two years he was associated with Kendall Young. After the retirement of the latter he continued in the business about fifteen years, the last five of which he was associated with Mr. Cyrus Smith. Failing health then made it necessary that he should retire from active business pursuits. He has since devoted his time to superintending his farming interests.

Mr. Jones was married March 4, 1869, to Miss Jennie O. Fisher, a native of West Medway, Massachusetts,—daughter of Elias T. and Martha B. (Ellis) Fisher, a lady whose many amiable and estimable qualities have given her an enviable social position, not only in the city of her residence, but at the capital of our State.

Politically Major Jones has always been identified with the Republican party. In addition to the offices above mentioned, he was elected member of the Board of Supervisors in 1869, acting as chairman during his term. In the autumn of 1883, he was elected member of the Iowa House of Representatives for the term of two years. He was very active in behalf of the important temperance legislation of the session, which resulted in the passage of the law totally prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was the foremost topic of the times. A practical temperance man himself, he naturally affiliated with the friends of temperance.

He is now vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank, of which he was one of the founders.

It may well be said of Mr. Jones that he is a self-made man. He had little or no means when he came to Webster City, but through hard labor, close economy, unflinching perseverance and fair dealing, he has earned a handsome competence. His service in public position was always marked by great prudence and efficiency, and the record he has made is a proud one. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, but one is living, Robert Emmons, who is now receiving a liberal education at Andover, Massachusetts.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

REUBEN LEE was born in Whitehall, New York, September 21, 1810, a son of John H. and Ruth (Kelsey) Lee. His father was a native of Massachusetts, born August 26, 1784, and his mother was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, November 3, 1791. Reuben is the second of nine children reared to maturity. He was reared a farmer, a vocation he has followed a greater part of his life. He lived in New York State from his boyhood until 1873, when he came to Iowa, and has since lived in Webster City, where he has been one of the prominent citizens, public-spirited, enterprising and a liberal supporter of its interests. Mr. Lee was an Abolitionist in the early days of the Whig party, and since its organization has been a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist church for over a half century. He was married September 15, 1832, to Hannah Collins, a native of Herkimer County, New York, born November 23, 1811, a daughter of George and Zurviah (Pool) Collins, her father a native of Cheshire, Massachusetts, born January 9, 1777, and her mother a native of Stevenstown, New York, born August 18, 1787. Mrs. Lee's only brother, George W. Collins, was a Captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Regiment, and perished in the great battle of the Wilderness

during the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have four sons—Henry S., born July 27, 1836; Edwin R., born December 2, 1839; George W. and John H. (twins), born October 26, 1849. All are prominent business men of Webster City.

JOHN C. PIERSON, section 23, Scott Township, was born in Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, July 4, 1822. The Pierson family are of English origin, the first to come to America being Jabez and David, who settled in Connecticut, our subject being a descendant of David. The grandfather of John C. was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and after the war settled in Genesee Valley, where he spent the rest of his life. Josiah Pierson, the father of our subject, married Betsey Clough, who died about 1831, leaving five sons, of whom John C. was the eldest and is the only one living. He afterward married Mrs. Lorilla (Clarke) Walton, and to them were born nine children, six of whom are living. In 1837 the father moved to Eaton County, Michigan, and settled in the woods, where he improved a farm and lived until his death, which occurred in 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. John C. was fifteen years old when his father moved to Michigan, and knows well the hardships attending a pioneer life. Not being very strong physically the freedom and wildness of a life in a new country developed his muscles and gave him a self confidence and independence that has done much toward promoting his success in life. His educational advantages were of course limited, but realizing the necessity of an education, he improved his time and spent his leisure in studying, and finally acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach, but, however, taught but one term. Being naturally inclined to mechanical work he worked at the carpenter's trade more or less a number of years, and since coming to Iowa, although his time has mostly been devoted to agriculture, has worked at his trade as circumstances demanded. Mr. Pierson was married November 24, 1844, to Electa Tucker, who died in Ohio, leaving five children, the eldest being about seventeen years old. He afterward married Miss Elizabeth Wright, and to them have been born four children. Mr. Pierson's eldest, a son, Fay Collins, died July 13, 1869, aged about twenty-four years. He was a graduate of Albion College, Michigan, and for some time was principal of Carlisle College, Indiana, but was obliged to resign the position on account of failing health. The other children are all living, viz.: George, LeRoy D., Charles E., Lewis J., Martha E., Mary J., John C. and Ward W. In 1868 Mr. Pierson decided to move west, as he considered it a better place to rear his family of boys, and accordingly came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and liking the appearance of the country moved his family here in 1869. He now has a good farm of 160 acres, which he has developed from a tract of wild prairie, and now has one of the most beautiful homes in the county. But it is not alone in the development of the physical resources of the county that Mr. Pierson's influence has been felt, but the moral and religious sentiment of the community has been elevated through his influence and example. He has been especially interested in the Sunday-school work, and organized the first school in the township, which was held at the houses of the settlers until a schoolhouse could be built. This work is still increasing, and the good it has done and is doing can not be estimated. In politics Mr. Pierson is a Republican. For three years he

was a member of the county board of supervisors, and has held the most of the township offices, at present serving as trustee.

MICHAEL ROSKOPF, section 26, Hamilton Township, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Washington County, December 31, 1841, a son of Michael and Margaret (Opal) Roskopf, natives of Germany and early settlers of Wisconsin. The mother died in 1861, and the father still lives in Wisconsin. They had a family of five children—Barbara, Joseph, Rosa, Michael and Anton. Michael Roskopf lived in his native State until 1872, when he came to Iowa and settled on the land which is a part of his present farm, buying forty acres of partially improved land of L. Olmstead. To this he has since added until he now owns 200 acres of choice land, well improved, with a good residence and farm buildings. He discovered the first gas well in the county and used it for heating his house in the coldest weather, which was one of the strongest inducements in favor of sinking the pipes in the gas well in Webster City. Mr. Roskopf was married November 13, 1866, to Margaret Barnes, a native of Germany, daughter of Nicholas Barnes. They have nine children—John, Rosa, Paul, Clara, Henry, Mary, Joseph, Michael and Frank. Mr. Roskopf has served as a member of the school board. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM MILLER, section 7, Blairsburg Township, has been a resident of Hamilton County since 1876, when he bought eighty acres of wild land, to which he has since added until he now has a fine farm of 640 acres, under a good state of cultivation, with good building improvements. Mr. Miller is a native of Bristol, England, born October 15, 1833, a son of Peter and Maria (Upton) Miller. He was reared in his native country and in his youth served an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, becoming an expert at that business. In 1851 he joined the British army and was ordered to Gibraltar, thence to Malta and later to Constantinople, where he was stationed during the siege at that place. He was wounded in the right arm by a fragment of shell and in 1855 returned to England. In 1856 he came to America and lived in Victoria County, Canada, six years, when he moved to Porter County, Indiana, and lived there until 1876, the year of his removal to Iowa. He was married in Canada, to Jessie Mathews, a native of Scotland, daughter of Edward and Margaret Mathews. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children—Katie, Maria, Margaret, Rosa, Peter and Edward.

MORGAN HILL, section 30, Hamilton Township, has been a resident of Hamilton County since 1855. He was born in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, October 21, 1836, a son of Isaac and Jane (Edmunson) Hill, natives of Virginia. Morgan was the sixth of a family of eight children. His father died in his childhood, and his mother, in 1847, moved with her family to Iowa and lived in the eastern part of the State until 1855, when, with three sons and one daughter, she moved to Hamilton County, and died here March 29, 1885. She was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject bought the farm where he now lives in 1881 of Samuel Chichester. It contains 160 acres

of fine prairie soil with ten acres of timber, and the improvements, including the residence and other buildings, are among the best in the township. Mr. Hill has witnessed the changes that have transformed Hamilton County from a tract of wild prairie land to one of the best counties in the State of Iowa, and has not been an idle looker-on, having done his full share in advancing its development. He was married December 10, 1857, to Sarah Groesclose, who was born in Johnson County, Indiana, March 4, 1839, daughter of Andrew and Fanny (Messersmith) Groesclose, who came to Hamilton County in 1852, and in 1859 moved to Polk County, and in 1865 to Colorado, where they both died. They had a family of seven children—Jacob, Peter, Andrew, George W., Margaret Ann, Sarah and John. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Colbert, Mason, Andrew, Myriam F., Phoebe Jane, Isaac Chester, Maggie E., Nancy Rebecca, Ena J., Allie C. and Morgan. In politics Mr. Hill is a Democrat. He has served as road supervisor, trustee and as a member of the school board.

WM. N. GREEN, M. D., is a native of the State of New York, born October 4, 1855, a son of Z. W. and Elizabeth J. (Telfair) Green, the former a native of New York, of English descent, and the latter a native of Scotland, daughter of Dr. William Telfair, of Edinburg. When our subject was two years old his parents moved to Richland County, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood, and was educated, completing his literary course in Milton College. In 1876 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. J. Alleman, of Boone, Iowa, remaining with him two years. He subsequently attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in the spring of 1881. He began his practice at Stratford, Iowa, and in October, 1884, removed to Webster City, where he has built up a good practice, and is now recognized as one of the leading physicians of the county. Dr. Green was married October 9, 1882, to Alice E. Hanslip, a native of La Grange County, Indiana, daughter of Robert and Susan Hanslip. They have one daughter—Alta. Dr. Green is a member of the American, Iowa State and Central Medical Associations. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 176, F. & A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

GEORGE T. ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, Independence Township, is the eldest son of James and Lucinda (Hand) Adams. He was born in McLean County, Illinois, March 7, 1844, and was eleven years old when his parents moved to Hamilton County, and here he was reared, his youth being spent in assisting his father improve a frontier farm. On arriving at manhood his father gave him fifty acres of land and to this he has added, by industry and good management, until he now has a good farm of 135 acres, all under cultivation, and with comfortable building improvements. He was married March 27, 1864, to Permelia Walters, a native of Brown County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Michael and Mary Ann (Reed) Walters, who were of German and English ancestry. When she was a year old her parents moved to Henry County, Indiana, where she was reared, and in 1861 they moved to Hamilton County, Iowa. Her father enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri,

in November, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have had eight children, six of whom are living—Viola L., wife of Thomas Calkins; Lillie May, wife of Byron Clarke, a minister of the United Brethren church; Nellie I., Mary E., Ira F. and Clara A. William Henry died, aged three years, and Florence A., aged two months. Mr. Adams has held several local offices of trust. He served sixteen consecutive years as school treasurer and twelve years as justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife and three of his daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

L. TREAT, general merchant, Webster City, Iowa, was born in Aurora, New York, a son of Oren Treat, a native of Vermont, of English descent. When quite young his mother died, and when a young man he moved with an older brother to Southern Wisconsin, locating in Walworth County, where he grew to manhood, clerking for a nominal salary, barely sufficient to buy board and clothes. He then, in company with Kendall Young, came to Iowa and engaged in business in Marshall County under the firm name of Young & Treat; a year later moved to Kossuth County, where he followed milling, farming and merchandising, and while there was elected treasurer and recorder of said county. About the year 1860 moved to Webster City and embarked in business in the old Town Hall building. Later on built with others the Commercial Block on Seneca street, where he is now located and has carried on a successful business, always holding that square dealing had its own reward. In addition to his mercantile interest, which he thought too small for his whole time and amusement, he has sought broader fields and made quite extensive transactions, in real estate, grain, etc. He was married in 1871 to Laura A. Cooper, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Carroll L. and Tressa L. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. KENT, one of the pioneers of Hamilton County, is a native of Oneida County, New York, born November 9, 1832, a son of Zenas and Lora Ann (Powell) Kent, descendants of some of the earliest settlers of New England. The father is still living in the State of New York at the age of eighty-two years. Of a family of nine children five daughters and one son, our subject, are living. In 1855 George F. and his brother William W. came to Iowa with the intention of settling and making a home, being allured to this State by the accounts of their father who had visited it several years before. From Rock Island they went to Des Moines by stage and thence on foot to Fort Dodge, where the land office had just been opened. They passed the first winter at Ecerton's mills, afterward known as Bone's, and still later as Bell's mills, the first flouring mills in this part of the State. They assisted in getting the lumber for this mill during the winter and the following spring engaged in making brick, making a good quality, and the first in the county. They worked together two years and then William, after wandering about for several years in Iowa and other Western States, settled on Boone River about two miles South of Webster City, where he died. He married Miss Calista Woodward. George F. settled on his present farm on section 30, Hamilton Township, in 1865. His homestead contains 200

acres of good land and in addition to this he owns a tract of timber land in another part of the township. He has a beautiful home with excellent improvements, his residence which was built in 1883 being excelled by no farm house in the county. Mr. Kent was married in May, 1865, to Margaret Groves, daughter of Jackson Groves. They have eight children—Carrie M., Anna A., U. S. Grant, Serena J., George E., Adella M., Jackson Groves and Mabel A. In politics Mr. Kent is a Republican. He has filled the most of the township offices and has served on the county board of supervisors.

HORACE SEGAR, section 27, Cass Township, is one of the first settlers of Hamilton County. He was born at Quaker Hill, New York, September 25, 1814, a son of Benjamin and Marilda (Richards) Segar. When a lad eight years old his father moved to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared, his youth being passed in assisting his father in clearing and improving his farm. In 1847 he moved to Carroll County, Illinois, and thence in 1855 to Hamilton County, Iowa, coming with wagon and driving about twenty head of cattle. In 1857 he located on the land where he now lives, which at that time was a tract of unbroken prairie. He has made all the improvements on his land and now has one of the best farms in the township, with a good frame house and other comfortable farm buildings. His farm contains 240 acres of rich land, forty of which is timbered and is well watered by Buck Creek, an outlet of Wall Lake. Mr. Segar was married July 14, 1840, to Ortensia Hager, a native of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edmund and Mabel (Hitchcock) Hager, her father a native of Vermont and her mother of New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Segar have eight children—Lewis, Angeline, Emma J., Jessie, Benjamin, Roland, Peter and Mabel. In politics Mr. Segar is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

JOSEPH T. PAYNE, section 10, Cass Township, is one of the well-known pioneers of Hamilton County. He was born in Tennessee, March 12, 1839, a son of Jacob W. Payne, an early settler of this county. In 1844 the parents of our subject came to Iowa, and located in Henry County, where they lived about ten years, and in 1854 moved to Hamilton County, and here he grew to manhood. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company A, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles at Cape Girardeau, Bayou Metoe, the taking of Little Rock, Black River Bridge and General Banks' Red River expedition. He was wounded at Pleasant Hill and his eye sight was injured, and he has never recovered from its effects. He was captured April 9, 1864, and was held a prisoner at Tyler, Texas, fourteen months, until the close of the war. After his return home he settled on land he had bought before going into the army, which he has improved and now has one of the best farms in the township. His homestead contains 200 acres of finely improved land, and in addition to this he owns 160 acres in Blairsburg Township. Mr. Payne was married December 13, 1866, to Phenette Bickford, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, August 21, 1850, a daughter of Leander and Philinda (Smith) Bickford, who came to Hamilton County in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have had seven children, five of whom are living—Eva J.,

born July 11, 1868; Frank Monroe, born December 26, 1870; Minnie May, born December 5, 1875; Allie Belle, born March 3, 1880; George T., born April 29, 1882. Charles A. died in infancy and Fred F. died aged five years. In politics Mr. Payne is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, at Webster City. Mr. Payne is one of the representative men of Cass Township, and an esteemed citizen.

G. A. WILLIAMS, carpenter and contractor, Webster City, was born in McHenry County, Illinois, April 29, 1850, a son of Caleb and Cordelia B. (Bidwell) Williams, his father a native of Vermont, and his mother of New York. He was reared a farmer, but was given good educational advantages, attending the schools of his native county. In 1869 he came to Iowa, and has since lived in Webster City. He began working at the carpenter's trade soon after coming here, his first work being done on the old Willson House. He has made a study of architecture, and has designed and contracted for some of the best buildings in the country. The new Willson House and First Baptist church in Webster City are monuments to his skill, being erected entirely after his designs and under his supervision. Mr. Williams was married in 1875 to Ella Dodge, a daughter of I. Dodge, of Webster City. They have two children—Roger B. and Mark D. In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 344. He has served as city assessor two terms, and also as a member of the council. His ancestors were among the first settlers of this county, having settled in New England in 1635, and are traceable back in the old English stock to one of the generals of William the Conqueror. His wife's ancestors settled in Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1629, O. S. They came in company with the "*fleet*" from England. Many of their descendants have attained honorable distinction in this country.

JOHN M. HOFFMAN, druggist, Ellsworth, Iowa, is a native of the northern part of Prussia, born in 1845. He learned the trade of a cooper in his native country, and worked at this trade nine years in Germany and two winters in America. He came to the United States in May, 1870, and after spending one month in Utica, New York, came to Iowa and worked for C. Lamb & Sons, of Clinton, until 1881. His close attention to his work made him a favorite with his employers and he remained with them until deciding to go into business for himself. He, in 1881, came to Hardin County, and with F. R. Jaenke engaged in the lumber business in Radcliff. They sold out to C. P. Hough in January, 1883, and came to Ellsworth, where they had previously established a lumber yard. In 1884 Mr. Hoffman bought his partner's interest, and since that time has carried on the business alone. He soon saw the need of a first-class drug store in the town, and accordingly opened his present place of business, where he has a good trade, although at the same time he attends to his lumber interests. He is an enterprising business man, and has already gained the respect and confidence of the people of the town and surrounding country. He came to America a poor boy, and his success has been entirely due to his integrity and close attention to his busi-

ness. He was married at Clinton, Iowa, to Johanna Newman, also a native of Prussia. They have six children—William, John, Louisa, Martha, Lydia and Augusta. In politics Mr. Hoffman is a Republican.

MICHAEL FOSTER, section 29, Cass Township, was born in France, May 5, 1819, a son of Joseph and Barbara (Greek) Foster. He was reared in his native country, and at an early age began working to take care of himself. In 1840 he came to the United States, landing in New York, where for three years he worked at the butcher's trade. He then went to Buffalo, and from there to Syracuse, and thence to Rome, New York, where he lived until 1857, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located on the farm where he now lives. At that time it was wild prairie land, but by persevering industry he has converted it into one of the best farms in the township. It contains 117 acres of rich land, and is located two miles north of Webster City. His residence is a good brick, and his other farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. Mr. Foster was married in 1854 to Magdalena Eckstein, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1821, a daughter of John and Theresia (Bolsinger) Eckstein. They have two children—Mary and Barbara. In politics Mr. Foster is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

ISRAEL DODGE, one of the well-known and prominent citizens of Webster City, was born in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, August 17, 1820, a son of Solomon and Elizabeth Dodge, natives also of New Hampshire. Our subject was reared a farmer, an avocation he has always followed. He came to Webster City in 1869, and has since lived in Hamilton County. He owns a good farm of eighty acres near Webster City, and a pleasant residence in the town. Mr. Dodge was married in 1845 to Priscilla Andrews, a native of New Hampshire, daughter of Israel and Betsey Andrews. To them were born four children—Henry R., of Webster City; A. P., a manufacturer, of Cleveland, Ohio; Emma E., late wife of O. O. Tollerton—she died March 17, 1874, leaving one child, Lillie; Ella P., wife of C. A. Williams. Mrs. Dodge died March 6, 1882. In politics Mr. Dodge is a Republican. His ancestors settled in ancient Salem, Massachusetts on the 20th day of June, 1629, O. S. (now the 10th day of July, N. S.). They were of very ancient lineage in Cheshire, England. From the first settlement and throughout succeeding generations, in almost every State, many of this very numerous family have attained honorable distinction.

CHARLES D. NEELY, sheriff of Hamilton County, Iowa, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, May 26, 1845, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (McConkey) Neely, natives of Virginia, the former born in 1803, of Irish ancestry, and the latter born in 1804, of Scotch ancestry. They were among the first settlers of Edgar County, and there the mother still lives, the father dying in 1884. Our subject remained at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in February, 1864, enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in the grand review at Washington. He was dis-

charged at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1865. He returned to his native county and lived there until June, 1873, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Boone, now Independence, Township, Hamilton County, where he bought 160 acres of wild land, which he has improved and added to until he now has a good farm of 440 acres. Mr. Neely was married January 15, 1871, to Margaret McDervitt, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Morton) McDervitt. To them have been born seven children, six of whom are living—Grace, Ethel, Maud, Alexis, Van and Percy. One child died in infancy. Mr. Neely has held many local offices of trust, and since 1887 has been sheriff of the county, a position he is well qualified to fill. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M., and Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

SAMUEL A. JAMESON, one of the pioneers of Hamilton Township, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, and when five years old his parents moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, and in 1855 came to Hamilton County, and settled in Homer. In 1863 our subject enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, his two brothers, Charles M. and Jacob B., being members of the same regiment, and both died while in the service of their country. Samuel was accidentally injured, having his left hip dislocated and was discharged on account of disability, and has never fully recovered from the effects of this injury. He settled on the farm where he now lives in 1872, which contains 160 acres of good land, located on section 7, Hamilton Township. He is a member of one of the well-known and representative families of the county, and is one of the prominent citizens of his township. He married Eliza Groves, a daughter of Jackson Groves, a pioneer of the county. They have two children—Lorinda Eva and Loranda Elva (twins), born February 24, 1868. In politics Mr. Jameson is a Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of his party. He is a member of the Baptist and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. S. B. ROSENKRANS, proprietor of Rosenkrans' Park, is one of the pioneers and enterprising citizens of Hamilton County. He is a native of New York, born in Steuben County April 27, 1824, a son of Aaron and Hannah (Ager) Rosenkraus. His father was a native of New Jersey, a son of Levi Rosenkrans, also a native of New Jersey, and a grandson of John Rosenkrans, who was a native of Dutchess County, New York, born May 18, 1724. His great-great-grandfather was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and was one of the first settlers of the State of New York. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war John Rosenkrans and three of his sons enlisted and served in the defense of the colonies until the close of the war, the father being commissioned a Colonel. He was married August 8, 1751, to Margaret DeWitt, and in an early day they moved to New Jersey, where many of their descendants still live. Aaron Rosenkrans was reared in New Jersey and there married Hannah Ager. They subsequently moved to Hammonds Port, Steuben County, New York, where he engaged in farming and wagon making. They reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living. They were active members of the Presbyterian church, which de-

nomination he served as deacon and elder over half a century. Both died in Steuben County at the age of seventy-seven years. S. B. Rosenkrans, the subject of our sketch, spent his youth in attending school, and in assisting his father in the manufacture of wagons, and when he attained his majority was given a partnership in the business. In March, 1856, he moved to Iowa and settled in Webster City, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and the real estate business. The following fall he was elected clerk of the courts of Webster County, which then comprised the present limits of Hamilton and Webster counties, and served in this capacity two years. In 1859 he was elected to represent Hamilton and Story counties in the State Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1859, 1860, and the special session of 1861. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed drafting commissioner by Governor Kirkwood, holding the position during the war. He has held the positions of mayor and councilman of Webster City, and has taken an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of the city and county. He was one of the incorporators of the Crooked Creek and Southwestern Railroad, and served as its secretary. He has for several years been engaged in the real estate business, and now devotes his time to the improvement and development of Rosenkrans Park. He has erected quite a number of the business buildings of the town and now owns several business houses and other improved property. Mr. Rosenkrans was married June 3, 1851, to Charlotte LaRowe, a native of Wheeler, Steuben County, New York, a daughter of Albutius and Jeannette (Auls) LaRowe, who were representatives of the oldest families of that county, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenkrans are members of the Congregational church. In politics he is now independent, but was formerly a Whig and later a Republican.

M. H. BRINTON, proprietor of the Keystone stock farm, which is located a half mile west of Ellsworth, is one of the leading citizens of Hamilton County. He is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, born September 16, 1856, a son of S. M. and Mary (McGrew) Brinton, natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Chester and his mother of Westmoreland County. His father entered land in Scott Township, Hamilton County, Iowa, in 1856, 1,800 acres of which are still in the possession of the family. Three dwellings are on the land and other valuable improvements, a large portion of the land being used for pasture and meadow land. The father died in April, 1883. He was a good business man and owned a large amount of property both in Pennsylvania and Iowa. The mother still lives in Washington County, Pennsylvania. They had a family of five children, M. H. being the youngest son. The Brinton family are the largest tax payers in Hamilton County. Their pasture land will rival the famous blue grass pastures of Kentucky. On the Keystone farm may be found some of the best short-horn and Hereford cattle in the State. M. H. Brinton was given good educational advantages, and graduated from the Jefferson College in Pennsylvania in 1879. He then remained at home and assisted his father until after the latter's death, and in 1884 came to Hamilton County and located at Ellsworth, where he has since been actively identified with its business interests. In addition to his large stock business Mr.

Brinton is one of the stockholders in the Bank of Ellsworth, which is one of the important factors of the town. He was married June 13, 1888, to Jennie M. Scott, of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, daughter of John V. Scott. In politics Mr. Brinton is a Republican.

CHARLES H. ARTHUR, druggist, Webster City, is a native of Hamilton County, born February 12, 1865, a son of A. D. and Sarah A. (Howe) Arthur. He attended school until sixteen years of age, and then began clerking in the drug store of Miller & Packard, with whom he remained two years, and in the spring of 1883 went to Eagle Grove, Iowa, and engaged successfully in the drug business two years. In 1885 he returned to Webster City and clerked for A. H. Miller a year. In the spring of 1887 he bought the store, where he now carries a complete stock of drugs, medicines, wall paper, stationery, paints, oils and fancy goods, and has one of the finest stores of the kind in the city. He was married February 2, 1886, to Gertrude Price, a native of Canada, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Greer) Price, of Eagle Grove. In politics Mr. Arthur affiliates with the Republican party.

I. M. GREENWOOD is one of the leading citizens of Hamilton County. He is the owner of the beautiful country residence known as Cedardale, which is located a mile south of Stratford. This farm contains 120 acres, and in addition to this Mr. Greenwood owns 400 acres adjoining the village of Stratford. He is one of the most extensive dealers in Holstein-Friesian cattle in the county, the head of his herd being Leader, bred in Holland and imported in 1885, registered No. 4076, his whole herd being among the finest of black and whites in the State. Mr. Greenwood was born in Cortland County, New York, July 20, 1839, a son of Kinney and Laura (Phillips) Greenwood, his father a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of New York. He was given good educational advantages, attending for a time Cazenovia Seminary, and after leaving school taught several terms. In 1867 he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located on the farm where he now lives, and has made his present beautiful home out of a tract of wild prairie land. He was married December 25, 1859, to Phœbe Hicks, daughter of Zepheniah and Mary (Sampson) Hicks, natives of New York. They have two children —Frank J. and Laura M. In politics Mr. Greenwood is a Republican and a devout prohibitionist. He is a prominent business man, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JACKSON GROVES was one of the well known pioneers of Hamilton County. He was a native of West Virginia, born in 1818, a son of John Groves. He was reared in his native State and was there married to Caroline Hanna. In 1854 he came West and lived in Cedar County, Iowa, one year, and in 1855 came to Hamilton County, buying land in what is now Independence Township. This land he improved and afterward exchanged it for the farm on section 7, Hamilton Township, which is now the home of his family, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 9, 1881. Mr. Groves first wife died in December, 1865; he married Miss Jane Dressler, a native of Juniata



Yours Truly
P. M. Greenwood



A. J. Frakes.

County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dressler. She moved to Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, with her parents, and there her father died in 1857, aged sixty-two years, and her mother in 1885, aged ninety years. In 1863 she came to Hamilton County with her brother-in-law, John P. Dale. To the first marriage of Mr. Groves were born eight children, seven of whom are living. To the second marriage were born two sons—Jackson and George, who live on the homestead with their mother, and one daughter, who died in her fifth year. Mr. Groves was one of the representative men of Hamilton County. He was a successful farmer and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Coming to the county when all was a state of nature he witnessed the marvelous growth, and was one of the most enterprising and influential in developing the county's resources. No name is better known in the county or is more worthy a place in the record of its prominent citizens, and it is with pleasure that we give this short sketch of his life to our readers. Mr. Groves was in politics an adherent of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES F. BRENNAN, priest of the Catholic Church, Webster City, was appointed to take charge of this parish in 1881. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1854, and educated in 1878 and ordained to the work of the ministry in Maynooth, Ireland. In 1880 he came to the United States, and for a year was assistant in the Cathedral at Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1881 came to Webster City. He is a cultured gentleman, and his cordial and courteous manners have won for him the respect of all who know him. The church in Webster City was built in 1872. It is a good brick building, located on a fine site in the eastern part of town. Father Peter O'Dowd had charge of the church from 1872 till 1875, and Father O'Keeffe from 1875 till 1881. The growth of the church has been slow but steady, and they are now in a prosperous condition. They have in addition to the church building a good residence property, which is now the home of Father Brennan.

AMOS J. FRAKES, farmer and stock-raiser, Cass Township, was born in Logan County, Illinois, May 7, 1840, a son of Patrick and Anna (Jacaway) Frakes. When he was thirteen years old his parents moved to Iowa and he walked from Logan County and drove eight cows. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm, his educational advantages being limited. August 15, 1862, he enlisted, in answer to the call for 300,000 men, to assist in putting down the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company K, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and served three years and nine days. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864, and was in the prison at Mansfield, Louisiana, until June 17, when he was paroled and sent to the Marine Hospital at New Orleans. Three weeks later he returned home on a furlough, and then rejoined his regiment, and subsequently was in the battle at Nashville. He was discharged August 23, 1865. After his return home he again engaged in farming, and located on section 16, Cass Township, where he improved eighty acres of land. In 1872 he sold that farm and moved to the farm where he now lives, which contains 285 acres of good land, well improved, with a good residence and farm buildings. Mr.

Frakes was married in September, 1861, to Sarah Frakes, a daughter of Dawson Frakes. She lived but a few months after her marriage. March 21, 1867, he married Mary A. Calkins, a native of New York State, daughter of John K. and Maria (Smith) Calkins. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living—Anna, wife of A. Bain; Hattie E., wife of F. Doolittle; Wesley W., Andrew J., Charles A., Fanny J., Cora E., Frankie Folsom. Mary A., Jesse and Clara Belle died in childhood. In politics Mr. Frakes is a Democrat. He is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN, section 8, Lincoln Township, was born in Sweden in December, 1845, the second of three children of Christian and Mary Christian. He attended school until fourteen years old and then worked on farms until 1871, when he left his native country on the sailing vessel Helringberg, and after a voyage of five weeks landed at Castle Garden, New York. From there he came direct to Hamilton County, Iowa, and for two years worked for John Howd, and then bought forty acres of land, which is a part of his present farm. This he has improved and added to until he now owns a fine farm of eighty acres. His improvements are good, and his residence is one of the pleasantest in the neighborhood, built in modern style, and surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. He has comfortable stables for his stock and good cribs for his grain, and taken altogether his farm indicates a careful and thrifty owner. Mr. Christian was married in 1873 to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Norway, who has been a helpmeet in deed as well as in word to her husband. In politics Mr. Christian is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

FREDERICK MOORE, one of the leading business men of Jewell, became identified with the town in 1883. He was first located on the north side of the town, but in 1885 moved to his present place of business. He carries a complete stock of general merchandise, aiming to keep constantly on hand everything to be found in a first-class store. He was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, but when a babe his parents moved to Iowa, and his youth was spent in different towns of the State. His father, Robert B. Moore, died in Batavia, Jefferson County. He was a successful merchant and our subject was early taught the details of the mercantile business. Mr. Moore married Anna M. Jones, daughter of Isaac Jones, of Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three children—Charles, Robert and Helene. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican. He is a public-spirited man and is always ready to assist any enterprise that is of benefit to the community.

E. P. SCRIVEN, grocer, Webster City, is a native of New York, born in Grafton, Rensselaer County, February 19, 1852, a son of C. W. and Mercy Scriven, natives of the same State; father of English ancestry. His father was engaged in the general mercantile business at Grafton, and was also at the time of his death engaged in the manufacture of shirts. E. P. attended school until fourteen years of age, at the time of his father's death, and was compelled to leave school to assist in the settlement of his father's

estate. He was employed as clerk and then as salesman in a mercantile house, and in 1874 was appointed mail carrier in Troy, New York, remaining there three years. In 1878 he came to Iowa, and, locating in Webster City, embarked in the grocery business, which he has successfully conducted, and is now one of the leading business men of the place. Mr. Scriven was married June 21, 1871, to Emma A. Scullen, a native of New York, daughter of James and T. M. Scullen. They have two children—Lottie E. and Chloe R. In politics Mr. Scriven is a Republican with prohibition principles. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

ROBERT H. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Webster Township, was born in Kentucky March 8, 1839, the third son and fourth child of eight children of Samuel and Jeddie (Pierce) Martin, the former a native of North Carolina, of Scotch descent and the latter a native of Tennessee, of Irish descent. In 1845 the parents moved to Tennessee and lived there until 1856, when they moved to Iowa and settled in Hamilton County, the father entering 160 acres of land near the present site of Lakin's Grove, which he lived on until 1860, when he moved to Story County and settled near what is now Story City, but a short time later returned to Hamilton County, where he has since lived, now making his home with the subject of our sketch. The mother died in 1870, aged fifty-seven years. R. H. Martin remained with his parents until 1861, when he hired out to carry the mail from Webster City, Hamilton County, to Marietta, Marshall County, which he continued seven months, and then obtained employment of the Western Stage Company, driving for that company eight months; after that he drove for the Northwestern Stage Company for nearly four years, until the railroad reached Boonsboro. He remained with the company five years, and being a man of temperate habits and upright principles, he gained the confidence of his employers and was given positions of responsibility. In 1868 he left the company and rented a farm in Hamilton County, on which he lived two years and then bought forty acres of his present farm, to which he has added until he now has a good farm of 182 acres, all well improved. Mr. Martin was married January 1, 1872, to Minerva Corbin, a daughter of Dr. Corbin, a prominent citizen of the county. To them were born three children—Lena, Bertie, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Martin died April 16, 1885. She was a prominent member of the Christian church, Mr. Martin being a member of the same church. In politics Mr. Martin casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

PATRICK FRAKES, deceased, was one of the early pioneers of Hamilton County. He was a native of Ohio, a son of William Frakes, who was of Irish parentage. From Ohio Patrick Frakes moved to Illinois, and thence in 1853 to Hamilton County. He lived a short time near the present site of Webster City, and then moved to section 17, Cass Township, where he entered 240 acres of government land, which he improved and made his home until his death. He was twice married. First in Ohio, and to this marriage were born two children—William and Mary, both deceased. He was married the second time in Illinois to Anna Jacaway, who was of French parentage. To them were born ten children—Eliza J., deceased,

wife of B. R. Brewer; Harriet E., widow of J. N. Lee; Matilda, wife of Thomas May, of Nebraska; W. B., of Wright County, Iowa; L. W., of Nebraska; Betsey, deceased, second wife of B. R. Brewer; John, twin of Betsey, lives in Wright County; Robert, of Hamilton County; Martha, who died in childhood, and A. J., of Hamilton County. Mr. Frakes died in 1874, and his widow now lives in Wright County.

BENJAMIN MILLARD, one of the prominent pioneers of Webster City, is a native of Humerstone, Canada, born February 4, 1816, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Doan) Millard. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Doans were among the first settlers of Massachusetts. John Doan came from England to Plymouth about 1630, and in 1644 settled in Cape Cod. He is the progenitor of all the Doans and Doanes in America. Trees that he had set on the corners of his farm, with the initials J. D. cut on them, are still standing. He died in 1688, aged over ninety years. One of his sons, Daniel, was the first physician on Cape Cod. A son of Daniel, also named Daniel, was married in 1696, and settled in Bucks County, Pennslylvania, where he reared a family of thirteen children, one of whom, Israel, was married in 1725, and settled in Plumstead, Pennsylvania. A son of Israel, Joseph Doan, married Hester Dillon, and moved to Humerstone, Canada. They had a family of nine children—Moses, Joseph, Mahlon, Levi, Aaron, Thomas, Hester, Mary and Elizabeth. Hester married Edward Richardson, and her grandson, George F. Richardson, is superintendent of schools of Hamilton County. Elizabeth was born August 11, 1776, and January 1, 1800, married Thomas Millard, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1775. They had a family of seven children—Esther, born February 13, 1801; Thomas, born May 4, 1803; Rebecca, born September 8, 1805; Moses, February 9, 1808; Elizabeth, October 29, 1810; Rachel, May 24, 1813; Benjamin, February 4, 1816. The parents moved from Humerstone to Yarmouth Township, five miles from Port Stanley and six miles from St. Thomas, where our subject was reared. In March, 1837, he came West, and settled in Ottawa, La Salle County, Illinois, and soon after moved to Putnam County. In 1853 he moved to Marshall, Illinois, and in 1855 to Webster City, Iowa. In the spring of 1856 he built the old Hamilton House, which he carried on a year; then sold out, but a year later bought it again, and continued the hotel business until the death of his wife in 1860. He then went to Fonda, Pocohontas County, and engaged in the mercantile business four years, and since 1864 has lived on his farm south of town. Mr. Millard was married in October, 1840, to Samantha Servis, a native of Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, joining that party on its organization, having formerly voted with the Whig party.

GM. STUDLEY, farmer, section 12, Fremont Township, is a native of Bureau County, Illinois, born March 13, 1850, a son of William and Eunice (Timberman) Studley. He was reared and educated in Bureau County, his youth, when not in school, being passed in assisting in the work of the farm, and with the exception of two years, when he had charge of a brickyard, he has devoted his attention to

agriculture. He came to Hamilton County, Iowa, in 1877, and in 1880 located on his present farm, which at that time was wild, uncultivated land. He has converted it into a good, productive farm, and has erected a substantial residence and other farm buildings. Mr. Studley was married July 4, 1871, to Sarah Pope, and to them were born two sons—Sumner D. and Christopher T. Mrs. Studley died October 6, 1882, and December 19, 1883, Mr. Studley married Sarah E. Smalley, of Hamilton County. They have two children—Maud L. and Orpha May. In politics Mr. Studley is independent.

J. R. COMPTON, M. D., was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in June, 1845, a son of Elihu and Sarah (Johnson) Compton, natives of Ohio. His father was a son of William Compton, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and his mother was a daughter of William Johnson, a native of Virginia. Both the Compton and Johnson families were among the earliest settlers of Ohio. In 1853 the parents of our subject moved to Iowa and located in Washington County, where they still live. He was given good educational advantages, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, May 10, 1863, he enlisted and was assigned to Company B, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry. His regiment was stationed in Tennessee, doing guard duty and detached service under General A. J. Smith along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and there as the result of exposure he contracted disease which unfitted him for active service. He was discharged at Keokuk, Iowa, in October, 1863, and returned home. He then attended school for a time, and in 1866 began the study of medicine with Dr. R. F. Baker, of Davenport, with whom he remained two years. In the winter of 1867–'68 and 1868–'69 he attended lectures at the Hanneman Medical College, Chicago, graduating in the spring of 1869. The following summer he located at Brighton, Washington County, Iowa, and in November of the same year moved to Webster City, where he was the first graduated physician of the homœopathic school. He has built up a good practice, and is now the leading homœopathic physician of the county. He is serving his fourth term as county physician, an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the medical fraternity. He is a member of the United Workman and Odd Fellows orders and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in May, 1869, to Ella A. Atkinson, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, daughter of David B. Atkinson. They have one son—Charles H. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY STALEY, section 11, Ellsworth Township, is one of the early pioneers of Hamilton County. He was born in Schenectady County, New York, January 19, 1816, a son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Swart) Staley. His grandfather Staley settled in the State of New York in 1753. His mother died in 1820, leaving four children—Catherine, Ann, Henry and George. His father afterward married again, and to the second marriage were born five children. Henry Staley lived in his native State until 1855, when, accompanied by his brother George, he came to Iowa and entered 160 acres of land in Story County and 420 in what was then called Webster County, section 11, Ellsworth Township, where he settled in 1856, and is his present homestead. He has been a hard working man, and there are many evidences

of his thrift and enterprise in Hamilton County. He has been closely identified with all the various improvements of the county, and the development of its resources has been largely augmented by him. He is highly esteemed by all the early settlers who have so long been with him identified and interested in the advancement of the county. He was married in 1862 to Annette Wilkinson, a native of Vermont, daughter of John and Orra (Copeland) Wilkinson. They have had six children—Mrs. Hattie O. Lakin, who died in 1887; Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Hoon; Nettie, wife of Douglass Cochran; Minnie, Carrie and Henrietta. In his political affiliations Mr. Staley is a Democrat. He has served his township in the capacity of clerk, but save in this one instance has not accepted positions, preferring to devote his time to the quiet pursuits of rural life.

JAMES M. NELSON, proprietor of the Pleasant Hill stock farm, located on section 31, Fremont Township, was born in Henry County, Illinois, March 4, 1843, son of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Nelson. He was reared in Henry and Knox counties, spending his youth on his father's farm. He remained in Illinois until 1876, when he came to Iowa and bought eighty acres of wild land, which he has improved and added to until he now has 400 acres of fine land on which are good buildings, a native grove of forest trees, and everything that goes to make a pleasant home. It is one of the best farms in the township, and Mr. Nelson is one of the township's most enterprising farmers. Mr. Nelson makes a specialty of stockraising, and his fine Clydesdale horses deserve especial mention. He was married January 12, 1865, to Esther A. Thompson, a daughter of John and Catherine (Livingstone) Thompson, of Knox County, Illinois. They have three children—Charles Henry, Walter Byron and Sadie Myrtle. In politics Mr. Nelson is a Democrat. He has been a prominent man in public affairs in the township, and has served as trustee and as a member of the school board.

REV. DAVID P. DAY was born in St. Albans County, Vermont, February 16, 1804, a son of Oliver Day, who was probably of Welsh descent. In 1812 the family moved to Wayne County, Ohio, locating near Wooster, where the father died. David was reared in Ohio, living in that State until 1855, when he came to Iowa and located a mile and a half northwest of Ft. Dodge, in Webster County, and in April, 1856, moved to Cass Township, Hamilton County, and located on section 8, where he built a log cabin, but only lived about two years after coming to the county, his death occurring October 16, 1858. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and supplied different charges in Iowa, riding the circuit when it comprised Webster, Hamilton and Wright counties. Mr. Day was married in 1823 to Rhoda Chaffin, a native of Maine, daughter of Simon Chaffin. She died October 6, 1849. To them were born eight children, three of whom are living—Diadama, wife of Joel Emry, of Jo Daviess County, Illinois; Lucinda, wife of T. D. Bryan, of Charlotte, Michigan, and Simon, of Cass Township. Levi perished in a storm in Webster County, December 9, 1855; Hall died in Ohio, aged thirteen years; Jabez and Margaret Amanda both died when three years of age, and one died in infancy unnamed. May 2, 1850, Mr. Day married Deborah

Edgar, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1806, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Badders) Edgar, her father a native of Ireland and her mother of York County. Mrs. Day now makes her home with Simon Day, and is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-two years.

J. W. YOUNG, junior member of the lumber firm of F. D. Young & Co., was born in Lamoine, Hancock County, Maine, December 1, 1843, a son of Stephen and Betsey (McFarland) Young. He lived on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he began the life of a fisherman, sailing on a fishing vessel considerable of the time for ten years from Maine to Newfoundland. In 1868 he returned to his native county and served an apprenticeship at the ship and house carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1880, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and for three years was employed by F. D. Young, and in 1883 bought an interest in the business. Mr. Young was married June 15, 1866, to Margaret Milliken, daughter of the Hon. John and Rosilla (Coats) Milliken. They have four children—Calvin, Ethel, Martha and Earl. Mr. Young is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176; Hope Chapter, No. 88; and Triune Commandery, No. 41. He is also a member of Webster City Lodge, No. 137, A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the school board.

FRANK R. DALBEY, section 7, Lincoln Township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 24, 1848, the youngest of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of Rev. Joel and Caroline (Sidell) Dalbey. His father was a prominent minister of the Methodist Protestant church, and preached the gospel for half a century. He was a member of the Ohio, then the Illinois, Iowa, and last of the Missouri Conference, and died in St. Charles County, Missouri. The mother died at her son Frank's house in Lincoln Township in 1879. F. R. Dalbey was reared in the various places where his father was stationed, and received good educational advantages, and for a time taught school. He came to Hamilton County in 1876 and located on the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of good land and is well improved, with a good residence and other farm buildings. Mr. Dalbey was married November 10, 1872, to Roanna S. Everett, a native of Hampshire County, Virginia. When she was twelve years old the family moved to Ohio and thence to Iowa, and the mother is now living near Jewell. Mr. and Mrs. Dalbey have four children—Joel Edward, Bertha M., Clyde T. and Earl Francis. In politics Mr. Dalbey is a Republican.

R. P. LAYNE, deceased, was one of the influential farmers of Hamilton Township. He was born in Floyd County, Kentucky, January 19, 1834, a son of John and Elizabeth (Priest) Layne, natives of Virginia. He was reared a farmer, remaining in his native State until eighteen years of age, when he went to Edgar County, Illinois, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. October 12, 1862, he enlisted in the defence of his country, and was assigned to the First Missouri Engineers, and was engaged in building bridges and other special work the greater part of the time, but participated in the battle of Atlanta

and two or three other severe engagements. He received injuries while in the service from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was discharged in June, 1865, and then returned to Edgar County, and the same year moved to Iowa and located in Hamilton County, on the farm now owned by his family. This farm he improved, and it is now one of the best in the township. Mr. Layne was married September 3, 1861, to Mary T. Neely, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (McConkey) Neely. To them were born eight children—John, who died in Louisiana, leaving a wife and child, Walter; Cora, wife of Charles Dick; Leona, Addie and Eva (twins), Mary and Amy. In politics Mr. Layne was an adherent of the Greenback party. He served his township as road supervisor and as a member of the school-board. He died May 28, 1886, leaving with his family a host of friends to mourn the loss of a good citizen who was always one of the foremost in advancing the interests of the community. The home farm contains 120 acres of good land, and in addition to this they have a good farm of 100 acres about a mile from the homestead.

ALFRED CUMMINGS is one of the enterprising citizens of Webster City. He is a native of New York State, born January 21, 1833, a son of Stephen and Sarah (Herrick) Cummings. He remained in his native State until twenty-two years of age, when he came to Iowa and lived eighteen months in Jefferson County. He then moved to Boone County and bought and improved eighty acres of land two miles north of Boone, on which he lived until 1883, when he bought the farm where he now lives, which is located a mile east of Webster City. He makes a specialty of dealing in stock, and has some of the finest horses in the county. Mr. Cummings was married in October, 1861, to Prudence Remington, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Boone, Iowa. To them were born three children—Charles R., Ella J. and Alfred R. Mrs. Cummings died March 13, 1883, and June 11, 1885, Mr. Cummings married Augusta Stone, a native of Clinton County, New York, daughter of Bartlett and Mary (Rubbedim) Stone. She came to Hardin County, Iowa, in 1871, and in 1875 to Hamilton County. In politics Mr. Cummings is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

SIMON DAY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, Cass Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 15, 1832, a son of David P. and Rhoda (Chaffin) Day. He grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1855 came to Iowa and settled in Webster County, where he lived until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Hamilton County, and settled in Cass Township. The first year he lived on section 28, and then moved to the farm where he now lives on section 8. His farm contains 210 acres of Cass Township's best land and his building improvements are among the best in the county. Mr. Day is a representative farmer, having made a success of that avocation. He is a prominent man in the township and has held several local positions of trust and responsibility. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of its most liberal and earnest supporters. Mr. Day was married April 5, 1855, to Mary Hutson,

a native of Wayne County, Ohio, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Winkler) Hutson. To them have been born six children—Levi, David P., William O., Simon M., Elmer E. and Effie L. Levi and David are ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Day died March 13, 1871, and Mr. Day subsequently married Augusti Parker, a native of Long Branch, New Jersey, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Norris) Parker. To them have been born three children—Mary A., John Lewis and Herbert A.

LUTHER LAKIN is one of the early settlers of Hamilton County. He was born in Pike County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1830, a son of Elisha and Cynthia (Ainesly) Lakin, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Pike County. His father was born in 1807, and when eighteen years of age went to Pennsylvania, where he was married and lived until 1842, when he moved to Kane County, Illinois, and entered Government land, living there five years, when he moved to De Kalb County, Illinois, and made that county his home until his removal to Hamilton County in 1855. He brought with him 100 head of cattle and horses, which was a valuable addition to the stock of Hamilton County. He located on section 24, Lyon Township, and was the first permanent settler of that township, and made it his home until his death. His wife died in 1858. They had a family of fifteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity—Lucinda, Harriet, Mary Ann, Luther, B. A., Martha, Esther, Cynthia, Polly and Charles. Elisha Lakin was one of the well-known pioneers of Hamilton County. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and for a number of years was justice of the peace, and was also a member of the county board of supervisors and coroner of the county. Luther Lakin was twelve years old when his father moved to Illinois. When he was twenty-one years old he went north to the lumber regions and remained three years. He then returned to De Kalb County, and preceded his father to Iowa by a few days, thus sharing with him the honor of being the first settler of Lyon Township. He located on the land which is now his pleasant homestead, owning 224 acres of choice land, known as the Lakin Grove stock-farm, all under cultivation with good building improvements. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Durham cattle, and has some of the finest animals in the county. Mr. Lakin is a prominent man in the township, and has held several local official positions, and for several years was a member of the county board of supervisors. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Labor. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Lakin was married November 26, 1854, to Emily S. Staples, a native of Maine, daughter of Sylvanus and Pauline G. (Maxwell) Staples, who moved to Illinois in 1851, and to Lakin's Grove, Hamilton County, in 1856, where the father died October 25, 1874, and the mother August 5, 1883. They had a family of six children, three of whom are living—Emily S., Emeline and Sophia. Mr. and Mrs. Lakin have fifteen children—Noah, Norman, Willard, Nancy, Gustavus, Perlina, Alpheus, Mary, Harry, Frederick, Minonia, Bessie and Jessie (twins), Alma and Emily.

GEORGE W. TEED, druggist and jeweler, Webster City, Iowa, was born in Canada West, March 16, 1849, and when two years old moved to Livingston County, New York, a son of Pell and M. J.

(Washburn) Teed. He remained at home with his parents until his majority, and was given good educational advantages. In 1870 he went West, was employed as traveling salesman by a jewelry house, remaining with them until 1874, and in December of that year came to Webster City, Iowa, and opened a jewelry store, continuing in that business three years, when he formed a partnership with B. Detloe, adding a stock of drugs to his already well established jewelry business, the firm name becoming Teed & Detloe. In 1881 they bought the store now occupied by Mr. Teed, and conducted two stores a year, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Teed taking one store and Mr. Detloe the other. Mr. Teed has been a successful merchant, and now has the leading store in his line in the town, having a complete stock of drugs and also a fine stock of jewelry. He was married in June, 1874, to Della Martin, of Mt. Morris, New York. They have one son—George M. Mr. Teed is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176, Hope Chapter, No. 88, Triune Commandery, No. 41, and Cedar Rapids Consistory; also of Alemis Lodge, No. 137, K. of P., and Teed Lodge, No. 60, L. of O. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Mrs. Teed is a member of the Congregational church.

G. W. HILL, section 4, Lyon Township, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born January 31, 1849, the seventh of ten children of Daniel and Mary Ann (Phillips) Hill, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Maryland. In November, 1855, the Hill family moved to Clinton County, Iowa, where the father died December 9, the following year, the mother living until January 15, 1882. G. W. Hill remained in Clinton County until 1870, when he moved to Cass County, Nebraska, where he lived ten years. He then sold his property in Nebraska and moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located on the farm in Lyon Township, where he now lives. His farm was partially improved, but he has continued to improve it and now has one of the best farms in the township, his residence and other buildings being comfortable and commodious. Mr. Hill was married July 3, 1872, to Mary S. Rogers, a daughter of L. F. and Sarah M. (Boynton) Rogers, of Clinton County, Iowa. They have eight children—Casablanca D., Myrtie M., Claude L., Clay R., Cecil H., Clarence C., Cyrus G. and Calvin T.

ANDERS CHRISTIANSON, one of the well-known pioneers of Scott Township, resides on section 20, where he owns 140 acres, and also owns 240 acres adjoining on section 21, making a fine farm of 380 acres. His land was new when he settled on it, and he has made all the improvements and now has a beautiful home. He has a good residence and substantial farm buildings and fine groves of trees, where once was a treeless prairie. Mr. Christianson was born in Norway, October 17, 1831. His father, Christian Peterson, died when he was a boy. He was reared in his native country, and was there married to Helen Larson. In 1854 he came to America, landing in Quebec, and proceeded direct to La Salle County, Illinois, where a brother and sister had already located. In 1857 he came with his brother-in-law, Peter Larson, to Hamilton County, and they enjoy the honor of being the first settlers of Scott Township. A sister, Mrs. Phillops, was the first of the family to come to the county.

He worked for others at farm work for some time before buying his land, and also worked a farm on section 3, belonging to Albert Hall, on shares, and in 1864 bought his present farm. When Mr. Christianson came to Iowa he had not money enough to pay the expense of bringing his family from Illinois, and his prosperity is due to his industry and good management. Mr. and Mrs. Christianson have had four children. A son and daughter died in early childhood. Another son, Lars, was killed on the farm in 1864, aged nine years. Their only living child, Christian J., was born in La Salle County, Illinois, October 26, 1855, and still lives with his parents. Mr. Christianson and his son are adherents of the Republican party. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Christianson is one of the highly respected men of the township, which he has assisted so materially to develop, and is now reaping the reward of his early years of toil and hardship.

B. F. DERR is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northampton County, October 31, 1836, a son of William S. and Mary (Griesemer) Derr. He lived on a farm until thirteen years of age, when, not liking the routine of farm work, he began clerking in a store in Allentown, remaining there four years. He then went to Carey, Wyandot County, Ohio, and five or six years later to Kenton, the same State, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1863 he came to Iowa and lived in Des Moines two years. Then removed to Homer, and in October, 1872, came to Webster City, where he has since lived. He has the largest store in the place, carrying a stock valued at $20,000. He is purely a self-made man, getting his first start in business by economy and hard work, saving his earnings, always making it a rule to save something even when his salary was small. Mr. Derr was married September 1, 1862, to Ether Carroll, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, daughter of Ophar and Phœbe (Goodin) Carroll, then of Kenton, Ohio. They have two children—May, wife of J. W. Allington, and Mason, who is in the store with his father. In addition to his business interests Mr. Derr has a fine farm of 480 acres. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

THOMAS B. BONEBRIGHT, one of the prominent pioneers of Hamilton County, is a native of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, born September 29, 1836, a son of Frederick and Maria (Blackwell) Bonebright. In 1846 his parents moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, being among the first settlers of Freeport. Thomas was reared on a farm and received but limited educational advantages. In 1856 he started for Hamilton County, Iowa, driving a team for Washington Saulsbury, and the first year in the State worked for him. The next year he worked for George McClure in a saw-mill, and in the spring of 1857 joined the Spirit Lake expedition company and assisted in burying the dead killed by the Indians at that place. In 1859 he went to Wright County, and lived four years, when he returned to Webster City and for several years worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1882 he was employed as mechanic on the Northwestern Railroad, and later superintended the water department on the western branch of the road, having charge of all the pumps and engines. He has a pleasant home in the southern part of Webster City. Mr. Bonebright was married

May 2, 1859, to Sarah Jane Brewer, a daughter of Willson Brewer, a pioneer of Hamilton County. Mr. and Mrs. Bonebright have had six children, five of whom are living—George W., Harriet M., wife of Theodore Close; William Wallace, Frank A. and Ella Belle. A daughter, Adella, died, aged eleven years. In politics Mr. Bonebright is a Republican. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and the Knights of Labor.

WILLSON BREWER, one of the first settlers of Hamilton County, was a native of Virginia, but when four years old his parents moved to Henry County, Indiana, where he was reared and was there married to Margaret Moore, a native of Henry County. In 1850 they came to Iowa and settled in Hamilton County, Mr. Brewer entering Government land ten miles south of the present town of Webster City. He died in 1857, leaving a widow and eleven children, five of whom are living—Benjamin R., Sarah Jane, William, Walter and Margaret. Jackson, John Thomas, Julia and Nancy are deceased. Mrs. Brewer is still a resident of Webster City, where she has made her home for so many years.

KENDALL YOUNG.—Few who meet the quiet and equable President of the First National Bank of Webster City, Iowa, would suppose that he had ever led the rough life of a sailor "on the desolate, rainy seas," of a soldier in the service of his country, of a miner in the early days of California, or of a pioneer in the settlement of northwestern Iowa; but he bore an active part in these various capacities, notwithstanding the very different life he has lived in Hamilton County for almost a generation. His varied career illustrates the character of the best class of Yankee boys who start out in youth, to make their way in life and win a competence. His only capital was a cool and clear brain, excellent health, courtesy and kindness toward all, patience to bide his time, and determination and perseverance which never flagged. Kendall Young was born in the town of Eden, Hancock County, Maine, January 19, 1820. He was raised on a farm, becoming inured to hard out-door labor at an early age, acquiring only the little education that could be obtained in the country schools of those days. But even these slender educational privileges came to an end during his sixteenth year, and he went to school no more. He remained at home until he attained the age of nineteen, when he started out to make his own way in the world. Not far from the time of attaining his majority he saw a little military service, in what has since been known as "The Aroostook War." A question of boundary arose between the State of Maine and the Canadian province of New Brunswick. The local authorities were unable to agree, and finally the Governor of Maine called out the State militia, with the determination of driving the British intruders back to their own country. Kendall Young enlisted as a "private" in Captain Nash's company, "Maine Militia Northeastern Frontier Disturbances," and was out in "the tented field" about two months. The question having thus become a threatening one to the peace of the United States and Great Britain, the authorities of the two nations intervened to prevent bloodshed, and adjusted the difficulty. Uncle Sam paid the Maine volunteers out of his own capacious purse, allowing them $18 for a little over two months' service and a warrant for forty acres



Jane Young

of land. Later, he gave each one a land warrant for 120 acres. It was rather an unusual thing to meet an old soldier who had not parted with his land warrant, and I distinctly recollect writing an editorial about that of my friend Kendall Young, some twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago. He located his first warrant on forty acres of land some four miles north of Webster City, in what is now Cass Township; the large one in Kossuth County. This last he exchanged for a part of his present farm in Cass Township, in this, Hamilton County, and for that reason calls it "The Aroostook Farm." Before quitting this topic of military service, it should be stated that Mr. Young's grandfather was a soldier in the war of Independence. He was one of those who threw the British tea into Boston Harbor. I do not know that he was the man referred to in James Russell Lowell's well-known poem—

> "Ag'in the chimbtly crooks necks hung
> An' in among 'em rusted
> The ole queen's arm that Gran'ther Young
> Fetched back from Concord busted;"

—but be that as it may, a few years ago, while Kendall was visiting at his old home, he searched out the grave of his patriotic grandsire, then fallen into neglect, and with others of the descendants of Elkanah Young, placed over the precious dust a granite pillar, suitably inscribed, which will keep green the memory, and give to distant generations the proud record of him who sleeps beneath it. Soon after attaining his majority he started out to make his own way in the world, going to sea and becoming a "sailor before the mast." In this humble, toilsome capacity, he visited the West India Islands, England, and many ports along the coasts of the United States. The last summer he was afloat was spent in cod-fishing near Belle Isle, on the coast of Labrador. He speaks of it as a barren and most inhospitable region. Ice-bergs were always in sight, imparting great coldness to the foggy atmosphere, while drenching rains were falling at very frequent intervals. He enjoyed the summer's work very much, but still has never had the least desire to revisit that incomparably sterile and desolate quarter of the globe. Quitting the sea and returning to Maine, he engaged—"in a small way," as he says—in merchandising, doing a sort of barter trade with the fishermen. He sold them their supplies of dry goods and groceries and bought their fish, which he sent to distant markets. After two or three years he emigrated to Wisconsin, settling upon a farm in the year 1847. He followed this calling two years, until the height of the gold fever in California, when he crossed the plains. The party drove ox teams and were seven months making the journey! Mr. Young was thus one of "the Argonauts of '49"—or an "original '49-er"—as the Californians are called in the history of those exciting days. *En route* they saw many Indians, but were never molested by them. Seeing the wild waste of country across the plains, and through the mountain region, was a romantic experience which will never be repeated,—for the extension of the railroads, the disappearance of the Indians and the wild animals, and the changes everywhere wrought by the white man, have made a journey to the Pacific coast a very different affair. It now requires less of days than it then did of months.

Mr. Young engaged in mining at Mormon Island in the American River. After two and a half years in the mines he returned to his old home in Pine Tree State, where, however, he was not now contented to remain, though he had acquired a fair capital to engage in business. But his taste of western life had effectually dissipated all ideas of staying in

slow old Maine. He therefore came west again, this time settling at Rockton, Illinois, where he entered into a sort of general business, loaning money, selling merchandise and owning an interest in a paper-mill. These enterprises did not "pan out" sufficiently to suit the old miner, and he again concluded to "go west." Associated with his long-time friend, Mr. L. L. Treat, now a prosperous merchant of Webster City, he came to Albion, Marshall County, Iowa, where for a time they engaged in business. But this location did not suit them, and a year or two later found them in Kossuth County, where they laid out the town of Irvington. This was a most beautiful town-site, occupying one of those splendid elevated terraces, which are of such frequent occurrence along the valley of the upper Des Moines. The ground was perfectly dry, with excellent natural drainage, and level as a floor. A wide extent of country was in sight away to the north, south and west, and the winding of the river could be traced for many miles by its groves and belts of timber. But the town of Algona, a few miles north, and nearer the center of the county, had acquired such a start that it became evident after two or three years that a town could not be built up at Irvington, and the project was abandoned. Mr. Young then, in 1859, settled in Webster City, having been married a year or two previous to Miss Jane Underdown, a most estimable lady who is still living. He has never again changed his residence.

The first decade of Mr. Young's life in Webster City was devoted to general merchandising. One or two of these years he was in co-partnership with Julius M. Jones. But in 1871 the First National Bank of Webster City was founded, of which Kendall Young was one of the largest stockholders. He was elected president of the bank at its organization and has held the position continuously to the present time. He has been quite fortunate in the "race of life," acquiring a handsome competence, and enjoying the entire confidence and high respect of his fellow-citizens of the town and county. Many years ago he built himself a tasteful residence which remains one of the finest in the county, notwithstanding many quite as large and more expensive have been erected in later days. He has also improved one of the most beautiful farms in the county, two miles north of Webster City, in the township of Cass. His farm buildings are models in their way, and any one in passing the place would need no argument to convince him that the owner was a man of brains and thrift. An old Indian of my early acquaintance, who lived in a squalid cabin, once remarked that any one who should see his home "would think a dead man lived there!" No such supposition would be entertained by those who see the splendid fields and commodious buildings of this well managed farm.

Here is a little anecdote of Mr. Young's early business days in Webster City, which very clearly shows his characteristics of good humor and fair dealing. When he went to Chicago to buy his first supply of merchandise, of course, like everybody else, he needed a little credit; so he was invited into the private office of one of a certain firm, to be questioned by a very adroit, sharp member of the establishment, in regard to his worldly possessions and his ability to pay his debts. He told the big well-fed partner, in response to questions, about his transactions, and how he expected to meet his obligations, among other things mentioning that he had a few quarter-sections of land, which, at that time, however, was a very drug in the market. "How much, Mr. Young," asked the genteel

wholesaler, "do you consider that land worth?" The legend says that the answer came quick as thought—"*I don't think it is worth a damn!*" "Mr. Young you can have all the goods you want, and pay for them just when you please!" said his cross-examiner, and the colloquy closed. It is said that as long as Mr. Young remained in trade he continued to deal with this house, the members of which took special delight in telling the story to any Webster City man who happened that way.

He started out in life with the best possible mental equipment for a young man who had to "paddle his own canoe." His habits were excellent, he was willing to work at any honorable employment, had no false ideas concerning labor, no "wild oats" to sow, and was determined to win a good name in whatever community should become his home. He has fully achieved what his early ambition so laudably craved, a handsome competence, and a character and standing in the community above and beyond reproach. In the discharge of his labors as President of the First National Bank, he has always been thoroughly informed in regard to its business and responsibilities—fairly trusting his subordinates, who have always been most fortunately selected, but never leaving his own duties to be performed by others. Under his charge the bank has prospered until its original capital stock has about doubled in value. His name has become a synonym for trust-worthiness and reliability, and hundreds of people seek his advice in matters of investment, or general business. While he is most undemonstrative, conservative, and by many, perhaps, deemed in some directions too conservative, it is universally conceded that no interest entrusted to his care or guidance has ever suffered from inattention, or an error of judgment. We hear of men to whom have been applied such terms as "Old Reliable," "Old Business," "Old Brains," etc., etc., but while Mr. Young has happily escaped the questionable honor of that species of nick-naming, his personality is all that any or all of them could possibly imply. He came of a long-lived race, and even now, in his sixty-eighth year is in vigorous health, —better preserved in fact than most men of fifty.

I have written these lines after an acquaintance with Mr. Young of thirty years, during which time we have ever been warm personal friends. I have known him intimately and well, and it has afforded me a high gratification thus to bear testimony to the eminent praiseworthy qualities of this truly self-made man, the architect of his own fortunes.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

J. CLIFTON, section 15, Fremont Township, was born in Cass County, Michigan, April 2, 1836, a son of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Clifton, natives of Ohio. When he was nine months old his father died, and when he was nine years old he was orphaned by the death of his mother. He was reared by relatives until he was sixteen years old, when he started out to take care of himself. He worked on farms in the summer and in the winter attended school until twenty-one years old. He lived in Michigan until 1865, when he came to Iowa and lived in Jasper County during the summer, and in the fall moved to Hamilton County and settled on Fremont Prairie. At that time there was but one house between his and Webster City, and none nearer than five miles on the south. He built a log house in the spring of 1866, 16x20, of hewed logs which was a great source of pride to

him, as it was one of the best in the county. This house is still standing, a land-mark of pioneer days. In 1884 he erected his present residence, a two-story frame, on a fine building site, in the center of a pretty lawn, and although it combines all that is comfortable with its convenience and taste his pleasure in it does not begin to be as great as was his pride in the little cabin in pioneer days. Mr. Clifton was married March 22, 1857, to Miss Sarah Dewey, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Griffin) Dewey. They have five sons—Charles H., Frank L., Byron M., Lester S. and John A. A daughter, Ida A., died aged twenty months. In politics Mr. Clifton is a Republican. He has served two terms as assessor, township trustee five or six times, and as a member of the school board a number of times.

M. D. ARTHUR, stock dealer, Webster City, is a native of Jefferson County, New York, born March 7, 1831, a son of Homer and Fanny (Higby) Arthur, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of New York. In 1847 his parents moved to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and two years later he bought a farm and engaged in farming on his own account. In 1858 he came to Iowa and settled at Spirit Lake, and in 1863 came to Hamilton County and settled in Webster City, where he engaged in stock dealing, shipping the first car-load of stock from the place. He has been successful in this business, and in connection with it has engaged in farming quite extensively. Mr. Arthur was married February 14, 1861, to Sarah A. Howe, a daughter of John D. and Sarah (Cutter) Howe, who were natives of the New England States and moved to Iowa in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have had four children, three of whom are living—Charles H., Herbert J. and Katie H. Their eldest child, Robert, died in infancy. They are members of the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Arthur is a Republican. He has now disposed of his farms and is devoting his time entirely to the stock business, ranching in the West and buying and shipping cattle and horses to the Eastern markets.

CHRISTIAN THORESON, real estate, abstract, loan and insurance agent, Webster City, was born in Norway, near Christiana, March 17, 1852, a son of John and Anna (Elvrud) Thoreson. His father was, in his early life, an officer in the army, but spent his declining years on his farm and died in his native country, and his mother still lives there. Christian Thoreson lived on a farm until fourteen years old, and then went to the city of Moss, where he attended academy, and afterward obtained employment as clerk, remaining there until 1872, when he came to the United States. He lived in Rochelle, Ogle County, Illinois, three years, and in 1875 came to Hamilton County, Iowa. He taught school in Scott Township two years, and then was employed as a clerk in a store in Callahan eight months, when he bought a stock of goods and embarked in business for himself, subsequently moving his stock to Ellsworth, where he lived until 1882, when he was elected county recorder. He then moved to Webster City, and after serving as recorder two terms, January 1, 1887, engaged in his present business. Mr. Thoreson was married June 23, 1885, to Carra Letts, a native of Will County, Illinois, a daughter of Rev. David and Olive (Cleveland) Letts, the

former a native of Canada and the latter of New York. The father died in Wright County, Iowa, and the mother now lives in Webster City. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Thoreson died in infancy. They are members of the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Thoreson is a Republican. He is a member of Webster City Lodge, No. 542, I. O. O. F., and Alemis Lodge, No. 137, K. of P.

ANGUS McLAUGHLIN.—Among the many successful farmers of Hamilton County none have made a more honorable or successful record than Angus McLaughlin. Coming to the county in its early settlement, the death of his father a few months later, left him at nineteen years of age with the care of a widowed mother, his two sisters and his father's estate to manage. This responsibility was greater than often falls upon the shoulders of a mere boy. But with willing hands and sturdy purpose, he made good use of the lessons of industry and economy which he had received from his father. None but those who have experienced the difficulties of winning success on the frontiers can appreciate the full measure of energy, mental and physical, required to bring success; and such only can appreciate the difficulties that he came in contact with. But pushing through these hardships helped develop qualities of mind and heart that now command the respect of his fellow citizens. His farm on the banks of Boone River, six miles northwest of Webster City, known as Mineral Springs farm, contains 400 acres, and is one of the best in the county. The substantial farm buildings, fields of golden grain ready for the harvest, his flock of a 100 head of high grade cattle and horses grazing in the blue grass pastures, and 200 head of fine Poland China hogs, give a more correct history of the proprietor than any words the writer can command. Mr. McLaughlin was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 2, 1837, a son of James and Elizabeth (Noble) McLaughlin, who were natives of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came to America in 1817, together with a large colony, and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio. They were active members of the Presbyterian church. In 1856 they emigrated to Hamilton County, Iowa, where the father died in the November following. The mother died August 30, 1883. They had four children who lived to maturity—William, Catherine, Angus and Elizabeth, two of whom, Angus and Elizabeth, the widow of the late Angus McBane, of Ft. Dodge, are still living. Mr. McLaughlin was married March 10, 1864, to Catherine Sells, who was born in Rush County, Indiana, in 1838, coming to Iowa when eighteen years of age, and was engaged as a teacher in the public schools for several years previous to her marriage. They have six children—Lizzie A., James J., Angus A., Edwin M. Stanton, Marion W. and Maud W. The two oldest boys, James and Angus, are being educated at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. Lizzie is receiving her education at the Normal School at Algona, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have contributed liberally of their means and good works in building and sustaining Oak Glen Church, which stands in a beautiful grove, which was formerly a part of his farm. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and takes an active interest in the success of that party. In 1883, when the vote was taken to make total prohibition a part of the constitution of the State, he was very active in its behalf, and

through his personal efforts was due in a great measure the carrying of his township in its favor. He has always been active in matters pertaining to the public interest, and besides the township offices held by him was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from 1864 to 1867. J. M. JONES.

D. A. FORBES, of the firm of Johnson & Forbes, Ellsworth, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, June 19, 1853, but was reared in Addison County. His father, D. A. Forbes, now lives at Ballston, Saratoga County, New York. Our subject was reared a farmer, remaining at home until 1881, when he left home, but remained in his native State a year, and in the meantime was married to Miss Mary L. Smith. On leaving Vermont he went to Colorado, and for a time worked as a laborer at Georgetown, then a railroad camp. He subsequently became connected with the commissary department of the company, remaining with them until 1883, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and April 18, of that year, became associated with S. G. Johnson in the general mercantile business. This firm are both good business men, and by their integrity and fair dealing have built up a good trade, and are now numbered among the substantial citizens of the county.

FILLMORE MILLARD is a native of Illinois, born in Putnam County, March 27, 1852, a son of Benjamin Millard. When he was three years old his parents moved to Webster City, Iowa, where he has since made his home. When seventeen years old he began to work at the carpenter's trade, still remaining at home, however, until 1872, when he went to Nebraska and Colorado. In the fall of 1874 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and took a course in Spaulding's Commercial College, graduating early in 1875. In 1875 he returned home, and soon after went to Pocohontas County and engaged with his father in the mercantile business three years. He remained in Pocohontas County six years, then returned to Hamilton County, and has since worked at his trade and followed farming, residing on the old homestead near the city, where he has sixty acres of good land. Mr. Millard was married November 12, 1876, to Alice E. Evans, a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, daughter of Orange C. and Harriet Evans, who came to Iowa at an early day, settling first in Floyd County, and later moving to Pocohontas County. Mr. and Mrs. Millard have had four children, but three of whom are living—Harriet Esther, Benjamin Evans and Frank Arthur. Jennie died March 18, 1888, aged eight years. In politics Mr. Millard is a Republican.

R. L. RILEY, section 7, Hamilton Township, was born in Seneca County, New York, March 12, 1834, a son of Robert and Minerva (Tripp) Riley, natives of New York. When he was twenty years old his parents moved to Adams County, Wisconsin, and later to Jackson County, where the father died at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother aged seventy-nine years. R. L. Riley remained with his parents until manhood. In 1859 he came to Hamilton County, and located in the eastern portion, where he kept a stage station during the war. In 1866 he located on his present farm, on which was a small house and a small garden

patch. Here he has added substantial improvements, and now has a good homestead and is counted among the enterprising and influential citizens of the township. He was married April 21, 1857, to Eliza Harris, a native of Fulton County, Illinois, daughter of J. M. and Rosetta (Briney) Harris, the father a native of Canada and the mother of the State of Ohio. The father died in Christian County, Missouri, aged sixty-eight years, and the mother now lives in Boulder City, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have eleven children—Emmett L., Frank D., Herbert E., Edwin L., Fred S., Inez R., Mary E., Jay S., Laura M., Mattie O. and Ruby L. In politics Mr. Riley has never adhered strictly to any party, voting for measures and men and not for party. He has served as township clerk four years, and for eleven years has been a member of the school board. He has a large family, and also twelve grandchildren, all living and residents of Hamilton County.

L. L. CADY, a well-known and respected citizen of Williams Township, resides on section 27, where he owns a fine farm of 120 acres. He was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1843, a son of Lemuel and Cerneptin (Place) Cady, natives also of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer, and also to a large extent engaged in lumbering, and his youth, when not in school, was spent in assisting his father. When he was nineteen years old the family moved to Illinois, and shortly after he enlisted and was assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battle at Hartsville, Tennessee, where he was captured and was in the hands of the rebels ten days. He was then paroled and was sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, until exchanged, in the spring of 1863. After their exchange he was left by the rest of the regiment at the hospital sick, where he remained about eight months, and was then transferred to the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and was employed in the medical department, dispensing medicine for the army supplies. He was discharged March 12, 1865, and returned to Earlville, Illinois, where he remained a short time, when he went to Bates County, Missouri, where his parents had moved during his absense. He worked at the blacksmith's trade in Missouri until 1873, and then came to Hamilton County and worked at his trade in Williams until 1885, when he sold his shop and turned his attention to farming, locating on his present farm which he had bought some time before, and which is now one of the best in the township. Mr. Cady was married in Earlville, Illinois, to Fanny M. Eaton. They have three children—George, Winifred and Joe. Mr. Cady is a charter member of Cassius Fairchild Post, No. 431, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN G. BONNER is one of the pioneer settlers of Lyon Township. He is a native of Maryland, born in 1809, a son of John and Mary Bonner, his father a native of Ireland and his mother of Pennsylvania. John Bonner came to America when twelve years of age and lived in Maryland and Pennsylvania several years, moving thence to Ohio where he died. John G. Bonner has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He lived in Ohio from a child

until 1859, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought a tract of 1,200 acres of land in Rose Grove Township, which he sold three years later and bought 400 acres on sections 23 and 24, Lyon Township, which he improved and made his home until 1870, when he sold it to his son-in-law, Palmer Tatham, and moved to his farm where he now lives on section 11, where he owns 320 acres of good land, which is all under cultivation with good building improvements. Mr. Bonner is one of the well-known pioneers of Hamilton County and has lived to see the tract of wild prairie land change into a fine farming community, dotted over with thriving towns and villages. He has been an industrious, energetic man, and has assisted materially in the development of the county's resources. In politics Mr. Bonner was formerly a Whig, but on the disruption of that party became identified with the Democratic party. He was married, in Ohio, to Mary Sidle, a native of that State. To them were born nine children, six of whom are living—John, William, Andrew, Mary Jane, Caroline and Amelia Ann. The deceased are Jerred, Sarah and Isabelle. The mother died in 1869.

JOHN McFARLAND, section 19, Hamilton Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Champaign County, December 17, 1830, a son of James and Rebecca (Yazel) McFarland, natives of Ohio. They accompanied their son to Iowa in 1855, and the mother died here the following winter and the father in October, 1866. John McFarland was reared a farmer, remaining in his native State until 1849, when he moved to McLean County, Illinois, and thence to Hamilton County, Iowa, in September, 1855, and in 1856 located on the land which is now his homestead. At that time it was a tract of wild land, and has been by him improved and converted into a productive farm, and the building improvements are substantial and commodious. He first bought forty acres, but to this has added until he now owns 400 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation. He planted a grove of cottonwood trees in 1858, and it is now a great addition to his place. Mr. McFarland was married May 25, 1856, to Martha Duckett, a native of McLean County, Illinois, daughter of James and Martha (Adams) Duckett, her father a native of South Carolina and her mother of Virginia. They now live in Hamilton County, Iowa, making their home with their children. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have had seven children, six of whom are living—George Thomas, William Fletcher, Martha Rebecca, Permelia Jane, John Henry and Clarrissa Elizabeth. All are married and away from home except the youngest son, who works the farm for his father. One son, Lennie Franklin, died August 24, 1879. In politics Mr. McFarland is independent. He has served nine years as road supervisor and three years as a member of the school board. He is one of the self-made men of the township. Starting in life with no means he has by energy and good management acquired a good property, and is now one of the substantial men of the township. His first home was a cabin made of round logs, with a clap-board roof; no floor, nor door, nor window. Their table was a board fastened to the wall, their chairs two stools made out of slabs, and their bedstead was built in one corner of the room of rough plank, with but one leg. They did not even have a tick for the straw, but spread it out on the plank. Into this house the young couple moved June 24, 1856, and here

they began together to make for themselves a home, and how well they have succeeded is seen by a visit to their pleasant homestead and accepting the hospitality that is always awaiting the guest, stranger and friend, making them feel at home and assuring them that now as in the early days, their latch-string is always out.

LINDSEY SOWERS resides on section 35, Ellsworth Township, where he has lived since the fall of 1857. He was born in Fountain County, Indiana, December 25, 1833, a son of Solomon and Rachel (Pickett) Sowers, natives of North Carolina. They were early settlers of Parke County, Indiana, removing later to Fountain County, where the mother died in 1856, aged about fifty-one years. The father afterward removed with his children to Iowa and lived in Story County until 1857, when he came to Hamilton County, and died at the home of his son Lindsey, June 15, 1884, aged eighty-three years. Of a family of six children but three are living—George, of Story County; Henry and Lindsey, of Ellsworth Township. The eldest of the family, Sylvina, married John Newman, who died in Indiana in 1857, and she afterward came to Iowa, and died here in October, 1860. Charles and Alfred died in Ellsworth Township. Alfred left a wife and daughter, but Charles was unmarried. Lindsey Sowers entered a tract of wild land in Hamilton County in 1854, and has lived on this land since 1857. He owns a fine farm of 248 acres of land, 240 acres being prairie and the rest timber. He is one of the representative farmers of the township, where he was one of the first settlers. He has one of the most beautiful homes in the township, the reward of many years of toil and good management. Mr. Sowers was married March 20, 1862, to Rebecca Ward, a daughter of Josiah and Mary (Burner) Ward, natives of Ohio who came to Story County, Iowa, in 1860, removing in September, 1868, to Madison County, Iowa, and thence in the spring of 1879 to Kansas, where the father died March 16, 1888. Mrs. Sowers is the eldest of eight children, all of whom are living. Elias S. lives in Kansas; Mrs. Sarah C. Foster lives in Madison County, Iowa; Henry J., Isaac M., Rollin F., Mrs. Eva M. Lake, and Orval P. live in Kansas. Mrs. Foster was the first school teacher in Ellsworth Township, where she taught a number of terms. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers have a family of six children—Albert, Perley, Mary, Guy, Pliny, and Charles. They have lost two children. Their eldest, Laura, died aged two years and Henry died at the age of seven months.

FREDERICK A. EDWARDS, postmaster, Webster City, is a native of New York, born in Wetherfield Springs, Wyoming County, January 20, 1855, a son of B. F. and Delia (Andrews) Edwards, the former born in Hartford County, Connecticut, September 28, 1827, of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of New York. B. F. Edwards was a merchant in New York until 1868, when he moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Boone Township, Hamilton County, where he lived until his death, May 23, 1880. He was a Democrat of the old school, and while in New York served as postmaster under Buchanan's administration. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church. They had a family of three children—Frank, now of Rock Rapids, Iowa; Frederick A. and W. H. of Holyoke, Colorado. Mrs. Edwards is now a

resident of Webster City. F. A. Edwards was thirteen years old when his parents moved to Iowa. After reaching his majority he formed a partnership with his brother Frank in the general mercantile business, which they conducted successfully seven years, when on account of failing health he sold his interest to his brother, W. H., and for three years devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, making a specialty of short-horn cattle, being the first to introduce that breed in the county. In August, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Webster City, and has faithfully discharged the duties of his office. Mr. Edwards was married October 15, 1879, to Geneve Howard, daughter of W. B. Howard. They have one daughter—Jessie Delia. In June, 1887, Mr. Edwards made the first sale of pedigree short-horn cattle ever held in the county, which was a very successful one, and he now claims to have one of the finest herds in Iowa. His farm is inside the city limits, and is one of the finest in the country.

DAVID BEACH, farmer, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, May 16, 1832, a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Beach, natives of New Jersey. In 1839 his parents moved to LaGrange County, Indiana, and there his youth was spent assisting his father to clear and improve a frontier farm. When he was eighteen years old his father died, and his mother returned to New Jersey. He remained in Indiana until 1854, when he came to Iowa, and with his brother entered 600 acres of Government land, the most of it adjoining the present site of Webster City. This they have improved and Mr. Beach is now one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He was married January 16, 1857, to Jane Groves, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Groves, early settlers of LaGrange County, Indiana. They had a family of three children—Eva Jane, William Lewis and John. The latter is deceased. His wife died March 28, 1867, and June 9, 1868, he married Louise Crosley, daughter of George H. and Lucy (Fry) Crosley, who moved from Ohio to Illinois, and thence to Webster City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Beach are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he votes independent of party ties.

MALCOM McKEIG, farmer, section 17, Fremont Township, was born in Belfast, County Downs, Ireland, November 18, 1836, a son of William and Nancy (Johnson) McKeig. When he was twelve years old his parents came to America and located in Connecticut, where they passed the rest of their lives. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. One son enlisted in the British army and participated in the Crimean war, but never returned home. Another son died in Ireland; two died in Connecticut; a daughter died in Fort Wayne. When our subject was eighteen years old he went to Chautauqua County, New York, and engaged in butchering several years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the service of the United States, and was detailed butcher of his regiment, and served in that position three years. He was discharged in New York and remained in that State until 1868, when he came to Hamilton County and bought his present farm, which was partly improved, and on it was a small log house. He has replaced the log house with a fine frame and has made his other improvements in proportion until he now has one of the best farms in the township. He

is a practical farmer and by good management has secured a competency and is now counted among the substantial men of Fremont Township. Mr. McKeig was married in 1857 to Ann Fleming, and to them have been born three children—Anna, wife of Charles Clifton; William, and Agnes, wife of Sheldon Tatam, of Wright County. In politics Mr. McKeig is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

A. P. TATHAM is one of the representative men of Lyon Township, where he has lived since 1866. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 25, 1845, the thirteenth of fifteen children of John and Mary Ann Tatham. When he was nineteen years old he left his home and came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and first worked for farmers by the month and with money thus earned bought his first land, which consisted of 320 acres on section 11, Lyon Township. This land he afterward exchanged for his present farm of 300 acres on sections 23 and 24, which was formerly the home of John G. Bonner, a pioneer of this township. It is one of the best stock farms in the county, is well watered with a flowing well which affords ample water for his stock in the dryest seasons. He makes a specialty of stock dealing, buying and shipping as well as raising. Mr. Tatham was married August 16, 1866, to Sarah E. Bonner, daughter of J. G. Bonner. To them were born two children—Allie C. and William. The latter is deceased. Mrs. Tatham died April 13, 1877, and October 17, 1878, Mr. Tatham married Amelia Ann Bonner, a sister of his first wife. They have two children—Grace and Florence. In politics Mr. Tatham is a Democrat. He has served six years as a member of the township board of trustees. He is an enterprising business man and one of the leading stock men of the country.

LARS HENDERSON, section 33, Scott Township, was born in Norway, January 15, 1825. He was reared in his native country, and there married Anna Nelson. In 1856 they came to America and lived in Illinois until the spring of 1857, when in company with Anders Christianson he came to Hamilton County and bought a farm on section 33, Scott Township, which has since been his home. November 18, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until July 19, 1865. Soon after his enlistment he was sent to Nashville, and took part in the battle at that place. He was taken sick at Nashville and was in the hospital some time, but when sufficiently recovered he was taken to the Atlantic coast by way of New York and joined his regiment in South Carolina, whence they had marched with Sherman. He then went to Washington with his regiment and took part in the grand review of the army. He has never recovered from the effects of his army service, but as he is unable to show a hospital record cannot obtain a pension. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and should receive a reward from the country for his services. Mr. Henderson lost his wife October 23, 1887. They had a family of three sons. The eldest, Henry, died in 1876, aged twenty-eight years. Nels E., was born in Norway, and now lives in Scott Township. Christian, the youngest, was born in Scott Township, August 1, 1861. He married Dora Chelsvig, a daughter of Charley Chelsvig, and they have two children—Ada and Charley. Christian has bought the old homestead, but the father still makes it his

home. Our subject is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the township, where he has lived over thirty years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Story City.

WILLIAM WESLEY BOAK.—This gentleman was among the very early comers into Hamilton County, having settled upon the farm where he now resides in 1855. He was of Irish descent. His grandfather, John Boak, resided in County Tyrone, Ireland.

The subject of this notice has now in his possession a venerable account book, which from the various dates therein set down, shows it to have been in use by this ancestor as early as 1767. It is a very interesting relic, as showing the quaintness of hand-writing in those days, and very accurate business habits on the part of its owner.

John Boak was the father of five children —four sons and one daughter. The third son, William, was the father of our pioneer. William emigrated to America at the early age of seventeen. He served an apprenticeship for the purpose of learning the business of cabinet-making at Darkesville, Berkeley County, Virginia, with William Macoughtry, as appears from a certificate given to William at the end of his time. Here is a copy of the certificate, which is written in a very beautiful hand, and comes down in fine preservation except some of the water stains so often seen in ancient manuscripts.

"Nov. 20th, 1802. This is to certify that William Boak, (the bearer) my former apprentice, served me faithfully and behaved himself with punctuality as an honest and sober citizen, during his apprenticeship in Berkeley County, Virginia, till this present date, as given under my hand and seal this day, October 5, 1807.

"WILLIAM MACOUGHTRY." [Seal.]

In 1807, however, soon after his indentures expired, he made a visit to his old Irish home, which was a memorable one in the annals of the Boak family, for it was the attraction of his sweetheart which drew him thither over the wild wastes of stormy seas. Her name was Nancy Latta. They were married during the same year and returned to Darkesville, Virginia, where he wrought at his trade until the year 1836. Mr. Boak is in possession of some very interesting documents bearing upon the history of the family, in addition to the old account book above mentioned. One of these is a passport which his father procured upon returning to his birthplace. It was granted by James Madison, then Secretary of State, during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. It bears the date of October 9, 1807, with the seal of the department. The word [gratis] printed in brackets, is under the seal, showing that in those days the Government had not progressed to the point of charging $5 for these documents as it does in these latter degenerate days. The document bears various old water marks and is in excellent preservation. The other relics are two certificates, to be used no doubt as letters of withdrawal from the church in Ireland and commendation to any similar organization in their new home. The pastor's name was John Holmes, Presbyterian minister, and he writes, April 18, 1801, as follows:

"I hereby certify that the bearer, Will Boak, has hitherto been a regular member of this congregation under my charge, and has supported a fair moral character."

The other certificate or letter is by the same pastor, to the same effect, but includes the young wife. It bears the date of August 1, 1808. By a singular error the writer gives



W. W. Boak.

the name "Agnes" when it should have been "Nancy."

William and Nancy Boak having returned to Berkley County, resided there until 1836. To them were born eight children—two boys and six girls—two of the latter dying in infancy. W. W. Boak, the eldest son, was born August 21, 1825. There was no free schools in that State at that time. Parents in a neighborhood clubbed together and hired a teacher for such length of time as they chose, paying in proportion to the number of their children. William Wesley attended those schools until he was eleven years old, when his school days ended. In September, 1836, the family emigrated West, and arrived at Georgetown, Vermillion County, Illinois. They were on the road some six weeks, the transportation being by wagons and teams. They arrived at their journey's end in October, and remained until the ensuing spring.

Mr. Boak mentions as an interesting incident of his winter's sojourn, that the horses were wintered upon corn for which his father paid 5 cents per bushel! The Ohio River was crossed at Wheeling on a bridge; the Illinois at Peoria, on a boat propelled by oars; and the Mississippi, afterward at Burlington, also on a row-boat. While the family were at Georgetown, Mr. Boak states that his parents let him go out with a team to help a farmer husk corn. This service brought them sixteen bushels of corn per day, the equivalent of 80 cents,—somewhat different from the wages prevalent in Iowa these hard times. But in the spring of 1837 William Boak again started west, for the Territory of Wisconsin. People who studied geography in those days will remember that Wisconsin contained a wide scope of country, and that the word "Iowa" had not yet appeared upon any of our maps. The family finally arrived near the present city of Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, in April, having been on the road about a month. Mt. Pleasant, now a city of perhaps 5,500 inhabitants and the "Athens of Iowa," was then a rude hamlet of seven or eight houses, and these were of very rude construction. At this time Alvin and Presley Saunders were engaged in general merchandising at Mt. Pleasant. The building was a split clapboarded (shakes) shanty, with a chimney built of sticks and clay. Their stock would be deemed a very small one in these days and could no doubt be moved in a couple of wagon boxes. This was the start in business life of Hon. Alvin Saunders, afterwards State Senator in Iowa, and later Governor and United States Senator of Nebraska. That section of country was then but newly opened to settlement. William Boak bought a quarter section of land three miles from the present city at the customary rate of the United States Land office, $1.25 per acre. He resided there until his death, March 27, 1861. William Boak was a substantial citizen of Henry County. He and his family went through the usual hardships attendant upon settlement in a new country; but was fairly successful in his life-work, winning the esteem and confidence of the community and laying up a fair competence. Mr. Wesley Boak was brought up on the farm, remaining with the family until after his majority in consequence of the impaired health of his father. He then freely gave to the old folks and the other children the hard work and earnest efforts of several of the very best years of his life, but without complaints or misgivings on his own part. On the 4th of October, 1849, Mr. Boak was united in marriage with Miss Samantha K., eldest daughter of Jacob W. Payne, who afterward became a well-known resident of our county. In 1852 he crossed the plains and the Rocky Mountains with an ox team, to engage in busi-

ness in California, requiring six months to make the trip. After some four months of prospecting and working in the mines at the old Kanacka bar on the American River, he went up into the Redwood Mountains, west of San Jose, where he remained two years in the lumber business. He was moderately successful in this work, gaining quite as much of value to him in after life in the way of experience as in actual results. But in the spring of 1854 he returned to Iowa, coming home by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and thence by sea to New York City. Upon this ocean voyage he suffered in an extraordinary degree from sea sickness, and came near losing his life. Once more in Iowa, he soon determined to find a new home. His father-in-law, the late Jacob W. Payne, had settled on his well-known farm four miles north of Webster City in 1854, and had selected for Mr. Boak the then wild land which constitutes his present finely improved farm. Finding this land to his liking he entered it at the United States Land office at Des Moines. This entry was in the fall of 1854, the next spring Mr. Boak removed here with his family, and has ever since been a citizen of Hamilton County. Since those early days, when Webster City was known as New Castle, Mr. W. W. Boak has been one of the most useful, prominent and well-known citizens of the county. He has resided continuously upon his farm, which through his own hard labor and skillful management has become one of the best in the county. Mr. Boak began his career in our county in very reduced circumstances, so far as money was concerned, and none of our early settlers worked harder or went through more privations. In the fall of 1856 an early frost left the corn crop in poor condition. The next winter he was compelled to purchase some to feed his team. For this he paid $1.50 per bushel, giving his note drawing ten per cent. interest, having little idea how it was to be paid. The pay day came along rather quickly, as pay days are apt to do, and he began to look up some way out of debt. The only means that presented itself was to cut and haul wood to Webster City. But at that time the very best wood was only bringing $1 per cord. He was a stalwart chopper, and was able single-handed and alone to cut and deliver two cords a day. The amount was not so large but that it was whittled down by the time it was due. Many years ago some man who lived in town made a public declaration that our farmers were "niggardly." Hearing of this, Mr. Boak "took it up." "I rather guess," said he, "that this is true. I am quite 'niggardly' myself. That means that we feel compelled to save closely everything that comes into our hands, and get the best price we can for our produce, this is simply fair dealing after all, and it is what gets a man out of debt and keeps him out. What man in any other profession acts upon any higher standard? I believe that in appeals for real charity you will find the farmers of Hamilton County as generous according to their means as any class of men anywhere, but we must be allowed to act upon our own ideas of right like anybody else." The occasion of the almost total failure of the corn crop in 1858, found him with his cribs full, from the two previous seasons. He could have sold it in a lump at the very highest figure, cash in hand; but he let it all go to the poor settlers up north, in small quantities and on their own individual credit. He refused to sell it to any man to feed animals, for it was all needed for bread by families who were very poor, and there were oats and hay sufficient to fairly supply the animals. In but one instance did he fail to be paid, though some of the buyers were two or three years in discharging

the obligation. In every instance each man was given all the time he needed, and no one was crowded. While still a young man in Henry County, and away far from home, he needed $100 for twenty-four or forty-eight hours only, to enter a piece of land. A banker in Fairfield, Iowa, who was not acquainted with him loaned him the sum, on his word alone. The very next day he paid it after a ride of fifty miles, and the banker would take nothing for the use of the money, though that was in the old days of forty per cent. The commendation his promptness won for him made an impression on him which he retains to this day. If his word had been given he would do the same over again to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Boak is a man of strongly marked characteristics, and of rather conservative tendencies. Whatever his hands have found to do he has always aimed to do well. A laboring man throughout his life he is more strongly inclined to succeed by the reliable old methods that he had learned in younger days than to "hands out" after new innovations. Still, in his farming operations he has kept fully abreast of the time, adopting improved methods as they have commended themselves to his judgment. He has been for many years engaged in raising graded short-horns and draft horses with an admirable degree of success, and his farm—a most beautiful one by the way—is one which always shows the evidences of a thrifty, tasteful management. One of the very early settlers of the county, he "grew up with the country" by habits of untiring industry and thorough economy, succeeding well in his work, and coming early to be regarded as a man of substance and position in the community. He has never sought a public office, though he has at times filled most of those in his township, and was for eight years a member, and a part of this time chairman, of the Board of County Supervisors. On more than one occasion he might have gone to the State Legislature, but he invariably refused to allow his name to go before the Convention. He possessed peculiar qualifications for a legislator in his intimate knowledge of the laws affecting townships and counties, but he was unwilling to accept its responsibilities. In his social relations he was an abiding, steadfast friend, though his fixed opinions and conservative notions made him rather chary of bestowing his confidence. But with many of our best citizens he has all these thirty-three years sustained relations of devoted friendship unbroken by a single moment of doubt or distrust. His word to them is as good as gold. While men have differed from him, while he has given and received his share of the "hard knocks" which ever attend upon pioneer life, and varying neighborhood and county interests, no man has ever breathed a word against the integrity or purity of his life. It is seldom that any man out of prominent public life has so stood out as one of the pillars of society. His opinions have always influenced many men. He lives in a beautiful home on the banks of our little river, blessed with a fair competence, the fruits of the industry and economy of himself and his devoted wife. He is a great reader, a good talker, and there are few men more capable of making a visitor's hour pass more pleasantly.

His time has come to relinquish the severer toil of other days, and to "crown a life of labor with an age of ease," though he is still active in the management of his farm. Two years ago impaired health of himself and wife compelled them to seek a change of climate. They therefore visited portions of California, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Colorado. While in California they visited the locality where he was engaged in lumber-

ing thirty-six years ago, readily finding the spot where he built his pine log-cabin in those far-off times. Of the four sons and six daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Boak, two sons and four daughters are still living.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

J. W. ALLINGTON is a native of Ontario County, New York, born October 2, 1853, a son of J. P. and Lavina M. (Bowker) Allington. In 1855 his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Albion, Marshall County, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of carriages. He remained at home until his majority, working when not in school in the shop with his father. In 1874 he came to Webster City, and in company with J. E. Marsh, engaged in the furniture business, the firm name being Marsh & Allington. A year later he embarked in the grocery business with his father, the firm name being J. P. Allington & Son. This he also continued but a year, when he was employed as traveling salesman for a furniture firm, and remained with them four years. In 1879 he again formed a partnership with J. E. Marsh, and in 1881 bought his interest and has since conducted the business alone. He carries the largest stock of furniture and carpets in Northwestern Iowa, and has a good trade. In connection with his other business he is interested in an extensive grain and live-stock business, carried on under the firm name of J. W. Allington & Co. Mr. Allington was married February 12, 1884, to Millie May Derr, daughter of B. F. Derr, of Webster City. They have one son —William Guy. Mr. Allington is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176; Hope Chapter, No. 88; Trinne Commandery, No. 41, and also of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

J. B. TEDROW, M. D., of Williams, is a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He was born in the country home of his father, near the village of Glade, on the 20th day of May, 1859. His early life was spent amid the toils and cares of farm duties, receiving the best educational advantages then afforded in the common and normal schools of the county. Having always been an apt pupil, and early manifesting a desire for a higher intellectual culture, he was at an early age placed in Mount Union College, at Mount Union, Ohio, where he graduated with honors in both the literary and commercial departments in 1882. He began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Gardner, of Glade, Pennsylvania, and afterward studied with Dr. B. P. Scoville, of Constantine, Michigan. He then entered the Medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated July 1, 1886, as valedictorian of a class of eighty-three members, thus receiving the highest honors the University bestowed. He was largely thrown upon his own financial resources and responsibilities, and made his way through college by means of teaching and canvassing. On the 8th day of September, 1886, he located in the practice of his profession at Williams, where, through close application and strict integrity he has succeeded in building up an enviable practice. He is a member of the State, Northwestern District and Central District Medical Associations, thus using every means in his power to perfect himself in his profession. He has equipped himself with a library and *armamentarium* of instruments that is second to

none in the State, and is a wide-awake, energetic man of the times. He is fast gaining the confidence of the community, and is destined to rank with the first physicians of the country.

JAMES COLE is one of the prominent citizens of Rose Grove Township. He is a native of England, born in Somersetshire, June 11, 1836, the youngest of three children of John and Mary (Counsel) Cole. The father died three months before the birth of our subject, and the mother afterward married Robert Durston, with whom she came to America in 1857, and now lives in Iowa, but has again been widowed. James was reared in England, and for twelve years worked at the baker's trade. In 1856 he came to the United States and for nine years lived in Dubuque, Iowa, and from there moved to Humboldt County, where he lived ten years. In 1875 he came to Hamilton County, and first rented land four years of George Frost. He then bought 200 acres of wild land, which he has improved until he now has one of the best farms in the township. He has added to his first purchase until he has 240 acres on section 9, and 120 acres on section 4. His improvements are good, and he has a fine grove of four acres and also an excellent orchard of all kinds of fruit adapted to this climate. Mr. Cole was married in 1856 to Maria Kidgell, and to them was born one daughter, Mrs. Jennie Minard, now of Dakota. His wife died in the winter of 1858. In 1865 he married Miss Alice Frost, daughter of George Frost, of Williams. They have five children—Mrs. Anna Minard, of Fort Dodge; John, Carrie, George and Charles. In politics Mr. Cole is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee, and at present is treasurer of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHRISTIAN P. CHRISTIANSON, of Randall, is one of the prominent business men of Hamilton County. He is a native of Denmark, where he was reared and married to Elizabeth Hansen. In 1868 he came to the United States and located in Ellsworth Township, Hamilton County, where he bought a farm of Thor Oleson, which was well improved, he paying $8,000 cash for it. He afterward added to his large estate until he at one time owned 672 acres. About the year 1879 he and his son, George P., engaged extensively in the agricultural implement business, which they conducted successfully until October, 1882, when they, in company with H. L. Henderson, organized the mercantile firm known as the Randall Company. In 1883 S. Seymour bought a quarter interest in the business, and they carried on a large and successful business until March 13, 1888, when the partnership was dissolved by limitation, the firms of C. & G. P. Christianson and Seymour & Henderson succeeding the Randall Company, Seymour & Henderson assuming liabilities, etc., of the merchandise department, and C. P. & G. P. Christianson continuing in the lumber, grain and live-stock business. They are also the owners of the Farmers' Bank at Randall. They have a large grain elevator at Randall, and also at Story City, Iowa. George P. Christianson was born in Denmark, December 2, 1863, and was in the fifth year of his age when his parents came to the United States. He received his primary education in the public schools, and graduated from the Battle Creek Commercial College, Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1882, but prior to that time had been

associated with his father in business. He is at present the cashier of the Farmers' Bank. He is a young man of culture, scholarly attainments, and of excellent business qualifications.

IRA H. TREMAIN, section 31, Independence Township, was born in Oneida County, New York, February 7, 1822, a son of Ira and Ruth (Harwood) Tremain, the father a native of New York, of French Huguenot ancestry, and the mother a native of Vermont, of Puritan descent. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common-school and completing it at the academy at Royalton, New York. His father died in 1842, and the management of the farm then devolved on him. In 1846 he and his mother moved to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he entered eighty acres of Government land, where he lived twenty-one years. His mother lived to the age of ninety-three years. During the war of 1812 she prepared articles for the soldiers, and fifty years later was called upon to do the same thing for the soldiers during the war of the Rebellion. Her grandfather, Peter Harwood, served in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Bennington, and her father, Clark Harwood, was also present at that battle, and a brother, James G. Harwood, was killed in that war. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Joseph Tremain, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Tremain moved to Iowa in 1867, and settled on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was but partially improved. His 160 acres are now under cultivation, and he has one of the best farms in the township. He was married October 9, 1849, to Rosalia Howe, a native of Vermont, daughter of John D. and Sarah (Cutter) Howe, who moved to Erie County, New York, when she was nine years of age. To them have been born five children—Harmon H., Orlando G., John D., Frank W. and Minnie. Their daughter is the widow of J. M. Bone, and is now a school teacher in Wyoming. Mr. Tremain is a prominent citizen of Hamilton County, and represented his county in the Seventeenth General Assembly in 1878. He has held several local positions of trust and responsibility, and has served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. In politics he was first a Whig, and was one of the first to adopt the principles of the Republican party, to which he has ever been a firm adherent.

CLEMUEL ROBBINS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, Fredom Township, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 5, 1830, a son of Mathias and Sarah (Cooder) Robbins, natives of Pennsylvania, his father of English and his mother of German descent. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Wood County, Ohio, and there the mother died in 1843. In 1848 his father moved to Boone County, Illinois, where he died in August, 1884. Clemuel remained with his father until 1862, when he came to Iowa and settled on the farm where he now lives, which he had entered from the Government in 1854. His farm contains 170 acres of good land, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and has made a success of this enterprise. Mr. Robbins was married December 18, 1862, to Sarah A. Royster, a native of Indiana, daughter of William and Adaline (Banks) Royster, natives

of Virginia, who settled in Hamilton County, Iowa, in 1854. Mrs. Robbins died September 12, 1887, leaving a family of four children—Elmer E., William M., Susan A. and Nora E. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has held several local offices of trust in his township.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, dealers in general hardware, stoves, etc., are numbered among the prominent business men of Williams. The hardware department of the store was established in 1875 by J. W. Thompson, and bought of him by the Johnson brothers in 1883. Their store is a two-story building, 22x50, the lower floor being used for their general stock and the upper floor being used as a work-shop and for their stoves, of which they carry a fine stock. They have a large and constantly increasing trade, carrying a stock valued at $4,000. H. N. Johnson, the senior of the firm, was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 21, 1856, and E. J. was born in the same town in 1859. Their father, Isaac L. Johnson, was born in Erie County, New York, and when a young man moved to Wisconsin and was one of the early settlers of Kenosha. H. N. Johnson started out to make his own way in the world when eighteen years of age and came to Iowa, and for a time worked as a farm laborer. He then bought land in Williams Township, Hamilton County, which he improved and lived on until 1883, when his brother came to the county and together they bought their present place of business. He was married September 27, 1881, to Miss Addie Robertson, a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and they have one child—Floyd. In politics the Johnson brothers are Democratic. H. N. Johnson is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

J. K. CALKINS is a native of Saratoga County, New York, born November 16, 1826, a son of Marion and Fanny (Barrows) Calkins, natives of Connecticut, and descendants of the Puritan Fathers. The father was a carpenter and the sons naturally followed the same trade, and when seventeen years old our subject was apprenticed to an older brother and served three years. He then served an apprenticeship of two years in the Blood Scythe factory in Saratoga, and followed that business fifteen years. On account of his health he left the shop, and for six years worked on a farm, and in 1864 came west with a homestead colony. They arrived in Sioux City in May, 1864, and he remained there until the following February, when he came to Hamilton County and bought eighty acres of wild land six miles north of Webster City, for which he paid $5 per acre. He planted an orchard, set out groves and otherwise improved his land and lived on it two and a half years, when he sold it and the following winter lived in Webster City. In January, 1870, he bought another eighty acre tract of wild land and again began to improve a farm. To this he has added until he now has 220 acres of good land all well improved. He was married August 3, 1848, to Maria Smith, a native of Saratoga County, New York, daughter of Richard and Charlotte (Thompson) Smith. To this union have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living—Mary A., wife of A. J. Frakes; Fanny G., wife of J. P. Frakes; O. D., of Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas; John; Ida, wife of James Howard; Stephen E., Delbert

and Lottie. Marion and John S. are deceased. In politics Mr. Calkins is independent, voting for men not party. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

A. J. BREWER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, Cass Township, is a representative of two of the pioneer families of the county, the Brewers and the Frakes, both of whom came in an early day. He was born in Webster City February 24, 1857, a son of A. J., Sr., and Harriet (Frakes) Brewer. When he was a babe his father died, and he was reared by his mother on the farm in Cass Township, receiving his education in the district schools. He was married September 1, 1877, to Sarah Pringle, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Welch) Pringle. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now lives, which was at that time under good cultivation and well improved. It is well adapted to both stock and grain, being watered by White Fox Creek. In politics Mr. Brewer is independent. In religion he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

J. D. SELLS, of Wright County, Iowa, is one of the prominent early settlers of Wright and Hamilton Counties, having been identified with both since 1857. He was born March 29, 1818, in Ohio, a son of Benjamin and a grandson of John Sells, who was a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. His mother, Catherine (Baum) Sells, was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, also of German ancestry. His parents were married in Ohio and made that State their home till their death. They had a family of eleven children—Michael, Mary, Samuel, John, Barbara, Sarah, Susan, Mahala, Benjamin, Catherine and J. D. J. D. Sells was reared in his native State and lived there until 1836, when he moved to Rush County, Indiana, and from there in the fall of 1845 to Mercer County, Illinois. In 1846 he returned to Ohio, and lived in Brown County until 1857, when he came to Iowa, making the journey with teams and being thirty-four days on the way. He had bought 320 acres of wild land, 240 being in Wright and eighty in Hamilton County, before coming, and twenty-five acres had been broke and a log house built. This house is still standing and is now used as a machine house. Here Mr. Sells has since lived, and to his first purchase added until he owned 1,100 acres in one tract, which he has divided with his sons, reserving 600 acres as his homestead. His farm is one of the best in the counties, and is watered by the Boone River, making it especially desirable for stock, which Mr. Sells makes a specialty. He has built a good residence in the center of a fine lawn, dotted with evergreens, and his other buildings are commodious and convenient. Mr. Sells was married in Ohio to Manhulda Metzer, daughter of Leonard and Barbara (Baum) Metzer, who died in Mercer County, Ohio, March, 1847. To them were born six children—Minerva, wife of G. Moore, of Webster City; Catherine, wife of Angus McLaughlin, of Cass Township; Leonard, of Buchanan County, Iowa; Barbara, wife of Josephus Nottingham, of Fremont Township; Marion, of Webster County, and Harriet, wife of Henry Clarkins, of Wright County. December 29, 1848, Mr. Sells married Mary Francis, a native of Brown County, Ohio, daughter of Edward and Eleanor (Willson) Francis. They have seven children—Samantha E., wife of J. D. Read, of Webster City; Mary C., Frank E., Benjamin Willson,

Joseph M., John B, and Edward Warren. In politics Mr. Sells casts his suffrage with the Republican party, but was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He has served five years as justice of the peace, and has held other offices in Wright County, of which he is a citizen, his residence being on that side of the county line. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church forty-five years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twenty-five years. He has been interested in the public affairs of Wright and Hamilton Counties, and although counted as a resident of Wright has assisted all in his power all enterprises of benefit to Hamilton. He is a liberal, whole-souled man, cordial and hospitable and is one of the substantial citizens of this part of the country.

F. G. STERNS was born in Waldo County, Maine, February 12, 1848, a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Osborn) Sterns. From his tenth to his twentieth year he followed the sea, sailing on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In October, 1868, he abandoned the sea and located in Iowa, where for a time he had charge of a boarding train on the Illinois Central Railroad, boarding the hands at work on the construction of the road from Iowa Falls to Storm Lake. He bought 160 acres of land on section 16, Blairsburg Township, Hamilton County, and hired 100 acres broke the first year. In the fall of 1870 he went to Vermont, and was there married March 18, 1871, to Ella Jones, a native of Plymouth, Vermont, daughter of William B. and Melvina (Russell) Jones. He soon after his marriage returned to Iowa, built a house on his land, and settled down to farming. The following winter his house was burned. He afterward changed his farm for the place where he now lives, which contains twenty-four acres of fine bottom land, all well improved, with good buildings. He also owns eighty acres of improved land four miles west of Webster City. Mr. and Mrs. Sterns have seven sons—Jesse Osborn, James Percival, Frank Guy, Harry Arthur, Robert Wilson, Walter Norris and William Bradford. Mr. Sterns is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the representative business men of the city, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. Mrs. Sterns is a member of the Baptist church.

HORACE N. HURD, postmaster, Williams, Iowa, and also notary public and real estate dealer, was born in Burr Oak, Iowa, November 17, 1856, a son of Elisha H. and Fanny M. (DeKay) Hurd, natives of New York, the father of Onondago County, and the mother of Orange County. The parents were married in New York, and in the spring of 1853 moved to McHenry County, Illinois, and lived in Woodstock until the fall of 1854, when they moved to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where they lived until 1866, when they moved to Hamilton County. The father entered a tract of land in Rose Grove Township, where he lived until his death, and there the mother still lives. To them were born eight children—Thomas, David E., Reuben J., Addison L., Hannah (wife of W. J. Snider), Alpheus E., Horace N. and John H. H. N. Hurd was ten years old when his parents moved to Hamilton County, and here he was reared and educated, attending the district schools and the Webster City Academy. He commenced teaching when but seventeen years old, and taught ten terms. In March, 1880, Mr. Hurd went west to Reno, Nevada

He spent two years in teaching, travel and recreation in the far west. He then for five years was engaged in farming in Rose Grove Township, where he owns a fine farm. He owns 640 acres of land, a part of which lies in Blairsburg Township, and in addition to this he owns some fine property in the village of Williams. Mr. Hurd was married May 14, 1888, to Miss Ida M. Talman, a native of Benton County, Iowa, daughter of Byron Talman, now of Hardin County. In politics Mr. Hurd is a Democrat. He has been postmaster of Williams since January 1, 1886.

H. C. HILLOCK, section 32, Rose Grove Township, was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan, November 28, 1836. His father, Hugh Hillock, was a native of the north of Ireland and came to the United States when a lad. He was married in Ithica, New York, to Euphelia Landon, a native of New Jersey, and they moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1824, being early settlers of that county. The father went to California in 1852 and returning home via New York, died at Ithica. H. C. Hillock was reared in Michigan and was given good educational advantages. In 1856 he came to Iowa, making the trip to Davenport by rail, thence by stage to Iowa Falls and from there to Webster City on foot, arriving at the latter place April 7. The first year he worked for Willson brothers. In 1857 he was one of the expedition who went from the county to take part in quelling the troubles at Spirit Lake, and for some years was a member of the Northern Border Brigade and was stationed at Cherokee, Peterson and Spirit Lake. In 1864 he opened a meat market, which he conducted in connection with buying and shipping stock for several years. He was appointed sheriff of the county to fill an unexpired term, and the following year was elected to the office and served two years, and the following two years served as deputy. In 1874 he moved to Rose Grove Township and settled on the farm where he now resides, which he had bought some years before and had partially improved. His farm contains 320 acres, being the east half of the section. Six acres of it is a fine grove of chestnut and other forest trees, there being about 1,000 trees of the former variety, and he also has a small orchard and an abundance of small fruit. His farm is all under cultivation, and his building improvements are comfortable and convenient, all having been erected by Mr. Hillock with a view of making this his permanent home. In politics Mr. Hillock affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of its standard bearers in Hamilton County. He has at different times held most of the township offices and has also served on the board of county supervisors. He was married in October, 1865, to Jennie M. Carpenter, a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, daughter of William and Isabel (Lusk) Carpenter. They have four children—Carrie Belle, Grace E., Benjamin Lewis and Hugh Royden.

WILLIAM BEERMANN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Germany, born in Polleon, near the Weser River, State of Hanover, July 25, 1834, a son of Frederick Beermann. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and then was employed by the Government in the culture of forest trees until twenty-one years old, when he left his native country, and June 28, 1855, sailed on the vessel Hermine, from Bremen, for the United States, landing in New York

August 25, and four days later went to Wallingsford, Connecticut, where he was employed in the Britania Spoon Works, and later in the German silver department. After working seven years in the spoon factory he moved to Meriden, Connecticut, to learn the burnisher's trade, which he followed three years, and then learned the molder's trade, at which he worked six years. In 1871 he came to Iowa and bought 240 acres of wild land in Hamilton County, which he has improved. Although he had never had any experience in farming, he has been successful, and now owns 320 acres of good land well improved. His early experience in handling trees has been of benefit to him, and his fine grove surrounding his residence is one of the best in the township. Mr. Beermann was married February 4, 1860, to Catherine Dreher, a native of Baden, Germany. To them were born two children—Carrie, wife of John Janson, and William F. Mrs. Beermann died December 17, 1867, and April 1, 1869, Mr. Beermann married Caroline Brennecke, a native of Germany, daughter of Charles and Minnie Brennecke, who came to the United States in 1865, and in 1867 settled in Meriden, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Beermann have eight children—Charles, Frederick, Dora, Lena, Minnie, Christian, Anna and Frank. From the time of casting his first vote in 1860 till 1884 Mr. Beermann affiliated with the Republican party, but in the latter year voted for Grover Cleveland. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

HENRY GATH, section 15, Lyon Township, is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the township. He is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, the youngest of nine children of Christopher and Ida Gath. He went to school until fourteen years of age, and then went to learn the weaver's trade, at which he worked about eighteen years. He was married in his native country to Miss Caroline Frand. In 1868 he, with his wife and son, H. T. Gath, then a lad of nine years, came to the United States, sailing from Hamburg, landing in New York ten days later, and five days later or fifteen days from Hamburg located in Jackson County, Iowa. In 1876 he bought the farm where he now lives, and in 1877 located on it with his family and began to make permanent improvements. His first residence was a small frame house, which is now the kitchen of his substantial and commodious residence. In 1886 he built his new barn, which is 24x56 feet in size, and is one of the best in the township, and in 1888 built another barn 30x62 feet in size. He has a grove of four acres, which is also one of the finest in the township. Mr. Gath and his son, H. T. Gath, are engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and are counted among the prosperous and prominent citizens of the county.

A. H. GURNEY, proprietor of the Gurney livery, feed and sale stables, Webster City, was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1831. When he was four years old his parents moved to Wisconsin, and in 1847 returned to New York. He lived in New York City until 1860, when he moved to Waukesha, Wisconsin, and July 13, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry. He participated in the second battle at Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Antietem, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, where he was wounded, May 9, 1864, in the left arm and was captured. He was a pris-

oner eleven months and thirteen days, and was confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons. After his discharge from the army he returned to Waukesha, and nine months later went to Green Bay, where he lived two years. In 1869 he came to Iowa and took up a homestead in Webster County, and subsequently for some time had a stage route from Webster City to Algona, and in 1882 established his present livery business. He has one of the most completely equipped stables in the town, having both single and double carriages, and teams and horses of all descriptions. His stables are commodious and his horses are kept in fine condition, and the public can be accommodated at all times with any style of rig they wish. Mr. Gurney was married in 1870 to Ellen Reynolds. Their only son Luell died when three years of age. In politics Mr. Gurney casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of Lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., and Post No. 66, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church in the place where they live.

JUDGE DAVID D. MIRACLE was born in London, Ontario, January 23, A. D. 1840, a son of Hiram and Mary Delamater-Miracle. The former was born near Albany, New York, and the latter in New York City, a daughter of Isaac Delamater. His ancestors were of Holland descent, and among the early settlers of the Mohawk Valley, coming to this country early in the sixteenth century. Judge Miracle's youth was spent in attending school in his native city. Before reaching his majority, he, with his parents settled in Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where his father still resides, and where his mother died in the year 1887. After coming to Oshkosh he engaged in teaching and attending school at the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, and the Law Department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after which he read law in the office of C. Coolbaugh, of Oshkosh. In April, A. D. 1864, he was admitted to the bar, and the following May he came to Webster City, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1868 he formed a partnership with R. N. Woodworth, Esq., in the real estate business, in connection with his profession. August 1, 1870, he formed a partnership with J. L. Kamrar, which continued successfully until January 1, 1880, when he took his seat as Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial District of Iowa, to which office he had been elected the fall previous. He filled this position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people until 1887, when the office of Circuit Judge was abolished by law. He was then elected Judge for the Eleventh Judicial District of Iowa, comprising the counties of Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Hamilton, Webster, Wright and Franklin, which office he was filling at the time of his death. Judge Miracle was, in the truest sense, a self-made man, having by his own energy and industry, guided by a most laudable ambition, reached the high position he occupied — prominent at the bar, distinguished on the bench, loved, honored and esteemed by the community in which he had so long lived, and in whose progress and advancement he was so conspicuous a factor.

In August, 1866, he was married to Miss Ella M. Bell, a native of the State of New York, daughter of Colonel Ralph Bell, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Four children were born to Judge and Mrs. Miracle — Frank D., Ella Bell, Kate E. and Ralph O., all of whom survive



D. D. Minnick

him. Mrs. Miracle is a member of the Baptist church. Judge Miracle was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acacia Lodge, No. 176, Hope Chapter, No. 88, Triune Commandery, No. 41, and Consistory No. —. He died July 29, 1888, at the age of forty-eight years, six months and six days.

JACOB M. FUNK, one of the prominent citizens of Webster City, and a pioneer of Hamilton County, Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester County, February 6, 1829. He is the fifth son of Benjamin and Ann (Morris) Funk, also natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He remained on the farm of his parents until eighteen years of age, when he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked as a journeyman in his native State three years, and in 1853 started West, stopping first in Miami County, Ohio, where he remained six months. He then continued his westward course, and for a year lived in Carroll County, Illinois, coming thence to Hamilton County, Iowa. He entered 1,000 acres of Government land in Boone and adjoining townships, and for ten years devoted his time to its improvement. He then moved to Webster City, where he has since lived, engaged in various kinds of business, all of which have been attended with success. He, in company with B. F. Miller and George Shipp, carried on a private banking house four years. He was one of the organizers of the Hamilton County National Bank, of which he has always been first vice-president. He was one of the projectors of the now thriving town of Webster City, and its raiload facilities are largely due to his energy and influence. He was one of the builders of what was known as the Webster City & Crooked Creek, now the Webster City & Southwestern Railroad, in the fall of 1876. In politics Mr. Funk is a Democrat. He has served as supervisor of his township two years. In 1886 he was nominated by his party for the office of State Senator, but as they are largely in the minority in this district he was defeated, but by only a small majority. Starting in life with limited means Mr. Funk has worked his way up and is now one of the most prosperous men in Hamilton County, and is one of her most influential and honored citizens.

EN. EATON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, Williams Township, is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born October 24, 1838, a son of Dyer and Emeline (Clark) Eaton. In 1849 his parents moved to Hillsdale County, Michigan, and in 1851 to DeKalb County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battles at Munfordville, Shiloh, Corinth, siege and capture of Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he was in line at the grand review of the army. He served three years, ten months and twenty-two days, and was a brave and gallant soldier. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, and returned to his home in DeKalb County. In 1875 he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located on the farm where he now lives, which he has improved until the Eaton farm is one of the best in the township. It contains 164 acres of good land, and his building improvements are comfortable and com-

modious. Mr. Eaton was married in 1865 to Julia E. Hallock, of Lee County, Illinois. They have one daughter—Florence E. In politics Mr. Eaton is a Republican. He is one of the representative men of his township, and has held several official positions. Since the fall of 1887 he has been a member of the county board of supervisors. He is a charter member of Cassius Fairchild Post, No. 431, G. A. R., and of Silver Link Lodge, No. 458, I. O. O. F.

WARBURTON BROTHERS, the pioneer hardware merchants of Jewell, became established here on the advent of the railroad, erecting a part of their present building in 1881. Their trade has been constantly growing from the start and their business is now one of the leading industries of the town. The firm is composed of J. H. and D. R. Warburton. The former was born in Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1849, and when but a child his parents moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where D. R. was born in 1853. The father died in Dubuque and the family afterward moved to Ogle County, Illinois, and in 1869 to Independence, Iowa, where the mother and her eldest son, William, now live. J. H. was married in Independence to Lela George, a daughter of S. George. They have two children—George and Marie. D. R. was the first of the brothers to come to Jewell. He came in November, 1880, and made arrangements to engage in business. He was also married in Independence to Bessie, daughter of William Boyack. They have two children—Agnes and Mildred. In politics the Warburton brothers are Republicans. In whatever tends to promote the interest of their town they take an active part. They are members of the Congregational church, and were among the most liberal contributors toward the erection of the beautiful church of that denomination in Jewell.

SCUYLE, section 18, Hamilton Township, has been a resident of the county since 1859. He was born in Otsego County, New York, February 18, 1828, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Bunn) Cuyle, his father a native of New York, of Scotch descent, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. In 1854 our subject went to Pennsylvania and engaged in farming two seasons, and then went to Wisconsin and lived in La Fayette County three years, when he came to Hamilton County and bought 100 acres of land in Webster Township, which he improved, but afterward sold it and moved to DuPage County, Illinois, and for two years was engaged in dairying. He then returned to Wisconsin and lived two years, and in 1865 he returned to Webster City and engaged in farming about five years. In 1870 he began working in a manufactory in Webster City, and continued in that business four years. He made Webster City his home twelve years, and in 1877 located on the farm where he now lives, which he has continued to improve, and now has one of the best farms in the township, all under cultivation, with a good residence and other farm buildings. Mr. Cuyle was married in 1853 to Mary Whitcomb, who died in Webster City in 1868. In 1869 he married Jennie Carey, a daughter of Ambrose Carey. They have one daughter—Mary Florence, born April 3, 1874. In politics Mr. Cuyle is a Republican, but of late has voted the Greenback ticket. He is now serving as trustee of Hamilton Township, and has also served as treasurer

and as a member of the school board. He and his family are members of the United Brethren church.

ANDREW J. BARR was born in Logan County, Illinois, September 15, 1833, the eldest son of Thomas and Alcy (Watt) Barr. He was reared in DeWitt County, Illinois, where his parents moved in his infancy. He remained at home until his marriage and then settled on an unimproved farm three miles from Wapella, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad in DeWitt County, Illinois, and six miles from the old homestead, where he lived two years, when he sold out. In 1859 he moved to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and bought a claim and entered 160 acres of Government land. This was during the time of the Indian troubles in that State, and they were obliged to build stockades to defend themselves. He moved his family into a cabin without floor, door or window, except one pane of glass put in a crooked log. His family at that time consisted of his wife and three children and a brother, William Barr, who is now a resident of Kansas. He lived on his land a year and a half and then sold out and moved to the adjoining county, Fairibault, where he bought another unimproved farm and made it his home eleven years. February 18, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and remained at Fairmount, Martin County, Minnesota, until about the first of June, 1863, when he went to Helena, where, on account of the sudden change in the climate, the regiment was reported unfit for duty several weeks. They were then ordered down the Mississippi River, but returned to Helena a few days later. During this time his Captain was taken sick and he was detailed to nurse him and was afterward sent to the hospital as a nurse, and two weeks later was taken sick, and in September was taken on a hospital boat to St. Louis, where he remained until the next month, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and was sent to Chicago, and was placed on guard duty, his regiment helping to guard the prisoners at Camp Douglas, then numbering about 14,000. In the meantime he was one of the guards at the court house when President Lincoln's body lay in state, and accompanied the remains to the cars. In June, 1865, his regiment was ordered to report at Cairo, Illinois, for guard duty, and while there he was detailed to take charge of the Christian Commission rooms, continuing this duty until the close of the war. He was discharged August 5, 1865, and returned to his home in Minnesota. In 1873 he sold his farm there and moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, where for the fifth time he opened up a new farm. He now has a good farm of eighty acres, well improved, with comfortable buildings. He was married September 29, 1853, to Catherine E. Hoffman, a native of Virginia. In her infancy her parents moved to Champaign County, Ohio, and when she was sixteen years old, to DeWitt County. They have had six children, four of whom are living—Alcy C., wife of H. Robinson, of Story County, Iowa; John T., of Webster County; Martha, wife of William Meeks, and William M., of Webster City. Angeline and La Fayette died in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the United Brethren church. When eighteen years of age he was appointed class-leader and has filled that position the greater part of the time since, and for seventeen years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. For ten years he has been a licensed exhorter

in his church. He served as a member of the school board a number of years in Minnesota, and also in the neighborhood where he now lives. He is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

COLONEL CHARLES WHITAKER, sections 5 and 6, Marion Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1823, a son of James and Sarah (Adams) Whitaker. His father and Uncle Joseph were the pioneer iron manufacturers of the State, establishing the Phœnixville Iron Works of Chester County, and also the iron and nail works of Bridgetown, New Jersey, known as the Cumberland Works. His grandfather, Joseph Whitaker, came to America from England as a soldier in the British army during the war of the Revolution, but on reaching this country deserted and joined the colonial army, and served until its close, when he settled on a farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of ninety-three years. His father died in Philadelphia, aged ninety-two years. His mother was a native of New Jersey, of English and Swedish ancestry. Our subject was reared in his native city and was given good educational advantages, completing his education in the Norwich, Vermont, Military and Scientific University. After leaving school he engaged in the business of cotton manufacturing in Philadelphia, which he followed until 1855, when he moved to Waukesha, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm nine miles west of the city, and was engaged in farming at the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In July, 1862, he enlisted and was elected Captain of his company, but on reporting for duty received the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. He served until after the death of his wife, when he resigned and returned home. In 1866 he came to Hamilton County and bought 400 acres of land, which was partially improved, where he has since lived. Mr. Whitaker was married in June, 1850, to Catherine Ripka, a native of Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph Ripka, a pioneer cotton manufacturer of the United States. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living—Catherine, wife of H. G. Hicks, of Nebraska; Joseph R., attorney of Boone, Iowa; James M., attorney of Marshalltown; Sarah A.; Amelia E. and Agnes V. Lavina died November 22, 1879, aged twenty-one years; and Ellen, wife of Alfred Schleitter, died August 25, 1881, also aged twenty-one years. Mrs. Whitaker died December 8, 1862, and June 2, 1863, he married Margaret Hill, a native of Delafield, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Anna Jane Hill. They had a family of seven children—Anna J., Margaret, Charles, John E., Kenneth, Robert H. and Guy. His wife died December 5, 1879, and August 20, 1884, Mr. Whitaker married her sister, Eliza J. Hill, and to them has been born one son—Harry.

DANFORTH C. WOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 3, Freedom Township, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 22, 1835, the eldest son of Colonel David Wood. His father was born in Vermont November 17, 1796, and was married May 14, 1834, to Hannah Booth, a native of Enfield, Connecticut, born November 11, 1803, a daughter of Peter and Martha (Eyers) Booth. After his marriage he settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1840 moved to Iowa, going down the Connecticut

River, thence across the Allegheny Mountains, then down the Ohio River to Cairo and up the Mississippi to Muscatine, thence by teams to what is now Anamosa, Jones County, his being the first family in the place. He built the first frame house in Jones County, but did not live to see the county develop, as his death occurred November 11, 1840. He left two sons, Danforth C. and William B. Mrs. Wood afterward married Gideon H. Ford, who came to Jones County from Massachusetts in the winter of 1838–'39, and was the first blacksmith in that county, but subsequently engaged in farming. In 1869 he moved to Hamilton County, where he died July 19, 1880. The mother now lives with our subject, and although eighty-five years of age is in the enjoyment of good health. To Mr. and Mrs. Ford were born two children—Harlow H., of Omaha, and Maria, wife of Joseph Ferber, of Webster City. D. C. Wood was five years old when his parents moved to Jones County, and there he was reared and educated. He remained with his mother until his majority, and then was employed as clerk in a drug store ten years, and subsequently worked as civil engineer for the railroads and engaged in farming. In 1868 he came to Hamilton County and settled on section 4, Freedom Township, where he worked at engineering a short time, and since then has given his entire time to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Wood was married November 25, 1858, to Mary Keacox, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, whose parents moved to Jones County in 1856. They have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living—Cary, wife of Charles Stebbins, of Gilmore, Iowa; Charles, Lillie, Emma, Cornelia, Edmond and Della. Helen died at the age of one year. Charles superintends the work of the farm, as Mr. Wood is unable to do much manual labor on account of his health. Mrs. Wood died October 8, 1880. She was a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Wood is a member of the Alliance. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

HENRY F. WILLE, section 4, Rose Grove Township, was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, June 18, 1835, a son of Ralph and Hannah (Wilkin) Wille. He attended school in his native country until fifteen years of age and then went to learn the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1854 he left Germany, and after a voyage of two months landed in New York. From there he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thence to the Lake Superior copper mines, where he worked three months and then went to Detroit, Michigan, and from there two months later to Decatur, Michigan. In July, 1855, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and then to New Orleans. Three weeks later he returned North and visited Keokuk, Iowa, St. Paul, Minnesota, Galena, Illinois, Milwaukee and Burlington, Wisconsin. The following winter and spring he was employed as fireman on a road running from Delavan to Racine, and the next summer and fall worked in the lead mines at Galena. He then went to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he was employed at farming and mining until 1861. October 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until July 29, 1865. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg. At the latter place he re-enlisted and returned home on veteran furlough. He joined his regiment at Cairo, and from there went to Clifton, Tennessee, thence marching

to join the forces in front of Atlanta, and there the Twelfth and Sixteenth regiments took the leading part in the capture of Bald Hill, July 21 and 22. July 20, he was wounded, but remained with his regiment until after the battle when he was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, and from there to Nashville, thence to Louisville, Jefferson barracks, Indiana, the R. A. Wood, a hospital boat at Cairo, to the general hospital at Keokuk, Iowa; and finally in April, 1865, to the hospital at Prairie Du Chien, from which he received his discharge. He returned to his home in Grant County, where he lived until the spring of 1870, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located on the land that is now his fine farm. He owns 160 acres of land, eight acres of it being a fine grove, and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Wille was married September 10, 1867, to Hannah Ann Cullen, a native of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Cullen, and to them have been born six children—Joseph H., Hannah R., Charles F., George F., Paul R., and David W. In politics Mr. Wille is a Republican. He has served his township as road supervisor, trustee and school director. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is a member of Cassius Fairchild Post, No. 431, G. A. R., of which he is charter member and its present commander, and of Silver Link Lodge, No. 459, I. O. O. F.

D A. ROBERTSON, M. D., is the pioneer physician of Williams. He is a native of Decatur County, Indiana, born May 17, 1841, a son of David and Mary (Martin) Robertson, natives of South Carolina, of Scotch ancestry. In 1851 the family moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, and there our subject was reared. September 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry as a private, and was afterward promoted to Sergeant, and later to First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, the first and second days; fight at Corinth, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the battle at Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea, thence through the Carolinas to Washington and took part in the grand review. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa and subsequently began the study of medicine at Fulton, Illinois, under the preceptorship of H. Hartshorn, M. D. In 1876 he located at Williams and has built up a good practice, which extends over a wide territory, frequently being called to ride thirty and forty miles. Dr. Robertson was married July 12, 1877, to Miss Elfie Spencer, of Paw Paw, Illinois. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 431.

I JAYCOX, one of the representative and successful farmers of Williams Township, resides on section 18, where he has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He is a native of the State of New York, born July 12, 1833, a son of John and Elizabeth (Garrison) Jaycox. When fourteen years of age he began to work in a ship yard, serving an apprenticeship, and then went to work in a navy yard, and has since been employed in nineteen different States. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in August, 1864, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, Company K, his regiment being a part of the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the siege and capture of Petersburg, Virginia, serving un-

til the close of the war. After his return home he lived in New York until 1869, when he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled on section 30, Williams Township, where he lived two years and then sold his land and bought forty-four acres on section 18, the same township. He afterward lived in Blairsburg Township some time, and in 1887 bought the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of good land located on sections 18 and 19. Mr. Jaycox was married in 1856, to Mary Vantassel, who died leaving three children—Lucy, Howard and Virginia. In 1868 he married Emma J. Ireland, and to them have been born seven children, six of whom are living—Benjamin, Guy, Lewis, Leroy, Elizabeth and Mary. Willard died September 2, 1876, aged two years. In politics Mr. Jaycox is a Democrat, and a strong adherent of the principles of that party.

DAVID D. C. TEMPLER was born in Schenectady County, New York, May 2, 1838, a son of William and Ann Templer, and the second of the three brothers residing in Ellsworth Township. He was reared on a farm and followed that vocation with the exception of a few years prior to his removal to Iowa when he was in the mercantile business. In 1867 he left New York and came to the Hawkeye State and first settled in Hardin County, where he lived until the spring of 1870, when he moved to Hamilton County and located on the farm where he now lives which contains 107 acres of good land, all well improved. For eighteen years he has been identified with the interests of Ellsworth Township, and has done his share in developing its resources.. He was reared in the Democratic school of politics and has always adhered to the principles of that party. He married Miss Nancy Ennis, a daughter of Joseph Ennis. To them have been born six children—Ann, Jane, Ettie, Maggie, Cammie, and Archibald. The two eldest daughters are prominent and successful teachers of this county.

L. M. NORTHCRAFT, section 9, Fremont Township, is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of the township. He was born in Green County, Wisconsin, April 25, 1850, a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Dawson) Northcraft. He was reared and educated in his native county, and was married there February 25, 1873, to Miss Isabelle Smith, a native of Rock County, Wisconsin, daughter of Archibald and Margaret Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Northcraft have four children—Jessie Belle, Samuel Lee, Gertrude Ethel and an infant daughter. In 1879 Mr. Northcraft moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled on a wild tract of land, which he has improved, built a good house and other farm buildings, including sheds for stock and grain, and everything about the place is indicative of the thrift of the owner. In politics Mr. Northcraft is a Democrat. Although still a young man he is counted among Fremont Township's enterprising and substantial citizens.

EDMUND CRABTREE, a prominent business man of Williams, was born in the town of Oldham, Lancaster County, England, October 11, 1839, a son of John and Alice (Mills) Crabtree, deceased, whose remains are now entombed in the beautiful cemetery at Lancaster, the county seat of Grant County, Wisconsin. In 1841 his

parents came to the United States and located in Grant County, Wisconsin, in the lead mine district, which at that time was having a boom on account of the rich lead deposits being worked in the vicinity. Here Edmund was reared, working on the farm, in the lead mines and smelting furnaces, and attended the public schools of the county. In September, 1858, he went to the Pacific coast *via* New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, and remained in California, near Placerville, eighteen months, engaged in mining gold. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Wisconsin and resumed his former occupation of running a smelting furnace. He was married December 24, 1860, to Melissa A. Altizer. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Crabtree purchased an interest in the Annaton flouring mills, at that time being the largest flouring mills in Grant County, of which he had the general supervision until his enlistment in the United States service. He was also a member of the firm of Clayton, Crabtree & Co., of Annaton, Wisconsin. Was in the general mercantile business from 1862 to 1866. Under the call of Abraham Lincoln for more troops Mr. Crabtree left his business interests with partners, enlisted, and was mustered into the United States service September 2, 1864. He was assigned as Sergeant, Company H, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He returned home to Annaton, closing out his business interests, and went to farming in the spring of 1869. He sold his farm and came to Hamilton County and settled in Williams Township before there was a house on the present site of the thriving town of Williams. He located on a tract of wild land which he improved, and devoted thirteen years to farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1882 he sold his farm, closed out his stock, etc., and moved to Williams, on account of declining health contracted during his army service, and embarked again in the mercantile business, and is now a partner in the leading mercantile establishment of the town, the firm name being Crabtree & Morrison, S. S. Morrison taking charge of the mercantile business, while Mr. Crabtree gives his attention to real estate, loans and collections. In politics he is a staunch Republican (says he has never lost but one Presidential vote, and that one was cast for James G. Blaine). He was a member of the county board of supervisors at the time the present court-house was erected, which is one of the finest in the State. Has served as justice of the peace fifteen years, is now serving his third term as mayor of Williams, and is a prominent member of Cassius Fairchild Post, No. 431, G. A. R., Department of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree have three children—Viola J., wife of G. N. Orris; Jennie Alice, wife of I. G. Cole, and Edmund Ernest, a promising son of fifteen summers.

NEHEMIAH WELCH, deceased, was one of the representative citizens of Cass Township, where he located in January, 1869. He was a native of Sanford, Maine, born February 25, 1824, a son of Aaron and Olive (Morrison) Welch. He was reared in his native State and was there married December 2, 1851, to Margaret E. Nourse, a native of Essex County, daughter of George and Sarah (Jones) Nourse. In 1860 they moved to Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes until 1869 and in that year moved to Hamilton County and bought the farm in Cass Township, which is now the family homestead. At that time it was an uncultivated tract, only fifty acres having been broke, and a rude house built, but he improved it and made it

one of the best farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Welch had a family of five children —Mrs. Helen M. Garth, George P., Mrs. Anna F. Garth, Ernest C. and Alice E. Two children, Alcie F. and Alvah H., died in early childhood. Mr. Welch died August 8, 1878, and his widow still lives on the homestead in Cass Township. In politics he was a Democrat.

JOHN G. RICK, section 25, Williams Township, was born in Germany, April 9, 1838, a son of George and Charlotte Louisa (St. Rema) Rick, his father a native of Germany, and his mother of France. When he was nine years old he came to the United States and lived in Buffalo, New York, several years, and there learned the barber's trade. He enlisted in the regular army in 1853, and served ten years as a member of Company H, Sixth United States Infantry. During the war of the Rebellion he was in the Army of the Potomac, serving under Generals McClellan, Fitz John Porter, Meade and Grant, in the Fifth, Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, and took part in some of the historic battles of that department of the army. He was discharged November 17, 1863, and January 5, 1864, again enlisted and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Battery A, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served with distinction until mustered out at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, May 15, 1865, having in the meantime been promoted to First Lieutenant. After the war he moved to Illinois and located at Princeton, where he worked at his trade several years and then moved to Buda, Bureau County, where he also worked at his trade and was agent for several lines of ocean steamers, was a notary public and was agent for several insurance companies. In 1877, on account of his health, he bought some land in Williams Township, Hamilton County, Iowa, on which his son Theo located, and at once began to improve. In the fall of the same year he moved his family to Butler County, Iowa, where he lived until February, 1879, when he located on his land, "Hopedale Farm," where he has since lived and now has one of the best farms in the township, located about two miles east of Williams. In addition to carrying on his farm he works at his trade, and is also engaged in the insurance business in the village of Williams. Mr. Rick was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1863, to Magdalena Weiser, a native of Germany, daughter of Daniel and Eva (Bold) Sander. She came to America when twenty-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Rick have four children—Theodore J., who married Lena Martin, of Providence, Rhode Island, and now lives in Alden, Hardin County; George C., William H., and Nellie C., wife of R. P. Orris, of Williams. In politics Mr. Rick is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the founder of Cassius Fairchild Post, No. 431, of Williams, and was its first commander. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows order, the Knights of Pythias, the United Workmen, and the Legion of Honor, and is president of Brown Lodge, No. 107, of the latter order. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

F. W. McCANON, M. D., located at Jewell, September 28, 1885, succeeding Dr. F. J. Will, now of Union Grove. He was born in Benton County, Iowa, June 15, 1860, a son of Dr. W. C. McCanon, a successful physician of Des Moines. W.

C. McCanon is a native of New York, and came to Iowa when a youth. He is a graduate of Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, and also of the Medical College of Keokuk. F. W. McCanon received his early education at Cedar Rapids, later attending school at Iowa City, Des Moines, and at Greeley. He began the study of medicine in the office of his father at Greeley in 1878, and in the winters of 1880–'81 and 1881–'82, attended lectures at Iowa City, graduating in 1883. In the summer of 1883 he took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. McCanon is a close student of his profession and is one of the promising young physicians of the State. He has built up a good practice, which is constantly increasing, as he is daily gaining more and more the confidence of the community. He married Alice L. Smith, a native of Johnson County, Iowa, born in 1862, a daughter of Isaac Smith, a pioneer of that county. They have had two children, but one of whom, the youngest, is living—Elva L. Earl, a promising boy of four years, died in February, 1888.

JEHIEL D. REED, deceased, was one of the prominent citizens of Webster City. He was born in Yates County, New York, April 4, 1837, a son of William and Lucinda (Pulver) Reed. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1865 came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located in Fremont Township, buying 160 acres of wild land, which he improved and made his home until 1874, when he bought a farm in Wright County and lived there ten years. In 1884 he moved to Webster City, where he lived until his death. Mr. Reed was married June 1, 1871, to Samantha E. Sells, a native of Ohio, daughter of J. D. Sells, a prominent citizen of Wright County. To them were born four children—J. DeLoss, Mary L., Ida A., and Charles J. In politics Mr. Reed was an ardent Republican and an active worker for his party. He was an able public speaker and during all great political campaigns was one of the party's most influential advocates. He was a prosperous man and left his family a valuable estate consisting of 500 acres of land and a good home in Webster City.

SEYMOUR, of the mercantile firm of Seymour & Henderson, Randall, was one of the first business men of the place. The mercantile business was started in Randall by a stock company, of which C. P. Christianson was president and S. Seymour was manager, and was bought by Seymour & Henderson in 1888. The commodious and elegant store was begun in 1882 and completed in the spring of 1883. It has two apartments on the ground floor, both being 22x55 feet in dimension. They carry a large and varied stock, suited to the wants of their many customers, comprising dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hardware, clothing, medicines and fancy goods. Mr. Seymour was born in Kendall County, Illinois, December 6, 1853. His father, S. Seymour, was a native of Norway, and came with his family to the United States in 1853, locating in Grundy County, Illinois, where he died of cholera three weeks after reaching his destination, and about three months before the birth of his son. The mother afterward moved to Kendall County, where she died in 1862. She was left penniless with a family of four children, our subject being the only son. Two daughters are living in Hamilton County and



Respectfully Yours

L. Seymour

one in Story County, Iowa. Our subject remained at home until after the death of his mother, and in Kendall County until 1873, and then came to Hamilton County. When twenty-one years old he entered the Nevada High School, which he attended three years, and then engaged in the insurance business. Later he was employed as clerk in a general store a year, and then was manager of a general mercantile business, having stores at Callanan near Dayton, Orange City, Maurice, and near Hawarden, Iowa, and Alcester, Dakota. This was a valuable experience for him and fitted him for a successful business life. In 1883 he bought a fourth interest in the Randall Company, which was dissolved by limitation March 13, 1888, Mr. Seymour, H. L. Henderson, O. L. Henderson and M. L. Henderson purchasing the business. Mr. Seymour was married to Miss Lizzie Jacobs, of La Salle, Illinois. They have had four children, but two of whom are living—Anna Isabelle and Stella Adeline. A daughter, Mabel Elizabeth, died in early infancy, and a son, Severt H., died in the spring of 1888, aged three years, five months and four days.

JOSEPHUS NOTTINGHAM, farmer, Fremont Township, is a native of Delaware County, Indiana, born March 19, 1839, a son of Major and Jane (Funk) Nottingham, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. His mother died when he was eighteen months old, and his father subsequently married again, and in 1847 moved to Clinton County, Iowa, but eighteen months later returned to Delaware County. In 1850 he again went to Clinton County, and died there in 1856. Josephus Nottingham was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1861 he went overland to California with a mule team, being four months in making the trip. He worked at lumbering for some time in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and later engaged in freighting goods, remaining in California until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Clinton County, arriving there October 4. In 1868 he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land in Fremont Township, on which he lived ten years, when he sold it and bought his present farm, which also contains eighty acres. Mr. Nottingham was married March 30, 1869, to Barbara Sells, a native of Indiana, daughter of J. D. Sells, of Wright County. They have three children—Mary E., Nettie May and Genevieve. In politics Mr. Nottingham is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

REUBEN J. HURD, proprietor of the Iowa Lake stock farm, section 14, Rose Grove Township, was born in Cayuga, County, New York, August 16, 1847, a son of Elisha H. Hurd, an early settler of Hamilton County. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Iowa and lived in Winneshiek County until 1866, when they moved to Hamilton County. He was reared a farmer and has been successful in his operations and is now one of the largest land owners in the county. His stock farm contains 1,500 acres of land well improved. Fifty acres of his land is one of the finest groves in the county, comprised of white willow, soft maple, black walnut and butternut trees. He makes a specialty of horses and cattle, and also deals extensively in swine. His farm is located six miles southeast of Williams. His residence is located

on a beautiful building site surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and his other farm buildings are commodious and substantial. Mr. Hurd was married January 15, 1881, to Winnie J. Crane, a native of Clayton County, Iowa, daughter of James S. and Mary J. (Eller) Crane, who are now residents of Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have three children—Lulu B., Walter L. and Ralph. In politics Mr. Hurd was formerly a Republican, but now votes independent of party ties.

DEWEY S. DOOLITTLE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, Cass Township, was born at Hampton Corners, Vermont, December 10, 1831, a son of Ambrose and Esther (Hyde) Doolittle, also natives of Vermont. In 1842 his parents moved to the State of New York, where he grew to manhood, and in 1854 the family moved to Green County, Wisconsin, where the father died. The mother accompanied her son to Hamilton County, Iowa, and here spent the rest of her life. Our subject left Green County, Wisconsin, in 1866 and moved to Hamilton County, where he bought eighty acres of wild land. When he first came to Iowa he had a team of horses, two cows and $5 in cash. He went to work and after improving his land and paying for it he added to it from time to time until he now has 480 acres of Cass Township's best land, all well improved and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. He is one of the prosperous and influential citizens of the township, and is among the foremost in assisting any enterprise of material benefit to the community. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Doolittle was married in 1852 to Caroline Hayes, a native of Wyoming County, New York, daughter of Ezekiel and Dorothe Ann (Wiles) Hayes. They have six children—Helen, wife of A. Banks, of Eagle Grove; Martha E., wife of H. Allen; Charles, Frank, Addie Alma and Ada Alma (twins), the former the wife of Fred Pringle, and the latter the wife of Oscar Schoonover. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Doolittle were John and Susan (Holladay) Hayes, the former a native of America and the latter of Dublin, Ireland. They had a family of seven children—John, Ezekiel, Moses, Elias H., Polly, Betsy, wife of David Hall, and Susanah, wife of Frederick Hall. Her maternal grandparents were Frank and Penelope Wiles, the former a native of England and the later of Germany. They had nine children—Daniel, David, Abram, Betsy, wife of Daniel Osterhout; Dorothy, wife of E. H. Hayes; Effa, wife of William Ellison; Katie, wife of Malanton Smith; Nancy, wife of Daniel Odell, and Sally.

CHARLES D. HELLEN, publisher of the Webster City *Tribune*, is one of the representative young men of Hamilton County. He is a native of the county, and was born on a farm about six miles northwest of Webster City, August 28, 1860, the third son of N. H. Hellen. In 1874 his parents moved to Webster City, and October 25, of the same year, he began working at the printer's trade for T. E. McCracken, then publisher of the *Hamilton Freeman*, and remained with him until July, 1880, when, in partnership with W. L. Clark, he rented the office of the Webster City *Argus*, which they published a year. He continued to control the job department of the same office two years, and in partnership with his younger brother, Walter H., leased the same paper for

another year. They continued to publish the *Argus* until July 1, 1885, when they started the Webster City *Tribune*, and the following year, April, 1886, C. D. bought his brother's interest, and has since conducted the paper alone with remarkable success. Starting for himself at fourteen years of age without a cent, he has never missed paying a week's board, and has during the entire time clothed himself. He now has a good paying business, which is constantly increasing, and is well numbered among the enterprising and substantial business men of the town. In addition to his business he owns one of the finest little residences in the city on one of the best residence streets. He has lived a strictly moral life, having never touched intoxicants of any kind, and is one of the most trustworthy and reliable citizens of Webster City. October 25, 1883, he was married to Miss Clara Eyer, a daughter of one of the leading merchants of Webster City.

SYLVESTER F. PALMER, hardware merchant of Ellsworth, Iowa, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1854, a son of Solomon and Adaliza (Rockwell) Palmer. His mother died in March, 1888, and his father is still living in Franklin County. S. F. Palmer remained at home until manhood, and in his native county learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1875 he went to Mount Carroll, Illinois, and worked at his trade there three years, and in 1878 came to Hamilton County, Iowa. He first located at Callanan, and opened a hardware store, remaining there until 1881, when he came to Ellsworth, and opened the only store of the kind in the town. He is an enterprising man, and is one of the substantial business men of Ellsworth. He was married in Illinois in June, 1875, to Susan C. Hoy. They have three children—Olive May, Orin Ralph and Grace. In politics Mr. Palmer is a Democrat.

DAVID DOUGLASS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 7, Cass Township, was born in West Virginia, June 4, 1835, a son of David, Sr., and Jane (Brown) Douglass, natives of Chester County, Pennsylvania. When our subject was a child his parents moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and there he was reared. When he was fourteen years old he began to work at the mason's trade, which he followed several years. In 1857 he came to Iowa and lived in Jones County until the spring of 1859, when he came to Hamilton County, and located on the farm where he now lives. At that time it was wild, uncultivated land, and by his own energy and industry he has made it one of the best farms in the township. His farm is located six miles north of Webster City, and contains 240 acres of choice land all improved, with good residence and farm buildings. On his farm is one of the best springs in the county, and the water flows through pipes to a trough by the roadside, furnishing water for his stock, both summer and winter. Mr. Douglass was married November 27, 1857, to Catherine McLaughlin, daughter of James McLaughlin. Mrs. Douglass died July 6, 1875, leaving five children—Alice, wife of Ephraim Robbins; James A., of Brown County, Nebraska; John E., of Clinton County, Nebraska; Wesley W. and Orson B. December 19, 1879, Mr. Douglass married Mrs. Maggie C. Glasgow, daughter of David Ley, a native of Scotland, who came to America in his youth and settled in Canada, where Mrs. Douglass was born

later moving to Wright County, Iowa, where he now lives. In politics Mr. Douglass is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the most earnest supporters. He is prominent in the political circles of his township and has held several offices of trust and responsibility.

GILBERT PERRY, proprietor of the Tunnel Flouring Mills, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 31, 1834, a son of Ira and Charlotte (Palmer) Perry, the former a native of Massachusetts, of Welsh descent, born August 7, 1791, and the latter a native of Connecticut, of Scotch descent, born in 1798. The former went to Trumbull County, Ohio, when a young man, and the latter was taken to the same county by her parents when an infant, her brother, Zachariah Palmer, being the first white child born in the county. They were married March 4, 1819. The father died in 1841, and the mother in 1882. Gilbert Perry was but six years old when his father died. He remained with his mother until eleven years old and then worked out by the month five years and then went to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm laborer three years. He then began to work at the carpenter's trade, serving three years as an apprentice, and followed that trade until 1870. He came to Iowa in 1856 with his brother, and lived in Hamilton County two years, and then went to Wright County, where he lived until 1870, when he returned to Hamilton County, and in company with his brother bought the saw-mill and added to it the machinery for making flour. In 1876 his brother withdrew from the firm and Mr. Perry has since conducted the business alone. He does an extensive business, owning the only water roller-mill in the county. Before the Northwestern Railroad was built they shipped large quantities of flour, supplying the markets of Webster City and Fort Dodge, but now the custom business consumes the entire capacity of the mill. In connection with his milling property he owns thirty acres of good land which he cultivates. When the office was established at Tunnel Mr. Perry was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and still retains the position. He has held various local offices of trust. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Perry was married July 3, 1857, to Irena Metz, a native of Calhoun County, Illinois, daughter of Elias and Lydia (Patterson) Metz. The former died in 1850, aged fifty-eight years, and the latter is living at Falls City, Nebraska, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have had eight children, four of whom are living—Ver. H., of Webster City; Ira E. and Newmarsh, of Fonda, Iowa, and Roscoe C.

GEORGE SHIPP is one of the well-known pioneers of Webster City. He was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1815, a son of James and Catherine (Helman) Shipp, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Maryland. He is the seventh of a family of twelve children. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where they were early settlers and made that county their home until death. In 1833 George Shipp went to Millersburg, Ohio, and was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house four years. He then returned to Wayne County and engaged in business for himself several years. In 1852, in company with 100 men, he started overland for

California, taking with them 200 head of cattle and a number of horses. They were about five months on the road. After his arrival there he engaged in stock-raising, and remained about two years, when he returned to Ohio, where he lived until 1856, when he came to Hamilton County, and first located on a tract of land, but in 1857 moved to Webster City, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He has always been a prominent citizen of the town, and for two years served as county treasurer. In politics Mr. Shipp is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, the second for General Scott, and when in California voted for J. C. Fremont, and since that time has been a strict adherent to the principles of that party. Mr. Shipp is a worthy member of the Congregational church, and has served as deacon several years. He has been an enterprising business man and has always been among the first to assist any enterprise of public benefit. He has one son, J. H. Shipp, who is one of the prominent young business men of the town.

F. B. JENSEN, grocer, Webster City, was born in Germany, March 13, 1837, a son of John and Sophia Jensen. He was reared in his native country, attending school until sixteen years of age, when he went to work on a farm and for several years had charge of a number of hands. In 1865 he left Germany, sailing from Hamburg and landing in New York City. He proceeded direct to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he lived two years and in 1867 came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located in Boone Township, removing thence to Cass Township, and in 1876 moved to Webster City, and embarked in the grocery business. He carries a complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, and by his fair prices and honorable dealings has built up a trade of about $20,000 a year. His store building is a good two-story brick, 22x64 feet in dimension, and built at a cost of $3,500. Mr. Jensen was married in Wisconsin in 1867, to Miss Angeline Krail. They have one daughter—Emma. In politics Mr. Jensen is a Republican, and one of the substantial business men of Webster City.

JUSTUS SMITH, one of the early settlers of Lyon Township, resides on section 26, where he owns a good farm of 132 acres. He is a native of Vermont, born in Addison County, October 22, 1821, a son of Justus and a grandson of Henry Smith, who was of French descent. Of a large family of children but five sons are now living—Justus, Byron, Culver, Royal and Luman. Justus Smith was reared a farmer, but in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years. He remained in his native county until 1851, when he moved to Dane County, Wisconsin, and settled on Sun Prairie, and made that his home until July, 1865, when he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled on the farm which is now his home, in 1871. He is one of the influential citizens of the township, where he has lived so many years, and has served as justice of the peace, a position he is well qualified to fill. He was married in his native county, January 27, 1847, to Charlotte A. Clarke, daughter of Isaiah and Harriet Clarke, natives also of Addison County, where they spent their lives. Of a family of three sons and eight daughters, two sons and six daughters are living, Mrs. Smith being the only one in Iowa. One son, Myron A., was killed at the battle of Gettys-

burg during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children—Willis E. and Lillian Maud. Willis married Miss Sarah Everett, and has two children—Rollin P. and Cady B. Lillian married Noah Lakin, and has two children—Emma G. and Leslie Clark. In politics Mr. Smith is a firm adherent to the principles of the Republican party.

J. H. SMALLEY, section 14, Fremont Township, is a native of New Jersey, born April 24, 1831, a son of Henry and Sarah M. (Drake) Smalley, natives also of New Jersey. When seventeen years old our subject went to work in a machine shop, and followed that business until 1856, when he came to Iowa and first located in Muscatine County, later moving to Washington County, and in 1870 came to Hamilton County and located on his present farm. This was one of the first towns opened on the prairies of Fremont Township, and Mr. Smalley marked out some of the first roads in the neighborhood. His farm of eighty acres is now under a high state of cultivation, and all his improvements are of a high order of excellence. Mr. Smalley was married in Muscatine County to Sophia Gray, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. They have eight children—Sarah E., Henry W., Frank J., Warren L., Minnie, Camelia, Ada and Mabel. In politics Mr. Smalley was formerly a Republican, but now votes independent of party ties. He has served his township as justice of the peace, road supervisor, and as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as trustee, steward and class leader, and has also been an active worker in the Sunday-school. He is a liberal supporter of all enterprises that tend to benefit and advance the interest of the community in which he lives.

MILO TUTTLE, deceased, was born in Utica, New York, May 16, 1827, a son of Ephraim and Rhoda Tuttle, who were of Irish and Scotch ancestry. He was reared a farmer and for several years in his youth followed the canal. In 1844 he came west and located in DeKalb County, Illinois, where for a short time he worked at the carpenter's trade and then engaged in farming in that county until 1875, when he came to Iowa and settled in Boone Township, Hamilton County, where he entered a tract of wild land and made it his home until his death, which occurred April 8, 1884. He commenced life in limited circumstances, but was successful, and at his death left a landed estate of 700 acres. He was married October 24, 1850, to Jane Eliza Furman, who was born in New York City, August 3, 1827, a daughter of John and Anna Maria (Morgan) Furman, who were natives of New York and descendants of the early Dutch settlers. To them were born seven children, six of whom are living—William H., Joel P., Mary S. (wife of E. M. Furguson, of Des Moines), Herbert C., Stella and Furman. Alice J. is deceased. In politics Mr. Tuttle was a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

STEPHEN WOODWARD, section 1, Rose Grove Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Tioga County, August 17, 1840, a son of Stephen and Amanda (Allen) Woodward, natives of Ver- parents moved to Dodge County, Wisconsin,

mont. When he was sixteen years old his where they were living at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of the old flag, and was assigned to Company K, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry. He was in the battles at Resaca, where his regiment lost 360 men in killed and wounded, at Atlanta and from there to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he was in line at the grand review of the army. At the close of the war he was discharged and returned to his home in Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1866 came to Iowa and took a homestead of eighty acres in Rose Grove Township, Hamilton County. He has improved his land and has added to it until he now has a fine farm of 200 acres, his improvements being among the best in the township. Mr. Woodward was married May 17, 1866, to Martha Kingon, a native of Dodge County, Wisconsin, daughter of Samuel and Martha Kingon. To them were born seven children, six of whom are living — Albert, William, Florence, Eugene, Stephen and Robert. A daughter died at the age of nineteen years. Mrs. Woodward died in February, 1886. In politics Mr. Woodward is a Republican. He is a member of Post No. 431, G. A. R. He is one of the prominent and efficient members and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HERBERT C. TUTTLE was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, April 17, 1862, a son of Milo and Jane Eliza (Furman) Tuttle. He was thirteen years old when his father moved to Iowa, and his education was completed in the agricultural college at Ames. After the death of his father in 1884, he took charge of the farm which, under his careful management had steadily improved in value. He was married March 13, 1888, to Ella Vicker, a native of Lee County, Illinois, daughter of Simpson and Mary Vicker. Mrs. Tuttle is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Webster City Lodge, No. 342. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

W. J. BATES, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, Independence Township, has been identified with the interests of Hamilton County since 1865. He is a native of Chenango County, New York, born May 8, 1815, a son of Henry and Abigail (Hopkins) Bates, natives of Connecticut, of English descent. His grandfather came with his family to America and he and three sons were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. The brothers became separated and one was killed and the others were never again heard from. His maternal grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject lived to be seventy-five years old, and his mother to the advanced age of ninety-six years. W. J. is the youngest of eight children. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He remained with his parents until his majority, when he began to work at the carpenter's trade, having learned that trade of his father. He lived in New York until 1859, when he removed to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and three years later to Portage County, where he lived fourteen years, working at his trade and also engaged in farming. He then lived in Linn County three years, and in 1865 moved to Hamilton County, and lived in Webster City three years, and in 1868 bought 160 acres of land, which he improved and which is still his

home. Mr. Bates was married August 6, 1836, to Mary Bunnell, daughter of Israel and Beulah (Hitchcock) Bunnell. They have had a family of eight children, five of whom are living—Laura, wife of Charles H. Stone; Joseph W.; Sarah A., wife of D. A. Chesmore; Elida, wife of W. H. Pierce; and E. W. Mary A., Frances I. and Louisa are deceased. They have reared a grandson, Clarence W. Chesmore, whose mother died in his infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Bates is a Republican.

SOLOMON B. DICK, one of the well-known citizens of Webster Township, has lived in Hamilton County since 1864. He is a native of Oldham County, Kentucky, born October 22, 1822, a son of Jacob and Susan (Boyer) Dick, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. When he was about four years old his parents moved to Edgar County, Illinois, where they made their home the rest of their lives. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are living. S. B. Dick was reared a farmer, receiving but limited educational advantages. He remained in Illinois until 1864, when he came to Hamilton County and bought eighty acres of partially improved land on section 25, Webster Township, where he lived until 1874, when he sold his farm and bought the land that is now his homestead, which at the time he bought it was a tract of wild prairie land. Mr. Dick was married September 5, 1844, to Julia A. Kearns, a native of Ohio, daughter of John and Abigail Kearns. To them have been born ten children—John, Mary (deceased), Jacob, Rebecca, Chester, Charles, Rosetta, George Horton, William and Oscar. In politics Mr. Dick is a Democrat. He has served his township as trustee and as a member of the school board.

YOUNG W. SHORT, farmer and stock-raiser, Cass Township, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, October 17, 1840, a son of Young, Sr., and Elizabeth (Stinson) Short, natives of Virginia. Young Short, Sr., moved to Indiana in 1833, and settled in Wayne County, and five years later moved to Hendricks County, where he died October 8, 1881, aged seventy-eight years. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had a family of seven children, our subject being the sixth. The mother died July 21, 1843, and he then married Elizabeth Smith, who died February 4, 1876. To them were born six children. Young Short, Jr., was given good educational advantages and for several years taught school in Indiana. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and other engagements of minor importance. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to musician. He was discharged June 8, 1865, and returned to Indiana, where he again taught school several years, and later engaged in farming. In 1883 he came to Iowa and bought the farm where he now lives, which contains 240 acres of good land well drained with tile, and his buildings are among the best in the township. In politics Mr. Short is a Republican. He is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He was married July 22, 1874, to Martha L. Huff, daughter of

Richard and Maria (Holden) Huff; her father born in Maryland, February 22, 1815, and her mother in Vermont, May 11, 1819. They were married August 27, 1840, and in 1846 moved to Warren County, Indiana, where the father died February 19, 1867, and the mother December 29, 1887. They had a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Short have had four children, three of whom are living—Oscar Young, born September 26, 1877; Orville A., born April 21, 1881, and Rosalie H., born January 3, 1884. Fannie H. died aged two years and five months.

ALVIN J. SMITH, section 4, Rose Grove Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 22, 1849, a son of William and Hannah (Graham) Smith, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. The parents were married in Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1854 moved to Lee County, Illinois, where their family was reared, and in later life they moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and the father died in Rose Grove Township in 1873. The mother is still a resident of the township, and is in the seventy-fifth year of her age. To them were born eight children—Joseph G. (died in 1861), Mary J., Eliza G., James G. (died aged six years), Alvin J., Rosa H., Samuel J. (was killed by lightning in 1874), and Emma A. In 1870, Alvin J. and his sister Mary, an enterprising young lady, came to Hamilton County and commenced to make a home. His sister started the first Sunday-school in the township. He has been successful in his pursuits and now owns a good farm of ninety-three and a half acres, well improved, with a pleasant residence and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Smith was married February 8, 1875, to Lizzie, daughter of George Frost. To them have been born two children—George M., born October 28, 1875, and Earl A., born September 17, 1882. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He has held several offices of trust in his township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Silver Link Lodge, No. 458.

JOHN LENHART, section 16, Fremont Township, was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 17, 1838, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Richards) Lenhart, natives of France, where they were married. After coming to America they settled in Ohio, and later moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, where the mother died and the father still lives. In 1850 our subject went to DeKalb County, Indiana, and lived six years, and in 1856 came to Iowa and lived in Dubuque County two years, and then in Buchanan County until 1861, when he went overland to California, and worked in the mines. In 1862 he went to Oregon and two months later to Idaho, and worked in the Florence mines on the Saluma River thirty days, then returned to Oregon and spent the winter, and in the spring of 1863 went again to Idaho and worked in the mines until the fall of 1864, when he went to British Columbia, and one month later went to Montana, and remained until 1867, engaged in mining and blacksmithing. In 1867 he went to Alaska via British Columbia, and in the fall of the same year returned to Montana and lived until 1873, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Lenhart is the patentee and proprietor of the Lenhart Plow, which is adapted to any kind of soil, and is undoubtedly the best plow made. He is an

enterprising man and one of the representative citizens of the township. He was married April 4, 1875, to Anna, daughter of Olaf and Cornelia Johnson. They have six children—Charles O., John J., Anna, Victor Hugo, Sarah and George. In politics Mr. Lenhart is independent.

W. GARTH is one of the well-known and successful citizens of Blairsburg Township. He was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, a son of James Garth, who came to Hamilton County in 1869, when our subject was sixteen years of age, and here he grew to manhood. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits and now has a good farm of 160 acres, all well improved, with a good residence and farm buildings. Mr. Garth was married in November, 1870, to Miss Anna Welch, daughter of Nehemiah Welch, a pioneer of Cass Township. They have one son—Alvah N., born March, 1881. In politics Mr. Garth is Republican. He has served five years as trustee of his township and also as a member of the school board.

MICHAEL WELCH, farmer, residing on section 14, Fremont Township, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, in 1838, a son of Robert and Mary (Sullivan) Welch, natives of Cork, Ireland, who came to America after their marriage and lived in Pennsylvania until 1848, when they moved to Dubuque County, Iowa, where they died. Michael Welch passed the most of his early life on a farm, receiving but limited educational advantages. In 1872 he came to Hamilton County, and located in Fremont Township, buying 160 acres of wild land, which he has improved and now has one of the best homesteads in the township. In addition to his homestead he owns a fine farm of 160 acres on section 18. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, keeping a good grade of cattle and hogs. He is a thrifty farmer, as is indicated by his well kept farm. He is one of Fremont Township's substantial citizens, honorable in all business dealings and a liberal supporter of all public enterprises. He was married in 1877 to Ellen Sullivan, a native of County Cork, Ireland. They have four children—Robert, Mary, Rose and Catherine. In politics Mr. Welch is a Democrat. He and his wife are active members and liberal supporters of the Catholic church.

JOSEPH R. SMITH, one of the representative citizens of Hamilton Township, resides on section 7, where he has a fine farm of 202 acres. He settled on his farm when it was a tract of wild land, and has made all the improvements, and after more than twenty years of labor is rewarded by being the owner of one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Smith was born in Addison County, Vermont, December 8, 1829, a son of Truman J. and Eurana (Rogers) Smith, his father of English descent and his mother a native of France. His mother died in 1886, and his father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They had a family of seven children, six of whom are living—Joseph R., Albert, Almary, Lucy, Loyal H. and Amy. A daughter, Sarah, died aged sixteen years. Joseph R. Smith remained on his father's farm until twenty-three years old, and then went to Stratton, New Hampshire, to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years. He

was married in Vermont to Sarah E. Darwin, who died in 1853. In 1855 he came West and settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1864, when he came to Hamilton County, and first settled at Lakin's Grove. A year and a half later he settled on the land which is now his fine homestead. He was married in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, to Martha E. Leonard, a native of Plattsburg, New York, born in 1831, a daughter of John and Hannah (Rogers) Leonard, her father of English descent and her mother a native of France. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children—Bertha U., wife of Joseph Stover; Albert, married Carrie Kent; Hattie E., wife of John Wesley Adams. In politics Mr. Smith adheres to the principles of the Republican party, but is not bound by party ties, casting his suffrage for the man he considers best fitted for the office.

W. D. McFERREN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, Cass Township, was born in Greenbriar County, Virginia, December 14, 1828, a son of Andrew and Mary (Douglass) McFerren, natives also of Virginia. In 1833 his parents moved to Champaign County, Ohio, and there W. D. remained until 1847, when he came to Iowa and lived in Cedar County one season, when he returned to Ohio, and lived in Scioto County until 1857, when he went down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to Muscatine, Iowa, and thence to Hamilton County, by team. He lived south of Webster City a year, and in the spring of 1858 settled on the farm where he now lives which contains 160 acres of good land. At that time there were but ten acres broke and a rude log cabin on the place. Now his farm is all under cultivation, and his farm buildings are among the best in the township. In addition to his homestead he owns a good farm of 320 acres on section 14. Mr. McFerren was married May 28, 1851, to Emily Bennett, who was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 19, 1833, a daughter of William and Nancy (Slavens) Bennett. They have had four children, but three of whom are living—William A.; Ida, wife of Dr. O. A. Hall, of Lehigh, and Reuben R. One daughter, Frankie, is deceased. She was the first wife of Dr. O. A. Hall, and left one son, Ray E. In politics Mr. McFerren is a Democrat. He is an honorable, upright man, firm in his convictions of right and one of the prominent citizens of Cass Township.

CHARLES STODDARD, a prominent pioneer of Hamilton County, is a native of Yates County, New York, born April 8, 1823, a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Kelly) Stoddard. He is a descendant of one of three brothers who came to the United States with the Pilgrims and located first in Massachusetts, then went to Rhode Island, and later to New York. Charles Stoddard was reared a farmer. He was given good educational advantages, completing his school days at Franklin Academy, Steuben County, New York. He left his native State in 1853, and located first in Summit County, Ohio, where he remained a year; then moved to Indiana, thence to Tennessee, thence to Iroquois County, Illinois, and thence in 1856 to Iowa. He made his headquarters at Dubuque, and visited points in Iowa and Minnesota, finally deciding to locate in Hamilton County, and has made this his home since 1857. In company with W. S. Pray he bought the saw and corn-cracker mill near Webster City, which was the first mill in the

county, and here was sawed some of the first lumber used in the town. In 1867 he sold his interest in the mill, and has since devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of thoroughbred draft horses. Mr. Stoddard has always been a public-spirited man, and has done much to assist in the development of the county. He has served as a member of the school board, township trustee and deputy sheriff, always performing the duties imposed on him in a careful and painstaking manner. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Stoddard was married in 1847 to Diana Cookingham, and to them was born one daughter, now Mrs. Hannah Wright, of Yates County, New York. Mrs. Stoddard lived but a few years, and after her death Mr. Stoddard married Louisa Remington, a native of Otsego County, New York. They have had two children—a son, Charles B., at home, and a daughter, who died when sixteen years of age.

CHARLES THOMAS FENTON.—This gentleman, a pioneer in Webster City, son of Ebenezer and Loraine Fenton, was born in Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, August 9, 1826. When he was nine years of age, the family moved to Jefferson County, in the same State, where they resided for many years. The father was a farmer. As soon as Charles was old enough to be usefully employed on the farm, he ceased attending school, except for a short period during the winter season. After he reached the age of eighteen he had no school advantages whatever. He remained at home on the farm until he attained his majority, when he learned the trade of a ship joiner. He worked several years at his trade in Canada, two of which were in the employ of the Great Western Railroad Company. The last year he worked at his trade was upon their lake steamer *Canada*. Mr. Fenton came to this State in the autumn of 1855, spending the following winter in the city of Dubuque. In the opening of 1856 he arrived in Webster City, where he has since resided. He was one of the owners of the pioneer steam saw-mill, which was brought into the country by W. C. & S. Willson. He also engaged in land and town lot speculation, building and selling several houses, as Webster City was then enjoying quite a "boom." Logs could be cut very near the town plat, and his part ownership of the saw-mill gave him very great advantages in securing his supplies of native lumber. Mr. Fenton was really "a Yankee by trade, and worked at it," and was able to turn his practical mind to almost any sort of business which promised to be remunerative. The years 1858 and '59 found this region terribly depressed by "hard times." Crops were not good, but even that made little difference, on account of the distance to a market. But it curiously—we may almost say, providentially—happened, that just at this time fur-bearing animals became exceedingly plenty, especially minks, and the prices were very high. That was then a fashionable fur, and a good mink-skin was worth $5. Hundreds of farmers in northwestern Iowa engaged in trapping, and more money came into this region for furs during those years than for all the products of agriculture. Mr. Fenton was engaged in purchasing furs nearly two years, realizing handsomely from the traffic. When this resource declined, he and Mr. A. D. Arthur became extensive buyers and shippers of live stock. The firm was widely known from the extent of their operations as well as for their reliability and responsibility in any business transaction. They became fully as well known in northern



C. T. Fenton

Minnesota as in northwestern Iowa. They also for a time were heavy contractors in building the Illinois Central Railroad. When quitting the live stock trade, about the year 1868, Mr. Fenton established the pioneer lumber yard in Webster City, making the first shipments of that commodity west of the Iowa River. After four or five years of very successful business he sold his lumber yard, and again bought and sold live-stock, with his old partner, Mr. Arthur, their new co-partnership running some seven or eight years. He then retired from active business pursuits, having become one of the charter members in the organization of the First National Bank. He still retains his interest in that most reliable and successful institution, aside from helping to start the Farmers' National Bank. In the autumn of 1884 he was chosen mayor of Webster City, with but one dissenting vote. He discharged his official duties to such general acceptance that he would have been re-elected quite as unanimously; but during the year 1885, there came a vacancy in the Board of County Supervisors, which he was strongly solicited to accept. He therefore accepted an appointment to fill the vacancy, and at the next election was regularly chosen county supervisor, a position he holds at this time (1888). That Mr. Fenton has never filled more prominent positions is due to the fact that he has never sought any office whatever. Those to which he has been called by the popular voice are places with no emoluments, but of much labor and great responsibility. He has doubtless thought of these matters like a "down wit" friend of the writer, who said in a speech at a public dinner given in his honor, that he had rather fill a small position usefully, honorably and creditably, than to "rattle around a large one!" Mr. Fenton is one of the most useful and best known citizens of our county. Coming here, like the majority of young men from the East, with slender means, and dependent upon his own exertions, his career has always been marked by great public spirit, open, honorable dealing, purity of motive and conduct which have never been questioned, uprightness in all things. Blessed with an even, affable temper, sturdy and persistent in business, he has succeeded in acquiring a handsome competence, and in establishing a reputation which is without blot or stain. He was married January 22, 1867, to Miss Lyde A. Moore, of Webster City. Of the four daughters who have been born to them, the eldest, Miss Lola, was married in 1887 to Mr. Fred E. Estes, cashier of the First National Bank of Clarion, Wright County. The other children, Misses Jennie, Mabel and Hattie, aged respectively eighteen, fifteen and eleven, are at home with their parents.

HAMPTON CORBIN, M. D., was a pioneer physician of Hamilton County. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1820, a son of Joshua and Margaret (Kelley) Corbin, who were of English descent. In his infancy his parents moved to Richland County, Ohio, and from there to Knox County, and thence in 1831 to Hancock County, where he grew to manhood. He was married December 24, 1844, to Maria Dalley, a native of Richland County, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Priscilla Dalley. After his marriage he moved to Hardin County, Ohio, and there began the study of medicine with Prof. R. M. Brayton, M. D., and after receiving his diploma began his practice with his preceptor, with whom he remained until 1854, when he moved to Iowa, and was the first physician to locate in Hamil-

ton County, which at that time comprised both Hamilton and Webster counties. He continued his practice until 1862, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed ten years, and then turned his attention to agriculture and stock-raising. He commenced life in limited circumstances, but was successful, and at his death left a landed estate of 1,000 acres. Dr. Corbin was a representative man of the county, where he lived for thirty years. He was elected to the office of county judge in 1859, and served until the office was abolished. He died October 6, 1883, and his widow still lives on the homestead. To them were born eleven children, seven of whom are living—Alexander, of Furnas County, Nebraska; John, of Colorado; David, of Butler County, Kansas; Henry Lane and Hampton, on the old homestead; William, of Colorado; and Lodema, wife of S. A. Mount, of Guthrie County, Iowa. Dr. Corbin was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but affiliated with the Republican party from the date of its organization. He, as his wife, was a member of the Christian church.

ANDREW GROSECLOSE was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, September 22, 1801, and when a young man went to Johnson County, Indiana, where he was married May 16, 1823, to Fanny Messersmith, who was born April 6, 1803. He subsequently came to Hamilton County, Iowa, where in addition to farming, he owned a grist-mill. Later he went to Weld County, Colorado, where he died October 4, 1873. In politics he was a Democrat. He served one term of three years as supervisor and four years as township trustee. His wife died December 19, 1883, at the home of her second son, Peter, in Colorado. May 22, 1873, while sitting near the stove during a heavy thunder shower she received a shock from lightning, and was never again able to stand erect, and was buried in that position, as it would have been necessary to break the bones in her limbs to straighten her. Mr. and Mrs. Groseclose had a family of seven children—Jacob, Peter, Andrew, George W., Margaret Ann, Sarah and John.

CHARLES BIEMATZKI, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Poland, March 29, 1819, a son of Charles and Paulina (Shanapski) Biematzki. He was reared on a farm in his native country, and was given good educational advantages, attending a military school. When seventeen years old he entered the army and served during the rebellion of 1846. He subsequently came to the United States, landing in New York after a voyage of nine weeks. He located in Oswego, New York, and was there naturalized. He was married in August, 1852, to Margaret Nolan, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a child. In 1855 he went to Canada, and in 1858 came to Iowa and located in Webster City. He bought eighty acres of wild land in Independence Township, which he improved and made his home two and a half years and then sold it, and has since owned several different farms. In 1868 he settled on the farm where he now lives, where he pays special attention to stock-raising. He owns 184 acres of improved land, and his home is one of the pleasantest in the township. He is a self-made man, as when he came to this county he was a poor young man, but now he is one of the representative men of Hamilton County. Mr. and

Mrs. Biematzki have five children—Eda, wife of Charles Close; Charles, William, Henry and Albert. In politics Mr. Biematzki votes independent of party ties. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

GEORGE STALEY, a prominent resident of Ellsworth Township, and a brother of Henry Staley, has been identified with the township since coming here with his brother in 1855. He entered at that time 520 acres of land, all of which he still owns. He has gradually improved his land until it is in a state of fine cultivation, and is numbered among the best grain and stock farms in the county. One hundred and sixty acres of his land is a blue grass pasture which rivals in value the famous blue grass regions in Kentucky, and here may be found sixty head of fine cattle. One hundred and sixty acres of his land is on section 11, Richland Township, Story County, the rest being in Ellsworth Township. Mr. Staley is a genial bachelor, and a general favorite in the community in which he lives.

LEVI MINARD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Rose Grove Township, is a native of Canada, born May 8, 1834, a son of George and Abigail Minard. His mother died in Canada, and in 1838 the father removed with his family to Illinois and settled in La Salle County, where he entered a tract of Government land, and made it his home until his death. Levi was reared in Illinois, and made that State his home until 1869, living in La Salle, Henry and Livingston counties. In 1869 he came to Iowa and settled on the land which is now his homestead, but which at that time was a tract of wild land. For nearly twenty years he has been a resident of Hamilton County, and has witnessed its wonderful development, and during this time has not been an idle looker-on, but has been one of the foremost in assisting every project that had for its object the improvement of his township. He was married in Illinois to Phœbe Hall, and to them have been born four children—George Alonzo, of Dakota; Frederick, of Fort Dodge; William Henry and Cora Elizabeth, at home. In politics Mr. Minard is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. J. SILVERS, section 26, Fremont Township, has been identified with the interests of Hamilton County since 1854. He was born in Lee County, West Virginia, January 30, 1830, a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Southern) Silvers. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Silvers, was a native of Holland, and came to the United States when a boy and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and afterward settled in Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Southern, was a native of England, and came to this country but a short time prior to that great struggle for liberty. When our subject was fifteen years old his father moved to Illinois and settled in DeWitt County; he grew to manhood and then entered a farm from the Government, which he improved. In 1854 he came to Hamilton County and entered 160 acres of land, and in the fall of the same year moved his family to the county. He found that his land was underlaid with a fine bed of coal, and this he has developed, and for sixteen years has in connection with his farming in-

terests engaged in mining, supplying Webster City and the surrounding country, and also shipping to points on the Illinois Central Railroad. He has added to his land from time to time until he now has 1,009 acres, or rather had before he divided it into separate farms for his children. He is an enterprising man, and is one of the foremost in developing the material interests of Hamilton County. He was married July 14, 1853, to Elizabeth Barr, a native of DeWitt County, Illinois, daughter of Thomas and Elsie (Watt) Barr. They have had a family of ten children, nine of whom are living—Thomas E., John C., Viola A. (wife of John Smith, of DeWitt County, Illinois), William D., Lottie B., Emma J., Jay M., Rosa L. and Bessie. One child died in infancy. Mr. Silvers is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. Mrs. Silvers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are numbered among the prominent citizens of the township where they have lived so many years.

HIRAM CAMPBELL, section 10, Fremont Township, is one of the well-known farmers of Hamilton County. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 22, 1824, a son of John and Margaret (Bell) Campbell, his father a native of Ireland, and his mother of Washington County, Pennsylvania. The mother died in Stark County, Ohio, and the father in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Hiram is the sixth of seven children. He was married October 19, 1851, to Sarah McCloskey, a native of Ireland, daughter of Arthur and Nancy (Hogan) McCloskey, who came to America in her childhood. In 1867 Mr. Campbell came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and first entered eighty acres of wild land in Webster Township, where he lived several years, then sold it and bought the farm where he now lives, which was also wild land, only twenty-five acres having been broke. His 160 acres are now under cultivation, and he has erected good, substantial buildings. He has been a representative citizen of the township, and has served as trustee, road supervisor, and as a member of the school board. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. His wife died February 17, 1875. She was an active member of the Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born seven children—Margaret, wife of George Ellis, of Colorado; Arthur, of Fremont Township; Mary, wife of George Hughes; Anna, John, Frank and George.

BENJAMIN B. SEGAR, section 21, Cass Township, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1829, a son of Benjamin and Marilda (Richards) Segar, natives of Connecticut. His grandfather, Daniel Seger, was a native of England, and came to the United States when a young man, and was married in Connecticut to Eunice (Bass.) About 1845 the Segar family moved to Illinois, and lived in Carroll County about nine years and in 1854 moved to Iowa and settled in Jones County, coming thence to Hamilton County in the fall of the same year. They located on section 21, Cass Township, where the father died September 25, 1867, and the mother January 26, 1870. They had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living—Lucy Ann, Horace, Caroline, Sarah, Betsey, Adalinda, Benjamin B., Eliza and Daniel. Benjamin and Horace are the only ones living in Hamilton County. Harriet, Eunice, Jennette and an infant are

deceased. Benjamin B. Seger, our subject, was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. He came to Harrison County with his father in 1854 and lived on section 30, Cass Township, three years, when he moved to his father's homestead to look out for the interests of his parents, and this has since been his home. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, eighty acres being on section 21, and forty acres on section 16, all well improved and adapted to either grain or stock raising, being watered by White Fox Creek. His buildings are substantial and commodious and his surroundings indicate the thrift of the owner. Mr. Seger was married February 10, 1852, to Catherine Burgdorf, who was born in Wayne County, New York, September 25, 1832, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Liversee) Burgdorf, natives also of New York, but of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Seger have had seven children —Mrs. Emma Bailey, George, Mrs. Ida Butler, Mrs. Sarah Conklin, Angenette (deceased was the wife of Douglas Pringle), Charles, and Mrs. Mary Pringle. Emma and Sarah live in California and the rest are in Hamilton County. In politics Mr. Seger is a Democrat. He has served his township as trustee. Mrs. Seger is a member or the United Brethren church.

CHARLES HOON, section 10, Ellsworth Township, is a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, born in 1835, a son of Stuart and Mary (Millard) Hoon. In 1839 the family moved to Preble County, Ohio, and five years later to Delaware County, Indiana, and from there to Rock Island County, Illinois. In 1868 our subject came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and located in Ellsworth Township, and improved a farm which he sold in 1882, and then bought eighty acres of good land, which is now his homestead. He also owns a quarter section in Dakota. He is an enterprising farmer and is one of the representative men of the township. He was married in Rock Island, Illinois, to Mary E. Drury, and to them have been born nine children, eight of whom are living—Mary, Francis, Stephen, William, Charles, George, Eliza and Elmer. Their fifth child, Anna, is deceased. In politics Mr. Hoon is a Republican. He has held the offices of county supervisor, township treasurer and trustee.

W. I. WORTHINGTON, carpenter and contractor, is one of the pioneers of Webster City. He was born in Bainbridge, New York, November, 15, 1829, a son of Theodore Worthington. In 1835 his parents moved to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and in 1837 to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he lived with them until eighteen years of age. He then began working at the carpenter's trade, living at different points until 1855, when he came to Iowa, and located at Webster City. He spent two years in Denver, Colorado, going there when that city was a rude hamlet, and built some of the first houses in the town. During the war he went South as a sutler, being in the Second Iowa Cavalry and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Mr. Worthington is one of the best builders in this part of the State. Honorable and trustworthy, his contracts are always carefully carried out, and many of the best buildings of Webster City are monuments of his skill. He has been three times married. His first wife was Caroline Brewer. Their son, Charles J., is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska. His second wife was Helen Skinner, a daughter

of Jacob Skinner. Three of their five sons are living—George J., Frank C., of Sioux City, and Marion. Fred died aged seven years, and John aged sixteen. The mother died in 1874, and in 1878 he married Anna R. Carmon. They have one daughter—Grace I. In politics Mr. Worthington is a Republican. He has served as marshal and assessor of Webster City. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Labor.

J. J. CARR, farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, Rose Grove Township, is a native of Canada, born June 7, 1857, a son of Robert Wallace and Jeannette (Henson) Carr. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to America when a young man and located in Canada, where he was married, and lived until 1865, when he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled in Rose Grove Township, where he still lives. J. J. is the second of a family of four sons and two daughters. He was reared in his native country and Iowa, and was given the benefits of a good common school education, and is one of the intelligent and enterprising young men of the township. He has a good farm of 180 acres, well improved, with good residence and farm buildings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and some of the finest stock in the county can be found on his farm. He was married September 6, 1883, to Hattie Hennefin, a native of Hardin County, Iowa, daughter of Calvin E. and Malinda R. (Cacfin) Hennefin. To them have been born two children—Nora Emma and Cora Rebecca. In politics Mr. Carr is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the school board, taking an active interest in the cause of education and all interests of benefit to the community. He is a public-spirited man, and is a liberal supporter of all enterprises that tend to elevate the people of the county, as well as all that promise advancement to its material interests.

THOMAS PRINGLE, section 3, Cass Township, was born near the Falls of the Ohio River, in Indiana, June 18, 1818, a son of William and Elizabeth (Shaufner) Pringle, his father a native of England, and his mother of Germany. When he was a babe his parents moved to Green County, Kentucky, and when he was fourteen years old they moved to Clarke County, Ohio, and thence in 1835, to Warren County, Indiana. The year following his majority he spent in Allen County and then went to Illinois, and in 1841 came to the Territory of Iowa, and entered land near Keokuk, where he lived until 1874, when he moved to Hamilton County, and located on the land which is his present home. He first bought 160 acres and later eighty more, and now has it all well improved, with good buildings, and everything that goes to make a pleasant home. The White Fox Creek flows through this land, and in addition to this there are three springs of good water on it, thus affording plenty of water for his stock. Mr. Pringle was married September 29, 1842, to Nancy Welch, daughter of William and Margaret Welch. To them were born twelve children—P. M., J. A., Cevilla, Nacy F., Sarah, Samantha, Charles A., Douglas, Arnold, Fernando W., Delfaretta, and Edward. Mrs. Pringle died January 4, 1884. March 15, 1888, Mr. Pringle married Mrs. Annie Church, daughter of Perry and Hannah Tharp, her father a native of England and her mother of Pennsylvania. Both died in Ohio. In politics Mr. Pringle is a Demo-

erat. He is a public-spirited man, but has never aspired to official honors, preferring the quiet of rural life to that of a public servant.

ORRIN M. BALDWIN, farmer and stock raiser, section 29, Independence Township, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1844, a son of Warren and Lucy (Woodard) Baldwin. His parents moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1853, arriving in Waterloo December 2. He grew to manhood amid the pioneer scenes of Black Hawk County, receiving but limited educational advantages. He remained at home until his majority and then bought a farm in Black Hawk County, which he improved and made his home until 1869, when he came to Hamilton County and bought his present farm, which at that time was a tract of wild prairie land. He now owns a fine farm of 340 acres, all under a good state of cultivation, with a pleasant residence and comfortable farm buildings. In politics Mr. Baldwin is a Republican. He was elected constable of his township in 1885. He is a member of the Christian church.

A. J. ALLEN, proprietor of the pioneer harness shop of Webster City, has been in business in this city since 1871. He has always had a good trade and has customers to whom he has sold harnesses for seventeen years. In the booming days of the town his sales amounted to $10,000 per year. He keeps a full line of horse furnishing goods, and his prices are always as low as the lowest. Mr. Allen was born in Cayuga County, New York, in June, 1821, a son of Miles and Mary Allen. When he was ten years old he began to work at the harness-maker's trade, and when twenty years old went to Greene County, Illinois. Later he worked at Quincy, Ottawa and Peoria, Illinois, and from December, 1863, until July, 1864, he was employed by the Government and had charge of the harness cutting department at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Allen was married in Greene County, Illinois, to Mary M. Hunt, a native of Vermont. They have two children—Edwin, of Michigan, and Fannie, of Minnesota. In politics Mr. Allen is a Democrat.

S. G. LAYNE, section 7, Hamilton Township, is one of the well-known citizens of the county. He was born in Floyd County, Kentucky, in March, 1841, son of John and Elizabeth Layne. In 1861 he went to Edgar County, Illinois, and in 1862 enlisted in the First Missouri Engineers. He served in the ranks about six months and then was transferred to the blacksmith department where he remained the greater part of the rest of his term. He was with Sherman at Atlanta and on the march to the sea, returning to Washington via the Carolinas. At the close of the war he returned to Edgar County and later went to Kentucky, and in the fall of 1865 came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought forty acres of land which is a part of his present homestead. He has since bought 120 acres and now owns 160 acres of Hamilton Township's best land. He has a shop on his land and does quite a business at his trade, it being a great convenience to his neighbors. He has engaged in the mercantile business several years at different times, at one time having a store on his land, and at the same time was

postmaster of what was Red Cedar postoffice. Later he was in business at Webster City and then at Jewell and Stanhope. Mr. Layne is a good business man and by his straightforward dealing gained the confidence of his patrons. In politics he is independent. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Layne was married February 11, 1868, to Mary E. Adams, daughter of James Adams, a pioneer of Hamilton County. They have six children—James, Effie, Lewis, Harmon, Ivy, and Bessie.

ADAM KEPLER, of Stanhope, Iowa, is one of the well-known early settlers of Hamilton County. In the spring of 1855, in company with his brother Solomon, he left Summit County, Ohio, traveling by rail to Dubuque, Iowa, and thence walked to Fort Dodge. Adam bought a section of land in Clear Lake Township, Hamilton County, remaining in this county until the following fall, when he returned to Ohio. His parents, George and Catharine (Marsh) Kepler, died in Portage Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1844, of typhoid fever, calomel, blood-letting and doctor's skill, the father aged thirty-four and the mother thirty years, leaving their little children, the eldest twelve and the youngest two years old, to "paddle their own canoe." The father was born near Canton, Ohio, and the mother near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The latter's mother sang at the funeral of General Washington; her maternal grandfather Beers was a judge of the civil courts. Relatives of both the parents took part in the struggle for independence. The mother made her trip across the Alleghanies to her new Ohio home in a large Pennsylvania schooner drawn by four large draft horses when but three years old. The father's parents, John and Mary (Cramer) Kepler, had preceded the mother's parents, Adam and Susannah (Beers) Marsh, some ten years, coming about 1807. All were natives of eastern Pennsylvania, the father's ancestors of Swiss and Franco-German origin and the mother's of German, English and Scotch-Irish nationalities. In religious conviction all were Protestants, first of the Waldensian and Huguenot type on the father's side, and of the Quaker and Covenanter type on the mother's side. Of their immediate ancestors some were German Reformed, some Quakers and some Presbyterian, and all as fugitives from persecution, hastened to the land of the free, where each could worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. From such a combination the hereditary tendency would be to a race that would do its own thinking and acting in regard to matters, political, scientific, philosophical and religious, resulting in a vigorous, self-respecting radicalism, joined with a healthy conservatism, which ever turns from titles and authority to truth and right. With such an ancestry their children, as pure Americans, are naturally in the forefront of American feeling, thought and action. None of the children have ever brought even a shadow upon the honored name of the father and mother, whose lives as devoted, pious, consecrated Christians, enjoying a present, joyous, full salvation, remain vividly in the memory of those who knew them, and who speak of them as too good for earth, and for the good of the earth too brief their career. Oft in the years of their orphanage have these sons and daughters held and expressed the conviction that the prayers of their sainted parents have brought the protecting shield of their heavenly Father twixt them and

harm, with the Eternal Spirit to guide, and comfort, and strengthen them. Their children were six in number, four sons and two daughters. Adam, the eldest, was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Myers, and in April of the same year they came to Hamilton County and settled on the land he had previously entered, on the east bank of the Boone River, where they lived until their removal to the village of Stanhope. They have had eleven children, but five of whom are living—William L., George F., Otis W., Cora J. and Emma M. Mr. Kepler has taken an active part in all public enterprises, especially in the cause of education, and has taught school in the winter several years, the summer being devoted to the care of his farm. He organized the first Sunday-school in Hamilton Township, and has since worked in the school either as superintendent or teacher. He has also served as secretary of the county Sunday-school association. He has held various official positions in the township, such as clerk, assessor and justice of the peace. Three of the brothers are residents of Hamilton County, and among its most respected citizens. Solomon, in October, 1858, bought land four miles south of Webster City, some eighty rods west of the banks of the Boone River, where with his wife, Philene Dennison, of New Portage, Ohio, he still lives. They have reared a family of seven children, one son and six daughters—Mary K., Delila J., Lopedia A., Rhoda, Rosa, Susie M. and Jacob William. In 1859 Alfred Kepler came to the county from Steuben County, Indiana, where he had married Mrs. Eliza Dunham, and settled on a farm adjoining the town of Stanhope, his residence being on the east side of the street, opposite that of his brother Adam. His children are—Isaac G., Ida E., Edward B., William, Jay, Aldie M. and Lizzie A. Adam and Alfred were among the founders of the town of Stanhope, and have given substantial aid to its growth. The youngest brother, Rev. William Kepler, Ph. D., for over three years a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, an ex-professor and ex-president of Baldwin University, is a member of, and secretary of the North Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The sisters, Mrs. Mary Sours, and Mrs. Susan Snyder, are the wives of much esteemed and well-to-do farmers near Akron, Ohio. The entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as actively engaged as their circumstances will permit in the promotion of the intellectual, moral and spiritual growth of those around them.

WILLIAM WILKE, section 3, Rose Grove Township, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Watertown, April 2, 1852, a son of John and Mary (Knuths) Wilke. In 1867 his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Wright County, where he grew to manhood. He was reared a farmer, and on reaching his majority engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. His first purchase of land was 160 acres in Wright County, to which he afterward added eighty acres, and still later 200 acres, making a fine farm of 440 acres. In 1880 he moved to Williams, Hamilton County, and for four years was engaged in buying and shipping grain and live stock, building what is known as the Hayse elevator. In 1885 he again turned his attention to agriculture and settled on the farm where he now lives, which contains 446 acres in Rose Grove Township, and forty-six acres in Hardin County, located two miles from the town of Williams. Mr. Wilke was married in 1871 to Kate Rice, and to them have been born four children—Herman,

Leoni, John and William. In politics Mr. Wilke is a Democrat. He has served as assessor of Rose Grove Township, and although he has only resided in the township a few years, is one of her prominent citizens.

CHARLES ALDRICH.—The subject of this notice was born in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua County, New York, October 2, 1828, the eldest son of Stephen and Eliza Aldrich. His early education was obtained in the country schools of that day, with one year at the old academy at Jamestown. But these educational facilities ended when he was sixteen years of age. The family had meantime removed to the adjoining county of Cattaraugus, visiting at Cold Spring and Bucktooth Mills, on the Allegany River, but finally settled on a farm in the town of Little Valley. He first entered the law office of Hon. William P. Angel, of Ellicottsville, in the county of Cattaraugus, but impaired health after some months compelled him to abandon his purpose. In June, 1846, he went to Buffalo and learned type-setting in the office of the *Western Literary Messenger*, conducted by Clement & Faxon. Years afterward Clement was one of the editors of the Dubuque *Times*. When he had mastered the mysteries of printing in a city office, he started out to work his way up in the profession of newspaper making, which has a strong fascination for so many ambitious young men. He worked as a compositor on papers in Attica and Warsaw, and crossing over into Pennsylvania spent some time on the *Warren Mail*, a paper which "still lives." He had in the meantime, while working at the case, acquired the habit of picking up local items of interest, putting them in form in the "stick," without written copy. He was a born journalist, and his sharp items attracted attention from the editor, met his approval and added zest and spice to the local column which the public did not fail to observe and appreciate.

In June, 1850, the young printer of twenty-two made his first newspaper venture in the town of Randolph, New York, where he launched the *Cattaraugus Sachem*, and as editor, publisher, printer, foreman and pressman, kept his paper running a year. Having acquired confidence in himself as a newspaper man, he removed to Olean, a much larger town, and for several years published the Olean *Journal*. His paper was never dull—it was always aggressive and thoroughly wide-awake. He attracted the attention of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, then a rising young politician of Chautauqua County, who afterward became Governor and United States Senator, and held a warm friendship for Mr. Aldrich to the day of his death.

The great unsettled West was always the unexplored land of promise to the enterprising and ambitious young men of the Eastern States, and Iowa was in 1857 attracting to its broad prairies thousands of the brightest and most energetic of the overflowing population of the older members of the Union. Young Aldrich studied the map of Iowa, and on a cold winter night, in February, 1857, the stage coach landed him in the little frontier village of Webster City. About two hundred other young and adventurous people had preceded him, and he thought the ambitious county seat should have a newspaper. So thought the citizens generally, and on June 29, 1857, the *Hamilton Freeman* appeared, and at once began to make itself felt out over the prairies of the beautiful Boone River Valley. The newly-born Republican party of Iowa was not yet three years old. The *Freeman* was true to its name and its stalwart



Thos Aldrich

blows were showered with unflinching vigor upon the Democratic party and the aggressive slave power which then dominated the policy of the national Government. Webster City and Fort Dodge were the chief towers of Northwestern Iowa, and their founders, leading citizens and Federal officials were all staunch Democrats. The *Sentinel*, at Fort Dodge, was an able and aggressive Democratic paper, conducted with marked ability by A. S. White, who died in the prime of early manhood many years ago. Down at Boonsboro "Lute" Sanders, a most brilliant paragraphist, was struggling with poverty to keep alive his *Boone County News*. He too, so genial, kind and generous, sank into an early grave. These three men and papers, in 1857, represented all of the thirty counties of Northwestern Iowa. The men were young and full of enthusiasm, and in my judgment, no three citizens of that great Northwestern corner of our State have ever contributed more toward its development into what it is now, and is to be, than Aldrich, White and Sanders. They never issued a paper that did not beneficially advertise the beauties, fertility and unsurpassed resources of that magnificent region, drained by the Boone, the Upper Des Moines, the Little and Big Sioux and the great Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. These pioneer newspaper men often lived on coarse fare, lodged in rude cabins, toiled at the case and hand-press fifteen hours a day, fought mosquitoes, fever and ague, and each other (politically) year after year, but let some homesick traveler publicly disparage Northwestern Iowa—and they sprung for his scalp with the fresh vigor and unity of purpose that would inspire a Sioux war camp!

In the political campaigns of those stirring times, when the aggressive young Republican party was leveling its shafts at the slave power and the old time-honored Democracy, hard blows were given and taken. Major William Williams, John F. Duncombe, J. M. Stockdale, of Fort Dodge, and the Willson brothers of Webster City, were the Democratic leaders, and the Fort Dodge *Sentinel* was their organ. Charles B. Richards and C. C. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge, and Charles Pomeroy, of Boonesboro, with Charles Aldrich at Webster City, all young and full of enthusiasm, led the new Republican cause, and the *Freeman* was their organ. The *Freeman* never dodged a blow—never issued a dull number—and never failed to draw blood in these political battles. *No other paper in Iowa at that period was oftener quoted than the Hamilton Freeman.* It was the ablest supporter of Governor Grimes for United States Senator in the campaign of 1857, although Dubuque and a strong combination of northern Iowa Republicans worked desperately to defeat him with a northern candidate. Mr. Aldrich called the first Republican convention held in Hamilton County, and was for years the leading spirit of the party in Webster City. In the winter of 1860 Mr. Aldrich's services were recognized by the Republican party of the State in his election unanimously, without opposition, as the chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives. He served that body with such marked ability, that he was re-elected in 1862 and 1866, and again in 1870. During his eight years service as clerk of the House, Mr. Aldrich originated and drafted many important acts which are incorporated into the statutes of our State. Chief among these were the change in county government, from the County Judge system of one-man power, to the New York system of a Board of Supervisors. Previous to 1860 the Reports of the State Officers and State Institutions had not been preserved in bound volumes, and many of those of early years were consequently lost—not a single copy

being found even in our State Library. Mr. Aldrich drafted a resolution, and secured its passage through both branches of the General Assembly, by which these invaluable Reports have ever since been bound in books known as "Public Documents," thus preserving for future history the most important facts connected with the State's progress. Mr. Aldrich was largely instrumental in securing the act which provided for the continuance of the geological survey of the State by that eminent Iowa scientist, Dr. Charles A. White. He drafted, and by persistent work, secured the enactment into law of severe penalties for the wanton slaughter of harmless birds, and those which subsist chiefly on destructive insects. He has for years in the press of the State urged the strict enforcement of that law, and aroused a public sentiment that has rendered its violation hazardous to the law-breakers. This law was warmly commended by the natural history periodicals of England at the time of its enactment. The originators and founders of our State Agricultural College have always had in Mr. Aldrich an earnest advocate and a devoted working friend.

In 1862 Mr. Aldrich locked the doors of the *Freeman* office, and entered with hosts of other patriotic young men into the ranks of the great Union army that was organized to preserve the Government from destruction. He was appointed Adjutant of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Hon. John Scott, Colonel. After about two years of service he returned to Iowa, and was soon to be commissioned Major of the Tenth Cavalry when orders came suspending the organization of the regiment, as no more cavalry was likely to be needed. He was tendered a place on the staff of General M. M. Crocker when that officer was ordered to Arizona, but his business affairs rendered it impracticable to leave home. In 1865 he was chief editor of the Dubuque *Daily Times*, and in 1866 purchased the Marshalltown *Times*, and published it some three years. He has at different times held editorial positions on the Waterloo *Courier*, Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, and Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

In 1871 he retired to a beautiful farm on the Boone River, not far from Webster City, where he has gathered one of the rarest private libraries in the State. In 1872 he was commissioned with two other citizens of the State, by Governor Carpenter (by authority of the Legislature), to investigate the rights and claims of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, who were being dispossessed of their homes under decisions of the United States Supreme Court. The labors of the commission resulted in an act of Congress, by which the President appointed a commission to examine and report further upon the *status* of these claims. Mr. Aldrich was appointed by President Grant a member of the commission, and in accordance with its recommendation a bill was passed by the House, providing relief by indemnity, but it failed in the Senate. In 1875 Mr. Aldrich was a member of the geological survey of Southern Colorado and Utah, under Professor F. V. Hayden. He wrote a very interesting series of letters for the *Inter Ocean*, descriptive of the wild regions formerly occupied by the "Cliff dwellers," which attracted wide attention and added to the knowledge of the scientific world many interesting items of discovery.

In 1862–'64 Dr. William A. Hammond was Surgeon-General of the United States Army, where he became widely distinguished for the extraordinary ability with which he completely reorganized the medical and hospital service. But he came into unpleasant relations—"crossed swords," so to speak—with Edwin M. Stanton, the gentlemanly secretary. The result of this historical case was that Dr. Hammond was court-martialed and

most unjustly dismissed from the service. He had really outlived whatever odium attached to this severe "continuing" sentence, and acquired the highest social and professional position. But he determined to appeal to lawyers for the necessary authority to allow the President to review the case and set aside the findings of the court-martial. At this stage of the proceedings Dr. H. selected Mr. Aldrich as his representative and manager in securing the necessary legislation. Mr. A. presented the case to Congress (1877–'78), and had the satisfaction of seeing the bill passed unanimously by the House, and with but one dissenting vote in the Senate. The President thereupon appointed a board of military officers of high rank to review the case, and the result was, that some months later, this most unjust sentence was set aside, and Dr. Hammond was restored to the army register as Surgeon-General retired, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

In 1877 Mr. Aldrich with others saw the evils resulting to the business interests of the State from the unwise attempt of the Legislature to fix arbitrary freight rates on the various lines of railroad. He visited Massachusetts and examined the workings of the commissioner system there in operation, found it to work well, and returning presented the facts to the public through the press, awakening a general discussion of the entire system of regulating transportation by common carriers, which resulted in the enactment by the next Legislature of a commissioner system similar to the Massachusetts plan.

In 1882 Mr. Aldrich was a member of the House from Hamilton County, where he made his famous fight against the giving of "free passes" to public officers by railroad officials. The able and fearless manner in which he exposed this long established abuse of attempting to secure favors from judges and legislators in their official capacity, by the railroad corporations, in return for free transportation for themselves and families, gave him a national reputation. His powerful speech in support of his bill to prohibit and punish this species of bribery of our law-makers and law-expounders was published in the leading journals of America and noticed in several of the great newspapers of England and France. It gave rise to a general discussion of the practice in all of its bearings, from the neighborhood gathering to the halls of Congress. The *North American Review*, the greatest non-partisan periodical of our country, invited Mr. Aldrich and Judge N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, to present arguments for and against the practice, as the two most noted antagonists assailing and defending it.

The estimate which that magazine placed upon the relative merits of the two papers, thus prepared for its columns, may be inferred from the title the editor bestowed upon the subject in controversy, viz: "Bribery by Railway Passes." In response to the allegations of Mr. Aldrich "that, in the distribution of free passes to the judges of our courts, who must decide legal contests between the citizen and the railway corporation, and to the legislators who enact our laws, the people believe the passes are granted to influence friendly decisions or laws for such corporations; if not, why are they given to such officials." Judge Hubbard was constrained to admit that they were given "to ward off hostile legislation and unjust judgments of the courts, begotten of prejudice." No more conclusive evidence is needed to establish the fact that free passes to public officials are given to influence decisions of courts and the votes of legislators, in a way friendly to the givers of these favors.

In 1882, when Mr. Aldrich made the fight against free passes to public officers, th

papers of this and other States were with rare exceptions solidly against him and most bitter and vituperative in their denunciation. The railroad commissioners ridiculed the author of such a radical reform. No political party had condemned the free pass, and the bill had to be passed upon by a Legislature—each member of which had free passes in his pocket. And yet, such was the ability with which Mr. Aldrich urged the reform, and pressed it to a vote, that his bill won the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House. In 1883 the reform had made such marked progress that the Republican State Convention incorporated it in the platform of the party, thus handsomely endorsing his effort; and two years later Congress enacted a law intended to abolish the whole demoralizing system.

In 1884 Mr. Aldrich donated to the State his large and valuable collection of manuscripts, autograph letters and engraved portraits, representing hundreds of the most famous authors, poets, statesmen, scientists, emperors, kings, and all grades of statesmen, reformers and military notables. Altogether it is a collection of rare interest and great value. His purpose is to add to this collection from year to year, during his life-time, until it shall become one of the largest and rarest in America. One case will be devoted exclusively to Iowa notables, embracing statesmen, pioneers, military men of note, State officials, editors, authors, educators, etc., with brief biographical sketches and steel portraits, with autographs and any valuable manuscripts, commissions, etc., that may be obtained. The "Aldrich collection" is one of the greatest attractions of the Capitol, and will grow in interest and value as the years pass away. It is a noble monument to the generous donor, and will connect his memory for all time with the State he has helped to develop during all the years of his mature life.

Early in 1887 Mr. Aldrich started a movement to place in the Hamilton County Court House a beautiful and durable brass tablet, commemorating the heroic expedition to Spirit Lake in 1857, and giving the roster of Company C, which was raised in Hamilton County. He prepared and circulated a petition to the Board of Supervisors, which was signed by every man to whom it was presented, with but two or three exceptions. The board appropriated $300 for this purpose, and Mr. Aldrich was appointed chairman of a committee to improvise the work. He prepared the inscription and secured the making of the tablet, by Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, the well-known artists of New York City. The tablet was unveiled at a great meeting on the 12th of August, 1887, at which Governor William Larrabee presided. Two thousand people were present, and it became necessary to organize an "overflow meeting" in the Court House grounds, over which Mr. Aldrich presided. Addresses were made by Governor Larrabee, Ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter, General Charles B. Richards, William K. Laughlin, Hon. John F. Duncombe, John N. Maxwell, Michael Sweeney, Hon. L. A. McNurray and Charles Aldrich. All except Governor Larrabee and the two last named were survivors of the expedition. This tablet is unquestionably the finest historical monument in the State.

The survivors of the expedition related in thrilling language the scene, sufferings and heroic endurance of the brave band of men, who, on a smaller scale re-enacted the tragedies of Napoleon's winter retreat from Moscow, and endured sufferings hardly less severe. Their speeches afford the amplest material for the history of this most interesting episode in early Iowa annals. In his

retirement to his quiet country home on the banks of Boone River, Mr. Aldrich finds rare enjoyment among his books, and the extensive correspondence that results from his continued work on his growing collection for the State. He is a great lover of birds and domestic animals, many of which are his choice pets. No Iowa editor has written more good words for his adopted State and its noble and worthy men and women than Mr. Aldrich. His generous nature is always prompting him to recall to public memory the good deeds of those who have served our State in days gone by. He has no malice in his nature; for as death has from time to time stricken down those who were once his most bitter political or personal foes, his pen has been the first to recall their virtues and recount their good deeds.

I have known Charles Aldrich intimately since the winter of 1860, and have learned to appreciate his untiring public spirit, which is ever prompting him by pen or voice to do something for the betterment of Iowa, its laws, institutions and people. During ten years of service with him in various capacities in our State Legislature, I have never known him to advocate a bad measure, or to withhold his earnest support from a good one. If all his public acts are ever recorded, I believe it will be found that he has proposed, drafted or suggested, more wholesome laws now on our statute books than any other citizen of Iowa. As a worker for or against a man or measure, I have never seen his equal. He has made as many hard fights in political contests, said and written as many severe criticisms, helped to beat as many men as any man among us. But while he is an untiring worker against the man or measure he opposes, it is equally true that he is even more persistent in behalf of those who enjoy his esteem and friendship. Many are the men in Iowa who have arisen to place and power through the influences he has set at work in their behalf; and too few of them have had the manhood or fidelity to a friend to stand by him as he stood by them in the hour of need.

For many years Mr. Aldrich has contributed valuable articles to the *American Naturalist* and other scientific and literary publications. He possesses an intimate knowledge of the current literature of this country and Europe, of books, periodicals, authors and their works, in both the old and new world, that is rarely found among western people. As a conversationalist he is rarely surpassed, as there is hardly a subject in the range of ordinary thought that he has not investigated; and his extensive travels in America and Europe have stored his mind with a fund of knowledge which he imparts in the simple language of one who has mingled with the best thinkers, writers and talkers of the times.

B. F. Geer.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 27, 1888.

E. D. GOIT, coal-dealer, Webster City, was born in Oswego County, New York, in 1826, a son of David and Lucinda (Alfred) Goit, natives of the same county, where they spent their lives. Of their family of eight children four are living —E. D.; Mary L., wife of Nelson Evarts; Margaret L., wife of S. L. Nichols, of Oswego, New York, and Jennette L., wife of M. Evarts, of California. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Shubal Alfred, was a soldier in the war of 1812. David Goit was a prominent business man of Oswego, owning both a store and mill, and when E. D. was old enough he was taken into the store as a

clerk. He, however, disliked the business, and accordingly went to work in the mill, and for several years had charge of one of the largest flouring mills in Oswego. In 1861 he enlisted at the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, and helped to raise Company H, of the Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, of which he was appointed Second Lieutenant. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and participated in thirteen engagements, the most prominent being the second battle at Bull's Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. For nine months he served as Quartermaster. He was in the service two years and three months, when he was honorably discharged and returned home, and was soon after appointed recruiting officer of Oswego District, No. 2. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business until 1879, when he moved to Webster City, Iowa, and in 1880 became established in his present business. He was married in 1852 to Elvira E. Richardson, daughter of John M. Richardson, a prominent citizen of Oswego County. They have two children—Carrie L. and Jeanette L. In politics Mr. Goit is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

JOHNSON LATTA, section 23, Fremont Township, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 14, 1846, a son of John and Mary (White) Latta, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. When he was a child his parents moved to Jackson County, Iowa, and there he was reared and educated. In 1873 he came to Hamilton County and located on the farm where he now lives, which he had bought the year before, and had twenty-five acres broke. He built a part of his present residence that year, completing it in 1878. His 160 acres are now under cultivation, and his farm is one of the best in Fremont Township. Mr. Latta was married February 15, 1872, to Miss Lizzie O'Neal, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (McMahon) O'Neal. They have three children—Mary E., Agnes L. and Rosa. In politics Mr. Latta is a Democrat. He is a prominent citizen of his township, and has served as trustee, making a faithful and conscientious servant of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE FROST, one of the pioneer business men of Hamilton County, located in Williams in the spring of 1870. He erected the first business house, sold the first goods, and built the first dwelling in the town of Williams. He is a native of England, born in Derbyshire, January 13, 1820, a son of John and Ann (Simpson) Frost. When he was ten years old his parents came with their family to the United States and located in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and a few years later moved to Pittsburg, where he grew to manhood. In 1842 they moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where they died. George was the son of parents who were in limited circumstances, and in his youth he was obliged to assist in his own maintenance, and for several years worked in the coal mines. In 1846 he followed his parents to Dubuque, and worked in the lead mines until 1870, when he came to Hamilton County, and located at Williams. In 1880 he sold his interests to his son George, and has since been practically retired from active business life. He was married in March, 1843, to Elizabeth Winders, who was born in Pittsburg, in October, 1823, a daughter of

Joseph and Alice (Barker) Winders, natives of England, who came to America in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have had ten children, five of whom are living—Alice, wife of James Coles, of Rose Grove Township; Ann, widow of Isaac Brown; John, a leading business man of Williams; Elizabeth, wife of Alvin Smith, of Rose Grove Township, and Sarah, wife of B. F. Corbin, of Williams. Four of their children died in infancy, and one son, George, died in January, 1885, aged twenty-nine years, leaving a wife and one child, William H. In politics Mr. Frost is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. H. HOWARD is a native of Indiana, born in Shelby County, May 13, 1847, a son of James Howard. In 1850 his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Mercer County, and in 1862 moved to Jackson County, Iowa. He remained at home until his majority, and in 1868 came to Hamilton County. He worked for other parties until 1874, when he bought eighty acres of land, which he has improved and added to until he now owns a landed estate of 1,730 acres, all under cultivation. In addition to his vast farming interests he is engaged in the grain business having five elevators at as many different stations, and in 1887 he carried 150,000 bushels of grain. He does an annual business in grain and stock of $150,000. He is the original proprietor of the town site of Kamrar, where he was the first merchant and still carries a good stock of general merchandise. Mr. Howard was married February 28, 1872, to Sarah Jane Crill, a native of Jackson County, Iowa, daughter of John and Martha (Trump) Crill, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had five children—Austin, James, Asher, Lewis and Emma. In politics Mr. Howard is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

GEORGE MERRILL, section 25, Fremont Township, was born in Washington County, New York, August 7, 1842, a son of John and Jane (Hopkins) Merrill, his father a native of Hebron, Hartford County, Connecticut, and his mother of Sandgate, Bennington County, Vermont. His father died in 1850 and in 1854 his mother moved with her family to Kendall County, Illinois, later coming to Iowa, and died in Estherville in April, 1888. George Merrill was reared a farmer, but was given good educational advantages, attending school in his native county and in Yorkville, Illinois. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in August, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned to Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battle of Perryville and Stone River, where he was wounded December 31, 1862, a musket ball entering his body between the sixth and seventh left ribs, and he still carries the rebel lead in his body. He was also captured and was held a prisoner four days, when he was retaken by the Union forces. He was known to have been wounded and was reported among the dead. He was taken to the hospital at Nashville, where he remained three months under the care of a cousin, Dr. Hopkins, now a prominent physician of Kendall County. He was discharged from the service on account of disability and returned home, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Iowa and located in Fre-

mont Township, Hamilton County, where he has since lived. He entered 160 acres of wild land, which he has converted into a fine farm, and has added to it until he now owns 400 acres. His farm is located four miles northwest of Webster City, in one of the pleasantest portions of Hamilton County. Mr. Merrill was married in December, 1866, to Frances Helen Johnson, a native of Vermont, daughter of Daniel and Avis (Gray) Johnson, early settlers of Kendall County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have three children—Daniel, Ruth and Phillip. In politics Mr. Merrill casts his suffrage independent of party ties. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served as justice of the peace, township trustee, and as secretary of the school board.

LEWIS CRARY.—In presenting a record of the lives of the men who have made Hamilton County one of the foremost in the State of Iowa, we feel that it would be incomplete did it not contain a sketch of him whose name stands at the head of this brief article. His grandfather, Roger Crary, was born in Scotland about the year 1710, and came to this country with his brother, Peter Crary, in 1758, settling in Ashford County, Connecticut. Roger Crary had two sons, John and Joseph, the latter being the grandfather of Lewis. He was born at Ashford, Connecticut, about 1758. He was a Revolutionary soldier and officer answering to the title of Major. He was a prisoner in the celebrated "sugar house" in New York, and would have starved to death but for a lady, who mistaking him for a friend, sent him presents of provisions. At last an interview was granted her, when she discovered her mistake, but fortunately for the future generation of Crarys, she continued to befriend him and thus saved his life. Subsequent to the war he married Polly Proctor, the daughter of Leonard Proctor, of Proctorville, Vermont, and to them were born five children—Leonard Proctor, Aaron K., Joseph S., Achsah, and Louis. Leonard Proctor Crary was born in Cavendish, Vermont, February 27, 1790, and died at Black Rock, New York, March 6, 1836, being at the time of his death collector of customs for the port of Black Rock. He was twice married. To his first marriage were born four children—Elizabeth Ann, Oscar F., Leonard P. and Harriet. His second wife was Sarah Harris, who was born at Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, November 18, 1803, and died at Harris Hill, near Buffalo, March 23, 1869. They had a family of six children—Charles, Caroline, George, William, Mary and Lewis, Charles and Mary being the only ones living. Lewis Crary, the youngest of the family, was was born at Avon Springs, New York, January 27, 1836, three months prior to his father's death. The family was left in straightened circumstances, and all through his early boyhood Lewis saw his mother struggle to keep her family together, and when but thirteen years old he manfully assumed his own support with all its cares and responsibilities. Choosing the life of a sailor he began at the lowest round, and how well he served may be judged from his record, which shows him advancing step by step until he reached the position of first mate. At this time he was offered the command of a passenger steamer plying the lakes between Buffalo and Chicago, and left the ocean to assume the new role at the age of twenty-three years. In December, 1859, he was married to Alzada Bowman, second daughter of E. H. Bowman, of Bowmansville, New York. Ten years later he left the water



Lewis Crary

and decided on a mercantile career. He moved with his little family to Webster City, Iowa, then a mere hamlet of a few houses, in the wilds of the prairie, its first railroad just completed and its future all before it. What brought him to the West? He was obeying an impulse which comes to these leaders of men; to form and mold a new commercial center. He threw himself with all his energy and great natural ability into a citizenship which has left an indelible impression on the commercial, industrial and educational growth of Hamilton County. That faith in the resources of his chosen State in general and in the proud future of Webster City in particular was a principle of his existence needs not to be proved to his contemporaries. From the first moment of his connection with the town never a call was made for help to further any good end that he did not stand ready with his influence and his means. For eighteen years the hardware business which he built up has been known throughout this portion of the State. He was foremost in establishing an order of Knights Templar in the city, and held the position of eminent commander year after year until his death. As a member of the Board of Education his untiring efforts for the advancement of the public school system were largely instrumental in securing to the Webster City schools their proud place with sister schools throughout the State. During the two terms of his mayorship the town was improved by a good and sufficient system of water works. He died June 4, 1888, of peritonitis, in the very prime and vigor of mature manhood. Surviving him are his widow and two daughters—Emily Crary Jamieson and Bessie M. Crary, and one son, Charles Crary. One daughter, M. Alzada, died April 1, 1887. In the passing away of Lewis Crary Hamilton County lost a faithful upholder; Webster City an indefatigable promoter of public welfare, and a citizen who counted a life-time of giving as naught; the church a helper, and mankind a friend.

DENNIS CHURCH, section 25, Cass Township, was born in Story County, Iowa, November 14, 1855, a son of Ebenezer and Caroline (Chafflin) Church. When he was a child his parents moved to Webster City, and there he was reared and educated. When a young man he turned his attention to agriculture, and in 1877 settled on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was a tract of wild land. He has been energetic and industrious, and now has one of the best farms in the township, and is numbered among its representative young men. He was married December 25, 1877, to Esther E., daughter of James and Hannah (Comer) Daniels. In politics Mr. Church is a Republican.

JOHN W. FUNK, assistant cashier of the Hamilton County Bank, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1827, a son of Benjamin and Anu (Morris) Funk. His father died when he was eighteen years old, and he soon after started out to battle with life for himself. He attended the Normal Seminary at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and after leaving school began teaching in Chester County. In 1854 he emigrated to Illinois, and taught one year in Carroll County. He then returned to his native county, and in 1856 came to Iowa and entered 160 acres of Government land in Boone Township, Hamilton County. In addition

to improving his land he taught school eight years. In 1866 he went to Vernon County, Missouri, and four years later to Indian Territory, and a year later returned to Missouri. After an absence of about six years he returned to Hamilton County, where he was employed as clerk in stores, and as bookkeeper in the Hamilton County Bank, and since its organization as a National Bank has been assistant cashier. In politics Mr. Funk is a Republican. He has served as deputy county treasurer four years. He is a substantial business man, and owns a landed estate of 200 acres near Webster City, and an interest with his brother in 300 acres in another part of the county.

R. W. LEE, section 8, Cass Township, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Hamilton County, his father, J. W. Lee, settling here in an early day. He was born in Cass Township March 11, 1861, and here grew to manhood, receiv- his early education in the district school, and subsequently attending E. R. Eldridge's Normal School at Columbus Junction. When twenty-one years old he began teaching and taught six terms in his native township. He now gives his attention to his farming interests, and is one of the prosperous young citizens of the township. Although but a young man he is numbered among the representative citizens. In politics he is a Republican, but of an independent order. He is now serving his township as road supervisor. He was married March 11, 1883, to Nettie Selder, a native of Jones County, Iowa, daughter of Dr. W. B. Selder. She was given a good education, and for several years was a successful school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children—Bessie, born March 5, 1884; John W., born November 24, 1885, and Russell M., born October 28, 1887.

B. F. MILLER, president of the Farmers National Bank, Webster City, is a native of Virginia, born in the Shenandoah Valley, February 11, 1833, a son of Richard and Mary (Allen) Miller, natives of Virginia, of Scotch and English descent. When our subject was eleven years old he left home and began life for himself, going to La Porte, Indiana, where he was employed in a mercantile house. The first two years he worked for $50 a year. He remained in La Porte four years and then went home, returning to La Porte two years later, where after clerking for a time he formed a partnership with his brother, which continued a few years. He subsequently went to New Carlisle and conducted business under the firm name of Dennis & Miller until 1867, when he came to Iowa, and has since been one of the prominent business men of Webster City. He established the first banking house in the place, a private bank, and many were the obstacles he was obliged to encounter in carrying on that business in a new country. This bank was later merged into the Hamilton County National Bank, and Mr. Miller subsequently organized his present banking house, first under the name of B. F. Miller, later Miller & Mattice, and December 17, 1885, it was changed to the Farmers' National Bank. Mr. Miller served as its vice-president until June, 1887, when he was elected its president. He has been a good financier, and his successful life is due solely to his good business management and energy. He was married September 5, 1859, to Rebecca Whitlock, a native of St. Joseph

County, Indiana, daughter of Abel Whitlock. They have two children—Homer A., president of the First National Bank, at Eagle Grove, and Grace, wife of W. S. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat.

JOHN V. KEARNS, Recorder of Hamilton County, was born in Warren County, Indiana, May 4, 1842, a son of Archibald Kearns, and a grandson of Thomas Kearns, a native of Scotland, who was brought by his parents to America when an infant. The father and five sons were killed by the Indians at Fort Erie, leaving Thomas, then but two years old, to the care of Mrs. Reed Parker, by whom he was reared. When a young man he went to Ohio and thence to Indiana, and entered a section of Government land in what is now Warren County, and was there married to Elizabeth Farmer, a daughter of Enoch and Phœbe (Vistel) Farmer, natives of North Carolina, of English descent. The Farmer family settled in Warren County in an early day and laid out the town of Utica. Archibald Kearns lived in Indiana until 1855, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Benton County where he died in 1866, aged fifty-eight years. Our subject was thirteen years old when his father moved to Iowa and remained in Benton County until after the breaking out of the civil war when, May 18, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth United States Infantry and participated in many hard fought battles. At the battle of Vicksburg, May 19, 1863, he was shot five times, each time breaking a bone and as a result lost his right arm, and the following September, was discharged. He returned to Benton County and for four years was unable to work and it was seven years before the last ball was removed from his body. As soon as able he engaged in the book business, which he continued for two years and for one year was in the confectionery business at Vinton, Iowa. In 1871 he came to Webster City, and in 1875 was elected recorder of Hamilton County and held the office until 1883, and in 1886 was again elected to the same position. Mr. Kearns was married September 17, 1868, to Mary J. Dostill, a native of Belgium, born April 8, 1851, a daughter of Joseph and Annie (Davis) Dostill, who came to the United States in 1856, and settled in Linn County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Kearns have six children—William B., Charles R., Clara M., Archibald R., John H. and Flora B. They are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM SPICER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, Webster Township, was born in Schenectady, New York, October 4, 1829, a son of William and Celia (Buss) Spicer, natives of England, who came to this country after their marriage. When he was an infant they moved to Saratoga County, New York, where they spent the rest of their lives. When he was fifteen years old he went to live with Reuben Seaman, and remained with him until twenty-one years old, receiving for his services $100 and two suits of clothes. He then put his money out at interest and went to work for a farmer at $8 a month. He worked for wages a year and a half, when he was married and settled on a farm, where he lived two years. In the spring of 1855 he moved to Mount Carroll, Illinois, and in the fall of 1855 came to Iowa and entered eighty acres of land in Howard County. The following

spring he began the improvement of his land and built a house, and in the fall of 1856 moved his family to Iowa, making the trip with ox teams. He lived in Howard County eight years and in June, 1864, sold out and bought 160 acres of land in Webster Township, Hamilton County, which had been partially improved and abandoned. He has improved this place and added to it until he now owns 440 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Spicer was married November 6, 1852, to Emeline Weed, a native of Saratoga County, New York, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hall) Weed. They have no children but have reared the orphan children of Mr. Spicer's brother. In politics Mr. Spicer votes independent of party ties. He has served in several positions of trust in his township and has been school treasurer eighteen years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN W. LEE, deceased, was one of Cass Township's early pioneers. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 12, 1835, a son of Daniel and Maria (Ruley) Lee. He was reared in his native country, and in 1858 came to Iowa with a team, and settled in Cass Township, Hamilton County. His first location was on section 16, but he afterward sold this and located on section 8, where he had at the time of his death a fine farm of 362 acres. In his early life he was a school teacher and taught some of the first schools in Hamilton County. He was married November 4, 1859, to Mrs. Harriet E. Brewer, widow of A. J. Brewer, and mother of A. J. Brewer, of Cass Township, and Albert Brewer, of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Lee were born three children—P. W., Jesse L. and Q. N. In politics Mr. Lee was a Republican. He filled the most of the township offices, being secretary of the school board nineteen years, county supervisor and county superintendent of schools several years. He was decided in his connections of right and wrong, and firmly upheld his principles. He was one of the prominent and influential men of his township, and his death, which occurred March 4, 1884, was regretted by all who knew him.

MOSES SNOW, section 30, Fremont Township, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, June 12, 1821, a son of Asher and Madonna (Matthews) Snow, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New York. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother died in Ohio and his father in Indiana. They had a family of five children—Polly, Moses, Levi, Wealthy and Jane. In 1826 the family moved to Madison County, New York, and thence in 1833 to Huron County, Ohio, where Moses was reared and lived until eighteen years of age. He was married May 2, 1842, to Wealthy Ann Fillmore, a native of Steuben County, New York, daughter of John Fillmore, who was a cousin of Millard Fillmore. In 1851 Mr. Snow moved to Noble County, Indiana, where he was engaged in the grocery business until his stock was destroyed by fire, and then had charge of a hotel on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. In 1862 he came to Iowa and located at Waterloo, removing eight months later to what is now Blairsburg, where he kept a stage station about three years, when he moved to Webster City, living there about five years. While there he bought eighty acres of land in Fremont Township, on which he settled in 1871, and

has since made his home. He has become one of the prominent citizens of the township, having assisted materially in developing its resources, and changing it from a tract of wild land into a fine farming country. He has served several years as road supervisor and also as a member of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Snow have had eight children, but four of whom are living—Salmon A., Frank, Izoria (wife of Jerome Sheets), and Charles. Omer died aged four years; Douglas, aged three years; Porter Kellogg, aged eighteen months, and Wilbur Alden, after reaching manhood. Wilbur A. Snow was a conductor on the Truckee Railroad in Nevada, having risen from brakeman, and was one of the best known railroad men in Nevada. He was a promising young man, and his death was a sad blow to his parents. In politics Mr. Snow is a Republican.

DAVID McFARLAND, section 21, Hamilton Township, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in April, 1831, the eldest of eleven children of James and Rebecca (Yazel) McFarland. When he was eighteen years of age the family moved to McLean County, Illinois, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and first located in Webster Township, where he entered eighty acres of land. This he afterward sold and bought eighty acres in Hamilton Township, where he lived until 1880, when he went to Kansas, but the climate of that State not agreeing with him he returned to Iowa in 1882 and bought the place where he now lives. His residence is a fine story and a half frame, built in the spring of 1882, with all modern improvements, and is a model of convenience and good taste. Mr. McFarland is a practical farmer and everything about his farm indicates thrift and enterprise. In his political views he is a Republican. Although not an aspirant for official honors he has served two terms on the school board. He was married August 17, 1855, to Eliza Duckett, a native of McLean County, Illinois, daughter of James and Martha (Adams) Duckett. They have six children—James William, Joshua Lincoln, Mary Elizabeth, Edward Franklin, Laura Belle and Barbara Luella.

WARREN S. WORTHINGTON was born in Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York, in November, 1823, a son of Theodore and Eliza (Irwing) Worthington, the former a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch and English descent, and the later a native of New York. He was reared in his native village and in St. Joseph County, Michigan, attending school until sixteen years old, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade with his father, working with him until his majority. When he was twenty-one years old he began running a tobacco and cigar wagon for C. C. Brown, of Toledo, his route being from St. Joseph to Toledo, and worked for him about six years. In 1856 he came to Iowa, arriving in Webster City April 21, and the following fifteen years worked at his trade. He has dealt extensively in lumber for a number of years, and has also given considerable attention to agriculture, having a fine farm of 480 acres, all well improved. He is a man of good business ability, and his success has been wholly due to his good management and energetic industry. He is a prominent and esteemed citizen of Eagle Grove, and has served as magistrate, mayor and in other posi-

tions of trust. He was married July 21, 1852, to Jane Eliza Ennis, a native of New York, daughter of William and Sarah (Gee) Ennis. Their only child died when eight months old. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are members of the Universalist church In politics he is a Republican.

F. SMITH, proprietor of Seneca street livery, feed and sale stables, has been in the business in Webster City since 1885. He is centrally located and is prepared to furnish all styles of carriages, buggies or phætons. His charges are reasonable, and his gentlemanly and cordial manners win the confidence and esteem of his many patrons. He is a thorough buiness man and one of the representative men of Webster City. His horses are among the best in the county, and all can be accommodated, his stock comprising all descriptions, from a lady's carriage horse to a heavy draft horse. Mr. Smith was born in Chautauqua County, New York, where he lived until twenty years of age. He then went to Huron County, Ohio, and in 1874 came to Iowa and lived in Independence until his removal to Webster City in 1885.

GEORGE ELY, section 24, Fremont Township, is one of the well-known farmers of Hamilton County, where he has lived since 1865. He was born in Wayne County, New York, in 1839, a son of Henry H. and Nancy (Caruthers) Ely, natives of New Jersey. In 1843 the family moved to Hillsdale County, Michigan, and three years later to Stark County, Illinois, where they lived at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, our subject enlisted at Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, and was assigned to Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He was taken sick, and after being in the hospital some time was sent to Jefferson, Indiana, and transferred to the invalid corps, and the rest of his time was engaged in guarding the arsenal. He was discharged in July, 1865, and returned to his home in Stark County. The following October he came to Hamilton County, making the journey with a team. He had but $103 in money, and with this he bought sixty acres of land in Wright County, which he afterward traded for eighty acres in Fremont Towuship. In 1883 he bought his present homestead of W. S. Worthington and L. McMurray, and the George Ely farm is now one of the best in the township. His farm is located one-half mile west of the Boone River, and the soil is rich loam and well adapted to either grain or stock-raising. His residence is located on a natural building site and is surrounded by trees and shubbery. His barn is a substantial, convenient building, 40x56 feet in size, and a modern windmill supplies an abundance of water for his stock, conveying by pipes to his different yards. Everything about the Ely farm is indicative of the thrift and enterprise of the owner. From his humble beginning in this State he has come to be one of the substantial men of Hamilton County, and while in the spring of 1866, after struggling through a hard winter, he was obliged to sell $20 worth of clothing to buy provisions for his family, in 1883 he was able to buy 320 acres of land and pay $30 an acre for it. Thus may be seen the result of a few years of honest toil added to economy and good management. Mr. Ely was married May 9, 1860, to Carrie Johnson, a native of Sweden, born April 11, 1841, a daughter of Olaf and Julia (Jensen)



George Ely.

Johnson, who came to America when she was twelve years old, and settled in Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ely have eight children—George Ellison, Gertrude Estella, John, Anna May, Carrie Attie, Charles Henry, Warren and Laura. They have lost two children—Frankie and Lettie. In politics Mr. Ely is a Republican. He is one of the successful men of the township, and is numbered among its representative citizens.

CANUTE PHILLOPS, section 33, Scott Township, was born in Bergen, Norway, September 12, 1834, a son of Canute and Sistena Phillops. When he was sixteen years old his parents came to the United States, landing in New York after a voyage of ten weeks and three days. They went direct to Dane County, Wisconsin, but a year later moved to LaSalle County, Illinois, and bought a house and lot, and also some cattle, which the father cared for while the sons worked on farms by the month. The parents had a family of four children—Anna M., Helen, Canute and Peter. In August, 1861, the sons both enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and Peter died in the hospital at Murfreesboro in February, 1864. Canute was with his regiment at the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville and Stone River, and at the latter place was taken prisoner, but was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was on provost duty until June, 1863. He joined his regiment just before the battle at Mission Ridge and took part in that contest. At the battle of Adairsville he received a gun-shot wound in his thigh, and was in the hospitals at Nashville, Louisville, Madison, Indiana, and Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. He was discharged on the expiration of his term of service in September, 1864, and returned to La Salle County. A few weeks later he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled in Scott Township, where he engaged in farming. July 9, 1865, he married Mrs. Melinda (Christianson) Larson, who owned at that time a farm of eighty acres, partly improved. This land Mr. Phillops has improved and has added to it until the farm now consists of 400 acres of fine land, and the residence and other buildings are among the best in the township. Their residence was built in 1878 at a cost of $1,800. Mr. and Mrs. Phillops have one child—Peter M., born January 18, 1869. A daughter, Patrie C., is deceased. Mrs. Phillops has one daughter by her first marriage, Bertha. In politics Mr. Phillops is a Republican. He has served as township trustee and school treasurer. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Story City, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

W. B. SELDER, M. D., section 17, Cass Township, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1812, a son of Dr. R. L. and Ann (Barron) Selder, natives also of Pennsylvania. When he was five years old his father moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, and there he was reared and when twenty-one years old began the study of medicine with his father and an older brother. He practiced in Ohio two years, and then moved to Shelby County, Indiana, where he lived until 1849, when he came to Iowa and lived in Monticello, Jones County, until 1866. He then returned to Hamilton County, and retired from practice, living in Webster City until 1875, when he located on the farm where he now lives, about three miles north of Webster City.

This is one of the best farms in the township, all being under cultivation but about fifteen acres of young timber. Dr. Selder was married in February, 1855, to Jane Boucher. They have six children—Frank P., Vincent, Nettie (wife of P. W. Lee), Olive, Lillie and Fannie.

WILLIAM ELY, proprietor of Ely's livery stable, on Second street, near the Willson House, is a native of Wayne County, New York, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Stark County, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the battles at Kirksville, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, Snake Creek Gap, Columbia, Franklin, Fort Fisher, Nashville and Kingston. He was wounded twice, once by a minie ball, and once receiving a saber wound in his wrist. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, and in 1865 came to Iowa and engaged in farming until 1875, when he embarked in the livery business in Webster City. He keeps a full line of carriage and road horses, and vehicles of all kinds, and his genial manners, and liberal, honorable dealing, have won the respect of his customers. In politics Mr. Ely is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

PERRY O. BALDWIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, Independence Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford County, in March, 1846, a son of Warren and Lucy (Woodard) Baldwin. In 1854 his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Black Hawk County, at that time on the frontier, there being but one frame building in Waterloo. He remained at home until his majority, assisting his father on the farm, and then began to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed two years, and in 1869 came to Hamilton County and bought eighty acres of wild land, and began to improve a farm and make for himself a home. By industry and good management he has been successful, and now owns 320 acres all under cultivation, with good building improvements. Mr. Baldwin was married December 22, 1870 to Lavancha Woodard, a native of Indiana, daughter of Israel and Harriet (Burdick) Woodard, formerly of Pennsylvania, of Welsh and English ancestry, who came to Hamilton County in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have four children—Frank, Carl, Blanche and Etta. In politics Mr. Baldwin is a Republican. He is serving his second term as justice of the peace.

GEORGE E. BAILEY, section 3, Cass Township, was born in New Hampshire, near Concord, November 11, 1824, a son of Clark and Hannah (Hovey) Bailey, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Vermont. The father died in 1830, leaving a family of seven children. The mother died in 1877, aged eighty-eight years. George is the only one of the family now living. When he was eighteen years old he went to Ohio and lived at New Philadelphia, where he learned the carriage maker's trade, at which he worked a number of years. In 1865 he moved to Morrow County, that his children might have better educational advantages, and remained there six years. In 1871 he came to Hamilton County, and located on a tract of wild land on section 3,

Cass Township, on which was a small frame house, and here he has since lived. The tract of wild land he has converted into a fine farm, and has substituted a good frame house for the small one, and has made other substantial improvements, until now he has one of the best farms in the township. His farm contains 160 acres of choice land, and is well watered by White Fox Creek. Mr. Bailey was married in Belleville, Ohio, to Miss Elza J. Moore, a native of Knox County, Ohio, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Davies) Moore, her father a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and her mother of Baltimore County, Maryland. Her father died in 1854, and her mother in 1879, the latter aged eighty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three children—Alice, wife of Theodore A. Brown, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Horace M., of California, and Ida E., wife of James Doolittle, also of California. In politics Mr. Bailey was originally an Abolitionist, and later affiliated with the Republican party, but now is a pronounced Prohibitionist. He and his wife are birthright members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM TATHAM, a leading citizen of Fremont Township, has been a resident of Hamilton County since 1882, when he located on his present farm, although he had previously lived in the county about four years. He first came to Webster City in 1864, and remained until 1868, when he returned to Ohio, and in 1882 again came to this county and bought the farm known as the Allen homestead, one of the first farms improved in the township. The farm is now known as the Spring Vale farm. It is well adapted to stock-raising, which Mr. Tatham makes a specialty, having fine pasturage and fifteen springs of good water. His residence and farm buildings are convenient and comfortable, and the entire surroundings are indicative of thrift and enterprise. Mr. Tatham was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 14, 1833, a son of John and Mary (Stott) Tatham. He is one of a family of fifteen children. The father died in January, 1857, and the mother in January, 1859. Mr. Tatham was married November 11, 1858, to Mary Jane Bonner, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, daughter of John G. and Mary (Sille) Bonner. They have eight children—Ida, wife of C. E. Fletcher, of Muskingum County; Sheldon, of Wright County, Iowa; Mary Belle, wife of J. N. Olmstead, also of Wright County; J. W., Miles, Laura, Clinton, Edna Earl. In politics Mr. Tatham is a Democrat. He has served his township as trustee, and in 1886 was the candidate of his party for representative. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858.

CHARLES C. DAKIN, farmer and stock dealer, is one of the well-known citizens of Hamilton County. He was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, July 24, 1838, a son of John and Ann (Alexander) Dakin. When he was fifteen years old he left home and went to Dane County, Wisconsin, where he remained six years, and in 1859 joined a company that was going overland to California. They left Dane County April 7, and arrived at their destination August 7. He engaged in mining until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company M, Second California Cavalry. In April, 1862, they were ordered to Nevada to keep the Indians under subjection, and the following fall were sent to Salt Lake City, where they spent the winter. In the spring and summer of 1863

they were stationed at Fort Bridges, to be cognizant of the movements of the Indians in Wyoming, Idaho, and a portion of Colorado. He was discharged in the fall of 1864, and with seven others started overland for Wisconsin, reaching Dane County December 5. Here he spent the winter, and April 4, 1865, was married to Mary Neal, a native of Kennebec County, Maine, daughter of Thomas and Olive (Dalton) Neal. Soon after his marriage Mr. Dakin came to Iowa and entered forty acres of Government land and bought 100 acres. Mrs. Dakin was teaching school at that time, and remained in Wisconsin for some time, following her husband at a later period. They made this farm their home until the spring of 1883, when Mr. Dakin bought the farm where they now live, which contains 220 acres of excellent land, all under cultivation. In 1887 he erected his fine modern residence at a cost of $2,000. It is a model of comfort and convenience, and the entire surroundings indicate the thrift and energy of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Dakin have three sons—Chapman L., Silas T. and Charles W. In politics Mr. Dakin is a Republican. He is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R., and is its present commander. Mrs. Dakin is president of the Women's Relief Corps.

EDGAR COLE, section 12, Rose Grove Township, was born in the State of New York, September 22, 1846, a son of Henry and Nancy Cole. When he was four years old his parents moved to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In March, 1865, he enlisted and was assigned to Company E, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and for a time was stationed at St. Louis, and from there was sent to guard the Union Pacific Railroad, remaining in the West about six months, when he was discharged and returned to Wisconsin. In 1866 he came to Iowa and lived in Hardin County three years, and in 1869 moved to Hamilton County and bought eighty acres of land in Rose Grove Township, where he has since lived. He has added to his farm until it now contains 159 acres, and in addition to this owns 141 acres in Hardin County. He has a good residence and other farm buildings, and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Cole was married March 15, 1873, to Jennie Brace, a native of Columbia County, Wisconsin, daughter of Lewis Brace, now of Hamilton County. They have five children—Alice Louise, Myrtle, Milton, Edith and William H. In politics Mr. Cole is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

D. DOOLITTLE, section 3, Cass Township, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, June 24, 1858, a son of Dewey Doolittle, who settled in Hamilton County in 1865. His early life was spent on the farm, and his education was received in the district schools and at Webster City. When he was twenty years old he began farming on his own account on a portion of his father's homestead, on section 9, Cass Township. In 1881 he sold that land and bought 141 acres of wild land, which he has improved and erected good buildings, and a stranger would readily think from the many improvements that it was one of the oldest farms in the township. He is an industrious, energetic young man, and is already one of the representative agriculturists of the township.

In 1883 he bought 120 acres adjoining his first purchase on the north, but lying in Wright County, and in 1886 forty acres more, so that now he owns 300 acres in one tract. It is well watered by White Fox Creek, and affords good pasturage for his stock, which he makes rather a specialty. Mr. Doolittle was married April 5, 1879, to Christie A. Bain, daughter of Robert Bain. They have two children—Irvin D., born May 26, 1883, and Alta Fern, born February 23, 1886. In politics Mr. Doolittle is a Republican, but not a strict partisan.

CHRISTIAN LOGAN, section 33, Scott Township, is a native of Norway, born April 19, 1841. When he was seven years old his father, Christian Peterson, died, and when he was sixteen his mother, Mary Peterson, came to America with her three youngest children, Mr. Logan being the eldest of the three. The six eldest of the family had preceded the mother to America. Of the family five sons and two daughters are living. Of these Andres, Andrew, Christian, Melinda, wife of Canute Phillops, and Bertha, wife of Nute Nelson, live in Hamilton County; Peter, the eldest of the family, lives in LaSalle County, Illinois, and John lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Helen and Henry are deceased. The mother lives with her son Andrew. In 1861 our subject enlisted in the defense of his adopted country in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, but about seven months after his enlistment was discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, on account of ill-health. Being unable to work on the farm he went to Chicago and attended the Lutheran Seminary about four months. In the spring of 1863 he came to Hamilton County and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Phillops, and January 28, 1864, started for Norway, returning the following July accompanied by a wife whom he had married in his native country, whose maiden name was Bertha Evalina Knudson. She died January 17, 1883, leaving five children—Henry, Gertrude, Nute, Helen and Caroline. One, Ann, died in infancy. November 10, 1883, Mr. Logan married Julia Ostren, who died September 17, 1885, leaving one son—Ela Benjamin. His present wife was Mrs. Julia Boyd, who was born in Grundy County, Illinois, in August, 1853. She has three children by her first marriage—Otis, Martha and Joseph, and has lost one, Rachel, who died aged seven years. Mr. Logan has 160 acres in his homestead, and also owns 147 acres in Story County, adjoining. No improvements had been made when he settled on his land, and from a wild prairie he has made a beautiful farm, with especially good building improvements, surrounded by fine groves of forest trees. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

PETER LYON was one of the earliest pioneers of Hamilton County, coming here in May, 1852. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1811, a son of Jotham Lyon, who was of English ancestry. When he was about twelve years of age his parents moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was married in Fountain County, Indiana, about 1833, to Margaret Black, a native of Kentucky, daughter of John Black, who was killed by an elephant in a circus at Attica, Indiana. After his marriage Mr. Lyon moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a year later to Fountain County, Indiana, where he remained a

year or two. Then moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, and thence in 1849 to Appanoose County, Iowa, coming thence in 1852 to Hamilton County. At that time there was not a house on the present site of Webster City, and only six families in the county. He located on section 33, Boone Township, about a mile east of the postoffice. He entered 320 acres of Government land, which he improved and made his home until 1868, when he went to Jefferson County, Kansas, where his wife died in February, 1885, and where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon had a family of nine children, five of whom are living—John and Jotham, of this county; Richard, of Washington Territory; Mary Ann, of Jefferson County, Kansas, and George, of Hamilton County. The deceased are Martha, wife of Jesse Bishop; Jane, wife of A. Moffatt; Huldah, second wife of Jesse Bishop, and Sarah wife of Thomas Hopewell. In politics Mr. Lyon is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. WALTER C. AND SUMLER WILLSON.—In sketching the career of a useful and eventful life we find no easy task. Unlike the man who has slipped noiselessly through life's warfare and is distinguished alone in some one particular role, is the individual whose influence has touched every branch of trade that comes in the march and progress of almost fifty years, of whom too much can not be said. As the founder of Webster City and the subject of our sketch we introduce to our readers the Hon. Walter C. Willson. At the age of nineteen he, in company with his father, left his native land in pursuit of employment, arriving at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at one o'clock P. M. October 8, 1844, possessed of but one suit of clothes which he wore, and $3 in cash; this same day he made a trip on foot of sixteen miles, through dense and pathless woods, when he put up for the night, paying for his entertainment $1.50, thus reducing his bank account one-half. The following day he completed his journey, a distance of forty-five miles, landing at his brother's house. His father followed a few days later, remaining here a short time, when he returned to his home in York State. On the eve of his departure, however, he called his son aside and said: "Walter, how much money have you?" Walter thought the question leading, and gave an evasive answer, coupling with it the remark, that perhaps he could give the information his father desired upon making an invoice of his pants. The investigation was made on the sly, disclosing the fact that *fifty cents* was his balance, but the collapsed condition of the young man's purse was kept safely enough from the father's knowledge. The father feared his son's finances were at low ebb, and insisted on his accepting assistance to aid him through the winter. This offer was too much for the boy's pride, and although penniless and in a strange land, he declined it with a haughty air. Pluck and independence were prominent traits in the young man's "make up,' which have clung to him through his successful life. At parting the father proposed, as an incentive for the lad to economize, that if on his twenty-first birthday, he had saved from his earnings $100, he would present him with an equal amount. Before Walter became of age the father died, but all had been arranged, and as Walter had saved over $2,000 he received the $100 on his becoming twenty-one. After a few day's recreation at his brother's he started out in search of work. After walking 300 miles, and failing to obtain

15 blow



W. C. Wilson



Mrs. W. C. Willson

a situation, he came back to his brother's home much discouraged, a victim of hard luck. Shortly after his return he hired out to a neighbor to chop tamarac poles for fencing at $8 per month. He worked hard through the long winter, laying aside every dollar, and the following spring purchased forty acres of land adjoining his brother's farm, walking to Milwaukee in the night time to secure the deed, a distance of forty miles. These lands he sold two weeks after his purchase at $400, thus netting a handsome profit, and was at heart the richest man in the northwest. His first venture in the way of business was establishing the first store and the building of the first hotel at Palmyra, Wisconsin, known as the Palmyra House. In this hotel his married life began, his bride being but a girl of seventeen, who did the honors as landlady as with an old-fashioned grace born of experience. It was in this city the firm of W. C. and S. Willson had its birth, the partnership covering a period of thirty-six years. The Willsons did business here for two years, and selling, next located at Omro, Wisconsin, then a new town, again engaging in general merchandizing and also built the Fox River Hotel. This hotel was sold two years later, and the Commercial House was built by them, which was sold directly after completion. Sumler's time was given to the care of the store, while W. C. engaged with Robert W. Crawford in the lumber business, which yielded good margins. The efforts of the Willsons in their various enterprises while in Wisconsin was an unbroken train of successes, their accumulations, amounting to $22,000, being brought to Webster City, to which may be attributed its thrifty growth and development. In 1855 they came to Iowa, locating and purchasing large tracts of land, part of which they platted and christened Webster City. In the summer of the same year they built a saw-mill, being the first in the county, and also did the first grinding here. Shortly after this mill was purchased by Stoddard & Prey. In 1856 Messrs. Willson brought to Hamilton County the first steam saw-mill, which was afterward sold to Rosencrans, Fenton, Jones & Co. During the summer of 1857 Willson Brothers erected a large brick flouring-mill at a cost of $15,000, with three sets of burrs, and a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day. Upon these mills the towns of Sioux City, Algona and Fort Dodge depended, and in fact the entire northwest was supplied from the Willson Mills, all of the machinery for these mills being hauled overland from the Mississippi River and Iowa City. Frontier life to men of cultivation and refinement, without mail facilities and communication with the outside world, made their pioneer home almost unendurable. Realizing the advantages of mail service the two brothers sought about to open a thoroughfare—through the Western Stage Company—between Cedar Falls and Sioux City, and succeeded in bearing away the palm in opposition to competing rival lines represented by T. I. Allen, Sterrill & Devotee, favoring Batch Grove, with Snell & Butterworth in the interests of Homer. To secure this line no small effort was required in the face of such rivalry, but determination was plainly written on the Willson banner, and the route was established at the expense of a heavy bonus. In the winter of 1856–'57, Mr. W. C. Willson represented his people in the Iowa Senate, and through his instrumentality Hamilton County was formed and Webster City made the capital. At the time of the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857 Webster City was put under martial law, with John Peak as Colonel and Walter C. Willson as Captain of Home Guards. A

company of fifty men organized at Webster City, accompanied by a less number from Fort Dodge, hastened to the scene of this horrible butchery. Much suffering was experienced from hunger, exposure and severe cold among those who went to the rescue, Captain Johnston, of Webster City, and a Mr. Burgholder, surrendering their lives through loyalty and love for their fellow-men. In this time of need Messrs. Willson were wide awake to the situation, and immediately started a wagon laden with barrels of pork, flour, meal and provisions of all kinds to this field of bloodshed and suffering. In the fall of 1861 W. C. Willson moved to Chicago, embarking in the commission business, partner in the firm of Rand, Willson & Co., at the same time conducting the lumber business under the firm styled Willson, Ennis & Smith, being successful in each. He retired from both branches and returned to Webster City six years later, owing, or on account of the land grant made to the old Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company, and re-grant to John I. Blair, knowing he had the means and ability to complete this road to Sioux City. To this enterprise Mr. Willson devoted his entire time and energies for one year, assuming the responsibilities to place the ties and put down the iron from a point near Webster City to Storm Lake, a distance of eighty miles. On the first engine that crossed the bridge at Dubuque Mr. Willson was a passenger, in company with Colonel Mason, and it was he that held the lever that controlled the first engine that startled the natives with its shrill scream, in every quiet hamlet from Webster City to terminal. In the year 1869 the old Willson House was built and operated by W. C. and S. Willson, a commodious and modern structure, erected at an expense of $15,000, Mr. S. Willson giving it his special attention, also having charge of the store, while W. C. attended the flouring-mill and superintended their large areas of lands. Most of the principal business buildings of Webster City were built by the Willson brothers, or by their aid. Attention may be called to this one fact, that the Willsons have erected in all one hundred and thirty-three buildings within the limits of Webster City; the Opera House was built at an outlay of $20,000, the brick block on Second street, now occupied by Lee Brothers, five mills, three hotels, etc. Mr. S. Willson gave much of his time to educational interests, being a member of the school board for many years, and president when the present beautiful school-building was built, he selling the bonds and negotiating the loans. He was an active, far-sighted business man, and devoted to any cause he might espouse. The partnership of the Willson Brothers existed until the winter of 1882, when the bond was broken only on the death of Sumler. In the fall of 1876 the Webster City Crooked Creek Railroad and Coal Company was organized with Walter C. Willson as president and general manager. This company purchased large tracts of land in Webster County, and laid out the town of Lehigh, developing what is known as the Crooked Creek Coal Mines, and in the year 1886 the same company constructed the Webster City & Southwestern Railroad.

W. C. Willson was born in the State of New York, in the year 1824, in the village of Arkwright, a son of Zebina and Polly (Smith) Willson. In early life he was taught that "honesty was the best policy," that perseverance and industry would bring sure reward. From these teachings he has never departed, and as the result, every ambition has been realized. Immovable and firm in his convictions, faithful and confiding with friends, cheerful and courteous in busi-

ness, affectionate and devoted in his home; if these are the essentials to greatness, then Walter Willson's name belongs to the roll of honor. He married, July 27, 1848, Miss Calista Louisa Rickerson, daughter of Hon. Charles C. Rickerson, and also a native of New York State. Her father moved to Palmyra, Wisconsin, in the year 1842, and two years later to the State capital, where he became quite conspicuous in the political affairs of the State, serving a number of years in the State Legislature. He died of a fever in Watertown, New York, while returning from a visit to the Pacific coast. In conclusion, it is but fair to add, that whatever the success of our subject, much credit is due the estimable wife in whom Mr. Willson has ever found a reliable and safe counselor. In society she has proved herself the one bright star in the social cluster, beloved by all, imitated by many, courteous and kind at all times, everywhere winning friends. In total, Mrs. Willson is one of the popular ladies of the land. To Mr. and Mrs. Willson were born four children, of whom three are deceased. Frank E. is a resident of Webster City, where he is associated in business with his father. He married, March 20, 1888, Miss Minnie A. Arthur. Sumler Willson was born March 10, 1826. He was married November 4, 1858, to Miss Abbie M. Holt, a daughter of Lemuel and Susan Holt, natives of Vermont, of English and Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Willson was born in Vermont, remaining there until 1857, when she came to Iowa, and was married the next year. To them were born two children—Clara, wife of C. W. Thompson, of San Diego, California, and Terressa M., wife of M. C. Henneberry, of Akron, Colorado. Mr. Sumler Willson was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

ARTHUR B. MILLARD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Putnam County, Illinois, September 27, 1849, a son of Benjamin Millard, a prominent citizen of Webster City. He was six years old when his parents moved to Hamilton County, and here he was reared and educated. He remained at home until his marriage, and then settled on the farm where he now lives, which is a part of the land entered by his father. He has always given his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, and being a practical, energetic man, has been successful. His farm is now one of the best in the county, his 160 acres all being under fine cultivation. Mr. Millard was married December 19, 1871, to Antoinette Powers, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Salmon and Susan (Depew) Powers, early settlers of Hardin County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Millard have three children: Louressa D., Myrtle and Loral Fern. In politics Mr. Millard is a Republican.

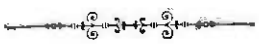
ANDREW J. LARSON, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Scott Township, was born in Norway, March 25, 1836, a son of John and Elizabeth Larson. In 1857 the parents came to America with their family, and settled first in Grundy County, Illinois, and subsequently moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled on section 19, Scott Township, where the father died in 1865. The mother and younger children live in Hamilton County. They had a family of eight children—Enger, of Story County, Iowa; Andrew J., of Hamilton County; Lars J., of Story County; Ole J., of Illinois; Anna J., who died in Story County, aged thirty-four years; Samuel J., Oliver J. and Melinda, who died at the age of twenty-

seven years. Andrew J. came to the United States with his parents and to Hamilton County in 1865. He now owns a fine farm of 226 acres, all well improved. He was married in Kendall County, Illinois, to Martha Mackelson, a native of Norway, daughter of Michael and Julia (Anderson) Mackelson. Her mother died in Norway when the daughter was eleven years old, and when nineteen years old she came to the United States. Her father died in Kendall County in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have had eight children—John (died aged fourteen years), Tobias, Martha, Anna, Gurine, Melinda, Andrina and Johanna. In politics Mr. Larson is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee. He is a progressive, public spirited citizen, and a representative man of the township.

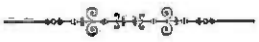
DAVID COURTER, section 26, Cass Township, located on 120 acres of wild land in 1871, which he improved and made his home until 1884, when he bought his present homestead, which contains eighty acres of rich land, and the building improvements are among the best in the township, the residence being built in 1884 by Mr. Courter, at a cost of $900. Mr. Courter was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1842, a son of John and Margaret Courter, natives also of Pennsylvania. When he was two years old his parents moved to Bureau County, Illinois, and there he was reared, his youth being spent at farm work. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted and was assigned to the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Sherman. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was paroled on honor, and was later in the command of General Burnside. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, the siege of Atlanta, the battles at Franklin, Nashville and Salisbury. At Lexington, in August, 1863, he was sun-struck, and was in the hospital at Crab Orchard for some time, but has never fully recovered from its effects. He was discharged April 18, 1865, and returned to Bureau County, where he lived until his removal to Hamilton County. He was married July 27, 1865, to Hannah Thompson. They have an adopted daughter—Myrtle. Mr. Courter is a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R., at Webster City. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

ELLIS BRIGGS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Derbyshire, England, born February 8, 1821, the eighth of eleven children of Samuel and Hannah (Farnsworth) Briggs. When he was eight years old he was apprenticed to a potter and served eight years, the first few years receiving 12½ cents a day, and the last years of his service receiving 24 cents a day. After completing his trade he went to work in the mines, which he continued until 1845, when he came to the United States, landing in New York, Christmas day. He located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived about eleven years, and in 1856 came to Iowa and engaged in farming in Jackson County. In 1857 he moved to Hamilton County and settled in Cass Township, and subsequently moved to Webster City. He bought forty acres of land in Boone Township, to which he has added until he now owns 202 acres of good land, all under cultivation. Mr. Briggs has been a hard working, energetic man, and is well worthy the

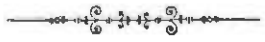
success he has had, it being but the result and reward of many years of hard labor. He was married in England, April 5, 1845, to Ellen Brown. They are the parents of eight children—Thirza; Agnes, who was one of the first school teachers of the county, now the wife of George Umstead, of Fremont Township; Steven, died aged twenty-eight years; Ella, wife of Joseph Bates, of California; Charles, Frank, Marion and Ulis. Mr. Briggs has served his township as justice of the peace. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



OTHAM LYON, a representative of one of the first pioneer families of Hamilton County, was born in Fountain County, Indiana, August 1, 1837, and was in the fifteenth year of his age when his parents came to Hamilton County. His youth was spent in assisting his father to improve a frontier farm, and his education was necessarily limited. During the war of the Rebellion he served fifteen months as a member of the frontier guards, Colonel Ingham commanding his regiment. He was married October 19, 1865, to Mary Willis, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Louisa Willis, who came to Hamilton County in 1856. Her father died in 1865, and her mother now lives in Webster City. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have six children—Archie, Caddie, Bessie, Benton, Grace and Wyatt. In politics Mr. Lyon is a Republican. He is a member of the order of United Workmen. He is a prosperous farmer, and now owns 154 acres of well improved land, seventy-four of which was entered from the Government by his father. His residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious, and everything about the place indicates the thrift and good management of the owner.



REUBEN BENNETT, section 34, Cass Township, is one of the well-known pioneers and prominent men of the township. He was born in Scioto County, Ohio, August 6, 1830, a son of William and Nancy (Slavens) Bennett. He was reared in his native county, living there until 1855, when he came to Hamilton County, and in company with W. D. McFerren engaged in farming ten years. He then bought the farm where he now lives, which contains 200 acres of rich land. At the time Mr. Bennett settled on it no improvements had been made, but now it is one of the best farms in the township, his farm buildings being excelled by none. He is a practical farmer and his place is an evidence of his thrift and energy. In politics he is a Republican, but has no aspirations for political honors, preferring to attend to his own business rather than the worry and bustle of public life. He is an upright, substantial citizen, his word being as good as his bond.



HENRY S. ORRIS is a native of Perry County, Pennsylvania, born February 20, 1832, the second of seven children of George and Sarah (Scholl) Orris, natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Scotch and the mother of German ancestry. When he was twenty-two years old he went to Center County, Pennsylvania, and spent three years in teaching, and then went to LaSalle County,

Illinois, where he lived until 1869. In early life he taught school, and after removing to Illinois was also engaged in agricultural pursuits and teaching. In 1869 he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land in Williams Township, and in February, 1870, located on it. Subsequently as he was prospered he added 160 acres to his first purchase and now has a fine farm of 240 acres, all well improved. In February, 1888, he moved to Williams and has since been engaged in the real estate and loan, collecting and insurance business. He represents the Phœnix Insurance Company, of New York; the Western Home, of Sioux City, and the Boone Valley, of Hamilton County. Mr. Orris was married in LaSalle County, Illinois, in the spring of 1858, to Emma Porter, a native of Stark County, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Scott) Porter. To them have been born eight children, six of whom are living—Robert P. and George A., business men of Williams; Frederick G., Lyle E., Belle and Etta. One child died in infancy, and one son, Willis Irving, was killed on the railroad in 1882, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. In politics Mr. Orris is a Republican. He has served in the most of the local offices of the township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. 478. He and his wife and daughter Belle, are members of the Presbyterian church.

FRANK FIDLER, an enterprising farmer of Cass Township, is a native of Germany, born in Luxemburg, January 28, 1848, a son of Michael and Kathrina (Smith) Fidler. He was reared in his native country, attending school until fourteen years of age. When he was twenty years old he entered the German army and served one year. In 1870 he came to America, landing in New York, and from there proceedde direct to Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, where he lived until 1875, when he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa. In the fall of 1885 he bought the farm where he now lives, moving to it the following spring. It is located two and a half miles from Webster City, and contains 198 acres of rich farming land, with good comfortable building improvements. Mr. Fidler was married November 23, 1875, to Mary Foster, a daughter of Michael Foster, a pioneer of Hamilton County. They have two children—Mary Barbara, born February 13, 1878, and Michael Francis, born March 25, 1879.

CHARLES A. HOWD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, Cass Township, is a native of Onondaga County, New York, born January 7, 1846, a son of E. S. and Phoebe (Kenyon) Howd, natives also of New York. His mother died August 1, 1874, and his father still lives on the homestead in Onondaga County. They had a family of five children—Charles A., Oren A., DeLoss H., Harvey J. and Jennie. Charles A. Howd was reared in his native county, and obtained a good education, attending the Cazenovia Seminary several terms. He taught school to defray the expenses of his education, and after leaving school taught three or four years. In 1871 he came to Iowa and located in Hamilton County, and has since given his attention to agriculture. He has a fine farm four miles northwest of Webster City, known as the Boone River Stock Farm. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and has some of the finest short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs in the county. Mr. Howd was married November 1, 1871, to S. Ann Sears, a native



Talmon Wiltsey.

of Madison County, New York, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Severance) Sears, who came to Hamilton County in the spring of 1871. The father died in 1874 and the mother in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Howd have six children —Mary Phoebe, Hattie Jennie, Eli Lewis, Arthur Sears, Frank Severance and Otto Oren. In politics Mr. Howd is a Republican. He is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and takes an active interest in everything that is of benefit to the community. He is an especial friend to the cause of education, and has served three years as county superintendent of schools.

W. T. STOVER is one of the successful farmers of Lyon Township. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1823, a son of Jacob and Mary (Taylor) Stover. He was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed several years. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1854 when he moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he lived until 1877, when he came to Hamilton County, Iowa, and March 17, of that year, bought the farm where he now lives of Thomas Neal. This farm is one of the best in the township and is all well improved, having a good residence and other farm buildings, the water for his stock being supplied by wind-mill power. Mr. Stover is one of the representative men of his township, and is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. In his political views he is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He was married in June, 1848, to Margaret Barry, a native of Blair, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Catherine (Kearns) Barry. Mr. and Mrs. Stover have eleven children—Anna, John E., Huldah E., Sarah C., Joseph A., Otis T., Martin E., Ida B., Harry T., Lily May and Frank F.

JOHN HAYSE, dealer in lumber, grain, live-stock, hard and soft coal, farm machinery, lime and brick, Williams, Iowa, is one of the leading business men of Hamilton County. He does an annual business of $100,000. His elevator has a capacity of 10,000 bushels, and he carries a complete stock of lumber, farm machinery, agricultural implements, and building materials, which he sells at fair prices. The business was established in 1884 by Mr. Hayse and Fred. Beisner, but a year later Mr. Hayse bought his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. John Hayse is a native of Germany, born in 1848, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States and located at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he lived two years and then moved to Hardin County, Iowa, and thence eighteen months later to Wright County, where he engaged in farming until 1884, when he came to Hamilton County and located in Williams. He was married in Wright County, and has six children, four of whom are living. In politics Mr. Hayse is a Democrat. He is a member of the Silver Link Lodge, No. 458, I. O. O. F.

TALMON WILTSEY, the oldest pioneer of Webster City, was born in Otsego County, New York, August 29, 1823, a son of Isaac and Polly (Spencer) Wiltsey, the former born in 1793, and the latter in 1792. His mother died in New York State in 1859, and in 1870 his father came to

Hamilton County, and died at the age of ninety-three years. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living, all in Webster City—Mrs. Eunice Ives, Talmon, Mrs. Mary Monroe and Spencer. Mrs. Rachel Soup and James both died in this county, the latter leaving a widow and seven children. Talmon Wiltsey remained in New York until 1850, when he went to LaGrange County, Indiana, and in the spring of 1854 came to Iowa and entered 160 acres of land near where he now lives. He built the second house on the present site of Webster City, which was of hewed logs, with a stone chimney, and was used as a place of refuge for women and children during the Indian excitement of 1857. In 1855 Mr. Wiltsey sold his land for a town site and has since bought and improved other land. He has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Norman draft horses. In politics Mr. Wiltsey is a Republican and a strong adherent to the principles of that party. His life has been an eventful one, and he has witnessed the marvelous growth of the city and county. He is a true type of the pioneer, plain in manner and speech, fair and honorable in his dealings to all. He has a pleasant home and is surrounded with all the comforts of life as the reward for the many years of toil and hardship.

REV. JOHN M. RANKIN resides on section 33, Lyon Township, his farm comprising the east half of the southeast quarter of that section. Mr. Rankin settled here in 1881. He was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1820. His father, Andrew Rankin, was a native of Ireland, emigrating to America when about twenty years old, and settled in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and later in Indiana County. He married Miss Anna Stitt, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood but one, who died early in life. Eight of the family—six sons and two daughters—are living, but are much scattered. Rev. John M. Rankin lost his mother when he was but twelve years old and there being a large family it was deemed best for them to separate. He engaged to work for a neighboring farmer named Campbell, with whom he remained till eighteen years old. He had attended the district school during the winter season up to this time, and had qualified himself to teach, in which occupation he engaged, and until the age of twenty-five years was engaged alternately in teaching and attending school. He had also at this time been engaged as a local preacher of the Methodist church for about a year. In 1845 he was admitted to the Pittsburg Annual Conference. In 1852 he married Miss Phœbe Jane Ihmsem, a native of Birmingham, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he was transferred to the Iowa Conference, and remained in the regular work until 1885, when he took a superannuated relation on account of failing health and located at Jewell Junction, where he has since resided. He only preaches occasionally as his health will permit. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Rankin has been in the active work of the ministry for over forty years. And during this long time he has labored faithfully in the cause of his Master, and continued to preach the gospel as long as strength permitted. It is estimated that exclusive of the eight years that





he served as presiding elder the number of conversions that resulted from his preaching was about one thousand. Mr. Rankins has ever possessed the esteem and respect of all. He and his wife have six children—William F., Annabel, Ida May, Charles Wesley, Jessie Jane and Edgar I.

HON. DANIEL DARROW CHASE was born in Canajobarie, New York, July 4, 1830, a son of Oliver C. and Ruth (Darrow) Chase. Until he attained the age of seventeen the subject of this notice remained at the old homestead, attending the district school in the winter season, and laboring like other lads in rural communities on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn. The four ensuing years he passed at the Ames Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, where he acquired a good academic education, and taught in the meantime to procure the necessary funds to pursue his studies. After he ceased attending the seminary he became the principal of the public school at Cazenovia, at the same time commencing the study of the law with H. G. Paddock, Esq., of that town. He was afterward called to the charge of the New Woodstock Academy, successfully discharging the arduous duties of a teacher while pursuing his legal studies. He completed his course of legal instruction with his great-uncle, the distinguished Daniel Cady, who was one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of his day, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at the general term of the Supreme Court in Saratoga County on the 1st of January, 1856. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession, as the partner of Hon. William Wait, the well-known author of "Wait's New York Digest,"—Mr. Chase opening an office at Broadalbin, Fulton County, and Mr. Wait remaining at Johnstown. In August, 1858, Mr. Chase removed to Iowa, settling at Webster City, the shire town of the new county of Hamilton, where he has since continuously resided. Like tens of thousands of other young men who have their own way to make in the world, he came with no capital save that which was stored in *his brain* and an earnest determination to deserve success. Upon his arrival in the then little frontier town which he had selected for his home, and which then contained scarcely 400 people, and the county not over 1,600, he found the small legal practice in the hands of two older lawyers, who had settled there some time previously. It was many months before he secured his first retainer,—a discouraging fact to a man of limited means, when the times were hard and growing worse with every ensuing week. But he patiently bided his time, and finally the temperance people were forced to employ him in the prosecution of sundry violations of the liquor law, both of his competitors, fortunately for him, being engaged on the other side. The fight was a prolonged and bitter one, and it served to bring prominently to the notice of the people the fine legal ability and great force of character of the hitherto reserved and rather reticent and neglected young lawyer. This rough and tumble contest completely "westernized" him, and from this time forward he was the favored attorney in all this region around. In the following winter he visited quite a number of the northern counties of the old Eleventh Judicial District, becoming acquainted with the people in that sparsely settled section, and securing quite an appreciable addition to his slender legal practice at home. The spring of 1864 found him with

as much and as profitable employment as active young lawyers are able to secure in a new country. And he was now accorded the leading position in his profession in that portion of northwestern Iowa. Noted for his purity of character, dealing fairly with his clients, and never encouraging litigation except in cases where its security and justice rendered it imperative—thus making him always the safest of counselors—he rapidly won his way to a high place in the popular estimation. This measure of respect and confidence has only increased as the years have faded away. In the autumn of 1859 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position of county judge, a position in those days of great local power, for that officer had control of all disbursements of the county funds, audited all accounts and bills against the county, and was within the scope of his duties, very nearly "monarch of all he surveyed." When the convention met every delegate favored his nomination, and the county had a heavy Republican majority; but he declined the proffered honor and remained a private citizen. But in the ensuing year, at the Republican judicial convention, he was unanimously tendered the nomination for member of the board of education, to which he was in October following chosen by a very large majority. Before his term of office expired a supposed vacancy occurred in the office of district attorney for the Eleventh Judicial District, and while he lay in bed sick with fever his friends brought him out for the office, and he was chosen by more than a party majority. To remove all doubt the Legislature at the next session passed an act declaring the vacancy to have existed and confirming his election. In 1862 he had no opposition in the Republican convention and very little at the polls, and was re-elected for the full term of four years. In 1865, a vacancy having occurred in the office of judge of the district court, he was appointed to fill the place by Governor William M. Stone. He was twice nominated by acclamation and twice elected to this distinguished position, and at the close of nine years' continuous service on the bench he declined a third nomination and retired to private life. His district comprised some eight counties, in each of which his last court was distinguished by manifestations of the profoundest respect for the retiring judge. The bar held meetings and passed resolutions in the highest degree complimentary of the ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the delicate and responsible duties which had devolved upon him for so many years. In the course of such a long career upon the bench, when the judge can, if he chooses, to a large degree make an autocrat of himself—when counsel in their eagerness for success, occasionally overstep the bounds of prudence and must be kept in their own proper place, asperities often arise which men carry with them through life. But in this instance nothing of the kind appeared. The gentlemen of the bar in each county seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of deep and heartfelt respect. In his own county, among his old rivals at the bar, and among whom he was to return as a rival practitioner, only the kindliest feeling prevailed, as was evidenced by the adoption of the following resolution, penned by Colonel Charles A. Clarke, a lawyer of the opposite party, who has risen to a distinguished position in central and northwestern Iowa:

"Resolved, That by his ability, efficiency and integrity in the discharge of every official duty, Judge Chase has won and is worthy, of not only the commendation and plaudits of the bar, but of the entire people who have received the benefit of his labors."

The bar of the entire district on the last day of his court united in presenting him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, to purchase which they contributed the sum of $500. A proud testimonial anywhere and under any circumstances. As we are writing these lines, we are in receipt of a letter from an eminent lawyer, long a practitioner in the Eleventh Judicial District, who bears the following testimony to the distinguished traits of the subject of our sketch:

"Judge Chase, as a jurist, is possessed of many strong qualifications. Patient, yet vigorous in the investigation of causes, clear, forcible and terse in his enunciation of legal principles, he was a model judge. The judicial cast of his mind is marked. A thorough knowledge of human nature, large perceptive faculties, with judgment and reasoning powers to match, combined with generous culture and patient research, indicate a type of man fitted to adorn the bench of a court of last resort."

Aside from these more substantial political honors conferred upon Judge Chase, he was made a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1864, when President Lincoln was nominated for his second term, and was chairman of the Iowa delegation in that body. A Whig in his early life he has acted with the Republican party for the past twenty years. Judge Chase is not a member of any particular church organization, but is a liberal supporter of religious effort. Better than anything the public at large know of him, however, is the fact that his hand and purse are ever open to help the needy and distressed. In all the acquaintance of the writer there is no man who gives more freely in proportion to his means to objects of deserving charity, and this without ostentation or display. From the time he located in Webster City, Judge Chase has taken a lively interest in the public schools, and in every institution and enterprise tending to elevate and improve the people and enhance the wealth and character of his adopted home. He married Hattie E. Bell, at New Woodstock, Madison County, New York, August 10, 1858. They have one son, D. C. Chase, a young man of much promise. In conclusion, we may say, that Judge Chase is a man whose marked ability, rich and varied culture, candor and impartiality on the bench, unquestioned purity of character, praiseworthy aims and great public usefulness, have assigned him a distinguished place among the first men of Iowa. The foregoing was written in 1877 and appeared in the Iowa volume of the United States Biographical Dictionary.

The clear insight and force of character of Judge Chase is well illustrated by a decision that he made early in the spring of 1873 affirming the power of the Legislature to fix the rate of charges for fare and freight on railroads. At that time most of the great lawyers of this country denied the power. Governor Carpenter in a speech made before the Patrons of Husbandry at Des Moines on the 13th of June, 1873, referred to this decision of Judge Chase with approval as marking a new era in the judicial history of the country, and quoted the following language from the opinion of the court:

"The right of eminent domain applies as well to franchises as it does to corporeal property, and the corporation holds the franchise subject to the exercise of this right whenever the public exigencies require it and hence I lay it down as a fundamental principle that the right to regulate the tariffs of freight and fare on railroads is an *inherent* right of the State reserved in the grant of the

franchise to the company, and can be exercised whenever it is necessary to secure justice between the corporation and the public."

This is the first decision in Iowa affirming the validity of the Grange laws and it is believed to be the first in the country. During Governor Carpenter's term of office it was publicly announced that Judge Cole would resign the office of Justice of the Supreme Court then held by him and among others Judge Chase was mentioned as a suitable person for his successor. Petitions to the Governor were circulated all over the State and the gentlemen whose names were mentioned were canvassed and compared with each other. The petitions circulated for Judge Chase were signed by a majority of the Senators and members of the Legislature;—by a great many members of the bar in different parts of the State, and by every member of the bar and all the leading men in his judicial district without regard to party.

The Sioux City *Journal* in commenting on this subject said: "The Fort Dodge *Messenger*, the Marshalltown *Times* and other papers in this part of Iowa have spoken quite emphatically in behalf of Judge D. D. Chase, of Webster City, Judge of the Eleventh District. Judge Chase is not unknown in Sioux City, and among such as do know him, including some of the best legal talent we have, he is recognized as one of the very best District Judges in the State."

The Waterloo *Reporter* said: "Hon. Daniel D. Chase is being urged by the papers of the State for the anticipated vacancy on the Supreme bench. Two years ago we believed Judge Chase should have had the place on the ground of fitness alone. There are now other things that ought to weigh in his favor, but ability is the one we should think of urging. Our own estimate of the man is strongly fortified by the opinion of attorneys from this and other districts who have practiced in his court, and we hazard nothing in saying that his appointment will be an honor to the bench and bar and a credit to the Governor." In another issue the same paper said: "We have heretofore indicated our belief as to who would be a proper appointee. We are sure the action of Governor Carpenter would be very thoroughly endorsed by the people of the Sixth District if the choice should fall upon Judge D. D. Chase. He has proved by his long and severe experience on the bench his eminent abilities. No man in the State stands higher for purity of personal character, and he would be sure in every regard to prove himself a valuable member of the Board of Supreme Judges."

The Clay County *News* said: "We find that the people throughout this Congressional District are almost unanimously in favor of the appointment of Hon. D. D. Chase, of Webster City, District Judge of the Eleventh District, in case of the resignation of Judge Cole. This would be an appointment which we could heartily endorse. Judge Chase is in the prime of life, has had a large experience as a lawyer and a judge, is a man of learning, ability and strict integrity, and one of the most popular District Judges in the State. His appointment would do honor to the State."

The Palo Alto *Advance*, then edited by Hon. E. J. Hartshorn, said: "Among the most prominent of the candidates being brought forward for the vacancy on our Supreme Bench that will be occasioned by the resignation of Judge Cole, we notice the name of Hon. D. D. Chase, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. Judge Cole has signified his intention to resign about the 15th

of February next, and of the ability and fitness of Judge Chase to fill the position, there can be no question. As a judge and jurist he has had the unanimous confidence of his entire district for years and a growing State reputation which decidedly points to him as abundantly able to fill with credit and honor a position as arbiter on the bench of our courts of last resort. As a man he has the deference and respect of an extended acquaintanceship."

The Estherville *Vindicator* said: "In the case of the resignation of Judge Cole, we second the nomination made for the appointment of Hon. D. D. Chase, of Webster City, to the Supreme Bench. He is one of the ablest and most incorruptible jurists of the State, and would do it and himself great honor in administering the weighty affairs of that position."—The Waterloo *Courier* said: "Who shall succeed him? The positive assurance recently made to the public that Judge Cole would resign his position as a member of the Supreme Court of Iowa on or about the last of this month renders the question, 'Who shall succeed him?' one of State-wide importance. Since it became evident that a vacancy would transpire much speculation has been rife in the newspapers and among the legal fraternity as to who would inherit the judicial mantle. J. N. Rogers, of Davenport, Austin Adams, of Dubuque, D. D. Chase, of Webster City, and C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines, are the gentlemen the most prominently mentioned in connection with the succession. All of them are gentlemen of recognized ability in their profession of high character and of established reputation in both their personal and professional relations."

The Des Moines *Register*, the Dubuque *Times* and other leading dailies, and the press of the State generally, spoke in the highest terms of Judge Chase, and either directly or indirectly endorsed his candidacy for the Judgeship. In his own district he was supported enthusiastically by Democrats as well as Republicans. The Marshalltown *Statesman*, in speaking of the different candidates said: "Our candidate, if we chose one, would not be from the radical party. We only hope that the ablest and best qualified will be selected. Judge Chase, of this district; Messrs. Adams, of Dubuque; Rodgers, of Davenport, and Nourse, of Des Moines, are prominently spoken of as candidates. During the last two months the merits and demerits of the several candidates have been pretty thoroughly discussed. We are not on intimate terms personally with any of the aspirants and have no ax to grind; but as a matter of importance to the State at large and reflecting credit upon her abroad we believe Judge Chase should receive this appointment. As a man of education, of culture and legal ability, we know he occupies a most enviable place among those who know him in his extended career as a Judge in the district. We have yet to hear a word other than praise of him either from the bar or people." The *Boone County Democrat* said: "We do not suppose that any thing we can say will have any bearing on Governor Carpenter toward who he shall appoint as the successor of Judge Cole to the Supreme Bench, but nevertheless endowed with the same privilege as any other American citizen of entertaining an opinion and expressing the same, we are of the belief that Judge Chase, of Webster City, would be the most suitable appointment he could make, and one that would give entire satisfaction to the people. He is a man of talent, wisdom, learning, and great legal ability. He is a gentleman of large experience with all the qualifications requisite for the high posi-

tion. He is a gentleman of the highest moral character, unbounded integrity, spotless reputation, and commands the respect and confidence of the entire legal profession."

It became apparent that Governor Carpenter would appoint Judge Chase as Judge Cole's successor, and thereupon Judge Cole was induced to withdraw his resignation until after Governor Carpenter's time expired. This was done and his successor, Governor Kirkwood, subsequently appointed Judge Seevers, who was then a member of the Legislature.

Judge Chase retired from the bench on the first day of January, 1875, and resumed the practice of the law. In speaking of this event, The Webster City *Freeman* said: "Judge Chase came home Saturday, staying with his family until Monday, when he started for Marshalltown, Iowa, where he is holding his last term of court in that county. As this round is his closing up term, the bar of of each county have complimented him by substantial tokens, resolutions, or by banquet and toast, showing the appreciation of the bar generally by word and deed of the ability and the able and dignified manner with which he has discharged his arduous duties as District Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. We presume no man has quit the bench in the State of Iowa who has tried the diversified cases—cases of community of interest as well as important legal questions that have again and again come before him, until almost every citizen in each county comprising his circuit knew something of his court as plaintiff, defendant, witness or juror, and left as good a record and general good feeling of the bar, officers of the court and litigants generally as does Judge Chase. When he is through, which will be in about five weeks, Webster City will welcome him back with a 'rouser.'"

The Marshalltown *Times-Republican*, in commenting upon the retiring of Judge Chase said: "With the present term of our District Court the judicial duties of Judge Chase in this county are concluded, and he retires from the bench at the end of the month to be succeeded by the judge-elect for this district, Hon. I. J. Mitchell, of Boone County. For eight years Judge Chase has administered the law in this judicial district, and has become so intimately associated with the business of his court, with the bar, and indeed with the administration of justice in the district, that it is difficult to realize the fact that a new and untried man is about to succeed him. His high legal attainments, his personal dignity, his urbanity of manners, have all contributed to inspire the public, no less than his many personal friends, with great respect for him as a man, and unlimited confidence in him as an officer of the law.

"No better time than the present will perhaps present itself for us to protest against the foolish policy of our law-makers in rendering the loss of the services of such a man as Judge Chase, a necessity as it is a public calamity. * * * We hope the time is not distant when we shall have learned the value, especially in the administration of public justice, of an able and pure man, and shall have further become convinced that precepts of economy dictate that the services of such a man are of more value to the public than to himself. The time will come when the great legal ability of such a man as Judge Chase, his intimate knowledge of the business of his court as well as personal acquaintance with the bar of his district, all combining to make the administration of justice easy and certain, will not be set aside because we are too poor to pay for them."

In the year 1877 Judge Chase was elected to the State Senate and served in that



F. D. Young.

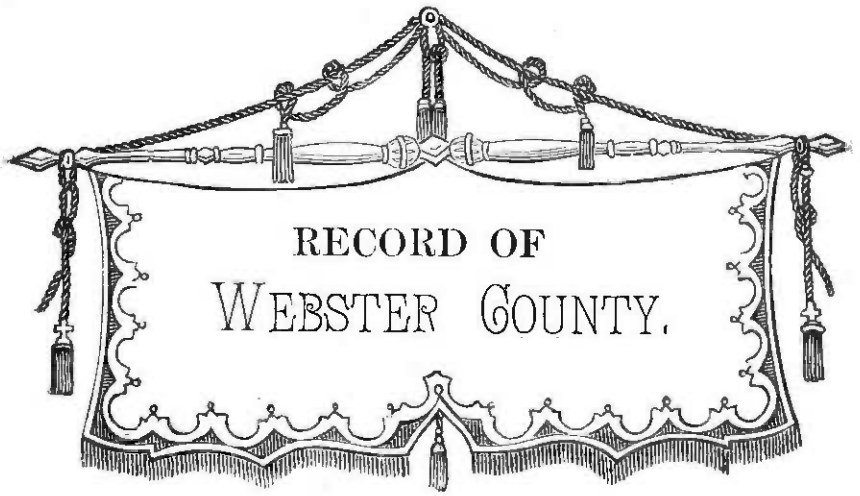
body in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies with great distinction. For the last ten years he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law, and he has been on one side or the other of most of the important cases tried in this part of the State. As a lawyer he has few superiors—clear, cogent and terse in the statement of a case, he is very strong both before the court and a jury. There are men in Iowa who are more ornate and dramatic, but there is no man who can make a stronger, clearer cut, or more powerful argument. His wife, Hattie E. Chase, deserves a prominent place in the history of Hamilton County. She was the fourth child in a family of seven, and was born in Perry, New York, January 14, 1838. Her father, Colonel Ralph Bell, was a carriage-maker, and a man of superior natural ability and considerable local influence. He was of Scotch blood, but his ancestors came to this country from England before the Revolutionary war. Her mother's name was Sarah Moffit Bell, and her ancestors were New England farmers. Hattie was a very bright child, and in early life evinced great taste for books. Her parents gave her a good academic education, and as soon as she was old enough she became a teacher in the public schools, and soon rose to the front rank in that profession. Mrs. Chase was a woman of great force of character, a born leader in society, and naturally impressed her views upon the people she came in contact with. There was no taint of aristocracy in her nature; she mingled freely with all the people in every part of the county, and undoubtedly had a larger personal acquaintance with the people than any woman who ever lived in the county. She was a self-reliant, helpful woman, and knew how to do everything that had to be done, and was always ready to help do it. She was a large-hearted, generous, cheerful woman, ever ready to say a good word for every good work and to smile with approbation upon every willing worker. She was the highest type of a Christian woman, fully equipped by education and culture for all of life's duties, and thoroughly devoted to the people with whom she lived for more than twenty-five years, and it is rightfully due her to say that she has done her full share to make the history of Hamilton County the history of a moral, prosperous and intelligent people. She died on the 7th day of May, 1884, at the age of forty-six, leaving her husband and son, Mr. D. C. Chase, surviving her.

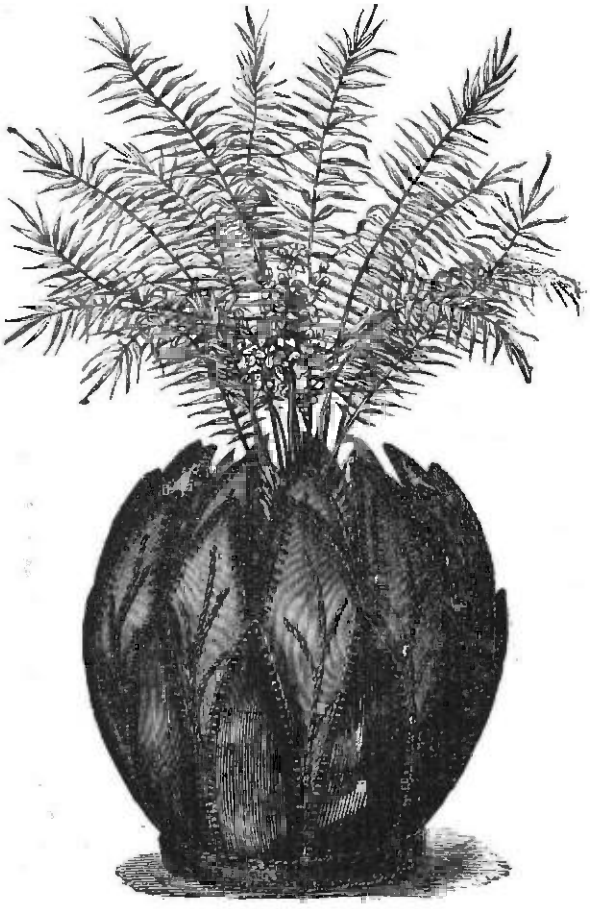
"She died lamented, in the strength of life,
A valued mother and a faithful wife;
Called not away, when time had loosed each hold
On the fond heart, and each desire grew cold;
Not when the ills of age, its pains, its care,
The drooping spirit for its fate prepare;
And, each affection failing, leaves the heart
Loosed from life's charm, and willing to depart;
But when to all that knit us to our kind
She felt fast bound as charity can bind!"

F. D. YOUNG, one of the leading business men of Webster City, a member of the firm F. D. Young & Co., dealers in grain, lumber and stock, is a native of Hancock County, Maine, born in 1838, a son of Elvin Young, who still resides in Maine, on the same farm where he has lived over half a century. F. D. was reared a farmer, remaining at home until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1861. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Maine Infantry, serving in the Gulf Department, and participated in several important engagements. He was commissioned Sergeant, but served as Second-Lieutenant the greater part of the time. After his return from the war he

worked at his trade in his native State until 1874, when he came to Iowa and located in Webster City. In 1875 he began dealing in lumber, and in 1878 began buying and shipping grain, subsequently adding the live-stock business to his other enterprises. In 1881 the large grain elevator was built. It has the capacity for holding 30,000 bushels of grain, and the firm handle about 100,000 bushels a year. In the lumber yard may be found all kinds of building material, and a full stock of both hard and soft-wood lumber. They also handle about $150,000 worth of stock per year. Mr. Young was married in February, 1864, to M. J. McFarland, of Hancock County, Maine. They have three children—Aletta, wife of W. F. Hunter; Elvin Y. and Alena . In politics Mr. Young Fis a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and of Winfield Scott Post, No. 66, G. A. R.

WILLIAM GARTH, the second son of James and Mary (Whitfield) Garth, lives on the homestead first entered by the family in Cass Township, his sister Sarah being his housekeeper. The farm contains 160 acres of rich land, well adapted to grain and stock-raising, and the building improvements are commodious and convenient. He is a thrifty farmer, and a representative citizen of Cass Township.


RECORD OF
WEBSTER COUNTY.





John F. Duncombe

WEBSTER COUNTY.

JOHN F. DUNCOMBE is a name familiar throughout Iowa, and one that is indelibly written in this city's book of remembrance. Coming to Fort Dodge some thirty-two years ago he became the pioneer lawyer of this then frontier village. His manhood was then in its first dawning, but from the very outset he evinced a warm zeal for the town's upbuilding, and what he together with his companion workers have accomplished the fame of the city to-day voices an eloquent answer. As for his personal achievements, his toil's reward has been grateful and prolific, but no citizen of Fort Dodge—it is a common concession—has oftener or with readier generosity turned his wealth into channels of public enterprise. Born October 22, 1831, in Erie, Pennsylvania, he received his collegiate training at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and at Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, taking diplomas from both these high-grade institutions of learning. He now read law in his native town with Marshall & Vincent, at which place he was admitted to the bar, and for one year there engaged in practicing. But in 1855 he answered the beckon of the western star empire and we find him locating in Fort Dodge and beginning the practice of his profession; and as to the recognition of his talents by the public, the legal and political history of this section from that time recite a series of legal trophies and public honors that might well be the pride of any man. In 1857, when the news of the Spirit Lake massacre reached this town, we see the young attorney active in raising troops for a campaign against the Indians, and as a part of the battalion of brave men who left Fort Dodge one morning in March of that year we see the subject of this mention the Captain of Company B.

In 1858 he wedded Mary A. Williams, daughter of Maj. William Williams, the patriarch pioneer of Fort Dodge.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate from the senatorial district then composed of one-fourth of the entire State. He has been a member of the Lower House twice, and has attended four general and three special sessions. In 1872 he was chairman of the Iowa delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. He has been sixteen years a regent of the State University, and is still one of the regents. He was appointed by Governor Geer Capitol Com-

missioner, but declined. He has been seventeen years attorney for the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and still fills that position. He is also attorney of the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad Company; also attorney for the north part of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company, and attorney for the Cherokee and Dakota Railroad Company; practicing in over twenty-five counties in the State.

It is a matter proverbial and a bright fact in this man's career that he has made the advancement of Fort Dodge an active principle of his life work, and it may be said that his public energy and liberality have carved his name on most of the institutions of which the city is proud. It was Mr. Duncombe, who in conjunction with C. B. Richards, developed the coal mines at this place, and also at Boone. Mr. Duncombe now fills the office of secretary for both the Fort Dodge Coal Company and the Rocky Fork Coal Company of Wyoming Territory. The Duncombe House is another testimonial to his public spirit, and it is a matter of community acknowledgement that his individual efforts and support were strenuously employed in all the enterprises of winning railroads for Fort Dodge, and in fact this is ever repeated in all movements that augur good to the city.

Mr. Duncombe and wife have five children, namely: William E., Charles F., Mary J., Gertrude and John Augustine.

We find Mr. Duncombe to be a charter member of the chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity in this city, and also a Scottish-rite-33rd degree Mason.

The position Mr. Duncombe now occupies at the bar of the State, the office of honor he has filled, and the frequent solicitation of the people of Iowa to have him become a candidate for some of the highest offices within their gift, bespeak words in this man's favor of no uncertain tone. But though Mr. Duncombe's time is fully engrossed with his professional duties and vast personal properties he has never relaxed his efforts for the success and supremacy of the principles of his political faith, and the weight of his influence is inflexibly dedicated to Democracy. And thus we conclude the brief memoir of a man whose life is a part of the history of Fort Dodge, and whose name is synonymous with that of the city.

OTTO OTTOSEN, of Badger, was born in Norway, June 16, 1860, the second son of Otto Ottosen, a ship carpenter by trade, who died when our subject was five years old. In the summer of 1866 the mother with her four small boys came to America. They landed at Quebec, Canada, but proceeded directly to Leland, LaSalle County, Illinois, where they lived two years and then moved to Creston, Ogle County. Of the four brothers Anton, the eldest, has for eight years been with the wholesale firm of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago; Christopher is a partner of Captain Lester in a sheep ranche, in Norton County, Kansas; Charles D., the youngest, is a telegraph operator in Rochelle, Illinois. The mother lives in Creston, in a pleasant home bought for her by her sons. Otto Ottosen grew to manhood in Creston, where he attended the common schools, completing his education at Mount Morris College. When not in school he was employed in farming, and later in clerking in a general store, and a year before coming to Webster County was bookkeeper for J. A. McCrae & Co., of Creston. In April, 1883, he settled in Badger and engaged in buying and shipping grain, lumber,

coal and tile. At the time he became established in Badger there was but one store in the place and two or three families. He has been identified with the town from its earliest history and has assisted in developing its resources, and while doing all in his power to advance the interests of the town his own business has increased in volume, and now he is one of the leading citizens and has a large and lucrative business. He is shrewd and careful and by good management has already acquired considerable property, and by honorable dealing has gained the confidence and respect of the community. While he is public-spirited and takes an active interest in all public measures, and is among the first to advocate any needed improvement or patronize any deserving enterprise, he has refrained from accepting any public office, preferring to devote his entire attention to the prosecution of his own business. He is a warm supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a liberal contributor to its support. He was married June 16, 1883, to Miss Carrie Hill, a daughter of Peter and Carrie Hill, natives of Norway, who were among the early settlers of LaSalle County, Illinois. The father died in 1876, and the mother now lives in Lee County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ottosen have three children—Elsie, Peter H., and Anna C.

F. C. GRONEMAN, photographer, Fort Dodge, is the proprietor of the oldest studio in the city. It was established in 1873 by James B. Leisenring, who sold out in 1880 to Dr. A. B. Vansickle, and he, in 1883, to Mr. Groneman. Our subject is a native of Dansville, Livingston County, New York, born in 1862, a son of F. A. Groneman. His father moved to Iowa in 1865, and settled in Dubuque, where he lived until 1872, when he came to Fort Dodge, and is now a member of the firm of Patterson & Groneman, furniture dealers. When but twelve years of age, in 1874, F. C. Groneman began to learn the art of photography of Mr. Leisenring, remaining with him seven years and a half. He then went to Brainard, Minnesota, and thence to Clinton, Iowa, becoming more skilled in his art the longer he followed it. Returning to Fort Dodge in 1883 he located in his present quarters, where he has increased from time to time what was already a good business. He is devoted to his art and is always among the first to adopt the improvements that are constantly being made. He is a young man of genial and cordial manners, which, added to his well-known skill, makes him popular in his line of business.

L. B. LEIGHTON, one of the well-known pioneers of Webster County, is a native of Vermont, born in Lamoille County, June 9, 1826, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Brigham) Leighton, his father a native of Barrington, New Hampshire, and his mother of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He is the eldest son of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. He was reared on a farm, but was given good educational advantages, and when twenty-four years old went to Massachusetts and for five years was engaged in the mercantile business. He then returned to his native county, where he lived until 1866, when he came to Webster County, Iowa, and bought seventy-five acres of his present farm, on which was a rude frame house, which has long since disappeared. There were three

apple trees on the farm, which are still bearing, but all other improvements have been made by Mr. Leighton. He now owns 155 acres, all well improved, and his residence is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. His farm buildings are conveniently arranged both for stock and grain, his surroundings indicating the thrift so common to the New England farmer. Mr. Leighton was married in 1854 to Isadore Fish, who was also a native of Lamoille County. They have three sons—Leon and Brigham, of California, and Isaac, at home. Leon has been a successful teacher for fourteen years. They have lost four children. May B. died at the age of seventeen years; Earnest, aged twelve years, and two died in infancy. For many years Mr. Leighton affiliated with the Republican party, but more recently has cast his suffrage with the Greenback party. He has served several years as justice of the peace and township clerk, and has also been a member of the school board. When in Vermont he was a member of the Sons of Temperance, and since living in Iowa has been a member and master of the Patrons of Husbandry.

ALEXANDER BEACH, of Fort Dodge, has been a resident of Webster County since 1856. His father, Isaac H. Beach was a native of Connecticut, born August 15, 1805, and when a young man moved to Ohio, where he married Miss Eleanor Duncan, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent. He worked at the blacksmith's trade in his young days, but in 1852 turned his attention to agriculture. In the spring of 1856 he moved with his family to Webster County, Iowa, and engaged in farming in Sumner Township until his death, August 15, 1873. He left a widow and eight children, viz—Benjamin, of Steel City, Nebraska; Annie M., wife of E. V. Moore, of Bunkleman, Nebraska; Alexander; Isaac E., of Stratton, Nebraska; Catherine, wife of A. H. Townsend, of Stratton, Nebraska; Susan C., wife of A. H. Anderson, of China, Louisiana; Leonidas L., on the old homestead in Sumner Township, and Charles L., of Ough, Nebraska. Three children died before the father—John Wesley died in Ohio, aged eleven years; Isabella married Charles Roberts and died in Sumner Township; William died in Colorado. Mrs. Beach now lives with her son Charles in Nebraska. When Mr. Beach came to Iowa his health was impaired, and he was never able to take a very active part in business life. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and his sons are all identified with the same great political party. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a liberal supporter of the gospel. He was an efficient worker in the church of his choice, a great part of his life being devoted to religious work, and was highly esteemed for his many Christian virtues. Alexander Beach is a native of the Buckeye State, as are all the family except his youngest brother. He was born near Granville, Licking County, March 18, 1838, and was about eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to Webster County. He devoted his attention to farming and milling until 1864, when, January 4, he enlisted in defense of the Union and was assigned to Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. In August, 1865, he was transferred to the Eighth Iowa Infantry, and remained with that regiment until mustered out of the service, April 20, 1866. He participated in many notable battles of the war, among others being that of Nashville, where the Union forces under General Thomas annihilated the Confederate forces under

General Hood, and also the capture of Fort Blakely, which was practically the last important battle of the war. He was a gallant and faithful soldier, and while he escaped the bullets of the foe his health became much impaired, and he has never regained his former robustness. Since 1872 he has lived in Fort Dodge, and has been engaged in official duties the greater part of the time. In the fall of that year he was elected county recorder and served two years. He was deputy sheriff several years, and later was Deputy United States Marshal until the advent of the present administration. Mr. Beach was married in 1859 to Miss Jane Ewing, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of D. T. Ewing, who settled in Webster County in 1858. They have four children—Mary M., wife of Charles H. Walkling; Elnora M., wife of F. H. Vanosdall; Isaac N. and Carrie E. Five children died in early childhood. Mr. Beach and one brother are the only representatives of the family now living in Webster County. He is one of the honored citizens of the county, and has always taken an active interest in assisting to further its improvements, being ready at all times to aid materially any enterprise that promises benefit to the county.

O. E. EVANS, M. D., of Gowrie, Iowa, is the pioneer physician of the town, locating there in 1872, soon after the place was organized. He is a native of Iowa, born in Clinton County, in 1846. His father, Lyman Evans, was a native of New York, and a pioneer of Clinton County, where he settled in 1839. Our subject received his primary education in the schools of DeWitt, and at an early age began clerking in a drug store. In 1864 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and served as a member of the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry until the close of the war, in Tennessee and Mississippi. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. W. Morgan, of DeWitt, and remained with him four years. He attended a course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1869–'70, and returning to DeWitt accepted an offer to go to Galveston, Texas, where he remained a year. He returned to Iowa and as before stated located in Gowrie in 1872. In 1878 he took a course of lectures and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. Dr. Evans has gained the confidence of the people. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association and the Iowa State Medical Association, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Simmons Post. Dr. Evans is a genial and pleasant gentleman, and not only as a physician but also as a member of society is esteemed by his fellow citizens.

MICHAEL CALLIGAN, residing on section 35, Cooper Township, is one of the pioneers of 1857. He is a native of County Galway, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1844. In 1846 he married Catherine McGee, a native of County Monoghan, Ireland, who came to America when quite young. After their marriage they settled in Salisbury, Connecticut, where they lived several years, and in 1857 moved West and settled in Fort Dodge. Mrs. Calligan died several years ago. They had a family of four children, three daughters and one son—Susan M. married James McCoskie in 1863, and died in 1864; Mary E. married C. W. Maher in 1870, and is now a resident of Badger Township; Catherine E. is the

widow of L. C. Warner, and lives at Miles City, Montana; Frank is engaged in the mercantile business at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Calligan has been an industrious, energetic citizen and is respected by all who know him.

DANIEL DANIELS, section 10, Webster Township, is a representative of one of the most numerous and well-known families in the county. He is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, born December 15, 1820. His father, Abraham Daniels, was a native of New York, and went to Crawford County with his father when a small boy. The family date their residence in America from a time prior to the Revolutionary war. Abraham Daniels married Christiana Thurston, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Early in life he was a circuit rider of the Methodist church, but later engaged in farming. He died in Crawford County at the age of sixty-three years. The mother afterward married Ellis Mercer, with whom she came to Webster County, and died in the fall of 1877. The family consisted of seven children, four sons and three daughters, Daniel being the only surviving son. Of the daughters, Lucy Ann is the wife of Clarke Hall; Joanna is the wife of Wilson Whittlesey, of Jackson County, Iowa, and Jemima is the wife of ——— Stair, of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. In 1847 our subject moved to Bureau County, Illinois, where he lived until 1854, when he came to Webster County in company with David T. Ewing and bought land on sections 8 and 10, Webster Township. He then returned to Illinois, and in the fall moved his family to this county, and has now been a resident of the county thirty-four years. In the interval between his first coming and the time he moved his family to the county his brother David came, and in 1856 his brother William, and finally in 1868 his brother Henry. William settled in Homer, and afterward moved to Ames, where he died, and where his family now lives. Henry settled in Washington Township, where he died in the fall of 1884. Settling here in the early part of the history of the county, Mr. Daniels has been closely identified with its growth and development, and has become widely known throughout the county. In politics Mr. Daniels is a strict adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Illinois to Mary Ann Bennett. They have a family of eight children—William H., Lucy Ann, Charles N., George B., Alfred L., Mary A., Flora E. and Amelia J.

JAMES A. FINDLEY, one of the representative citizens of Otho Township, is a native of the State of Vermont, having been born in Grand Isle County in 1828, a son of James Findley. He was reared in his native State, and from there removed to the State of Illinois, settling in De Kalb County, where he resided until the spring of 1871. He then came with his family to Iowa, and made his home in Clay County until he settled on his present farm on section 29, Otho Township, Webster County, in July, 1877. He has now 160 acres of well cultivated land, and all the improvements in the way of buildings have been done by himself. When he purchased this land from the Wells family, a small building was on the place which was used for a dwelling for his

family until the present commodious residence was erected in 1882. Mr. Findley was married October 27, 1863, to Miss Olive Goodyear, who was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1843. Her parents were natives of the State of New York and early settlers of Geauga County, Ohio. They finally left that county for Illinois, where they made their home until death. Mr. and Mrs. Findley are the parents of three children —George F., Charles V. and Lloyd J., all being natives of Illinois, and an adopted daughter, Lily V. Although not as long a resident of Webster County as many others Mr. Findley is thoroughly identified with the growth and progress of his township, and is recognized as one of its successful farmers and respected citizens. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN D. FLANAGAN, Cooper Township, is a representative farmer and business man, although he has been a resident in the county only since January, 1885, becoming widely and favorably known through his business transactions and the interest he manifests in local improvements. He is a native of Ireland, born in County Limerick, April 14, 1850. His early life was spent in school and when in his eighteenth year he began teaching, continuing that occupation until the day he left home for America. March 27, 1871, he took passage in the steamer City of Montreal, bound for New York, and landed April 10. He remained in New York about three months and then came west to Chicago, where he soon after found employment as bookkeeper and cashier in the retail grocery store of William Sullivan, on Elston Avenue, with whom he remained until 1876. He then returned home to visit his parents and in the fall of the same year returned to Chicago and took the position of bookkeeper and manager of the large business of P. K. Bowen, remaining with him four years. In the spring of 1881 he started in business for himself at 646 43d street, where he carried on a successful business until December, 1884, when he sold out and the next month located in Cooper Township. While in the mercantile business in Chicago his enterprise and energy prompted him to invest in other speculations in the pursuit of which he visited California and Washington Territory twice and purchased some very valuable property in the city of Tacoma on Puget Sound, now the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He now owns and manages a large stock farm and is also devoting some time and attention to buying and shipping live-stock. He is a shrewd business man who is likely to make a success of any business venture he may make. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He was married September 13, 1882, to Mary C. Broderick, a native of Ohio, daughter of John Broderick, who was a native of Ireland. They have two children—May, born July 1, 1883, and Maud, born May 24, 1886.

P. HILL is an extensive dealer in lumber, grain and coal at the village of Vincent, which is situated in the center of Newark Township, and is surrounded by a rich farming community, that is fast increasing in wealth. Mr. Hill was born in Leland, LaSalle County, Illinois, January 17, 1856, a son of P. P. and Caroline Hill, who were natives of Norway and came to the United States about forty years ago, locating

in LaSalle County among the first settlers. Our subject was reared a farmer but when a young man learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked but a few years. In the spring of 1882 he came to Webster County, and engaged in the grain, lumber and coal business at Badger in company with Otto Ottosen, but in 1886 sold out his interest and moved to Vincent, where he has built up a large and constantly increasing trade. To give some idea of the business done at the small village of Vincent we mention the fact that in the fall of 1887 Mr. Hill shipped over 150 car-loads of different kinds of grain. In politics Mr. Hill is independent, adhering to no party. Though he takes an interest in local affairs, he has never aspired to official positions. His father died several years ago and his mother now lives on a farm near Creston, Illinois. Of a family of twelve children ten are living—Peter P. is a manufacturer of barbed wire at Rochelle, Illinois; Ole, is a farmer; Julia is the wife of R. Thoresen; Carrie is the wife of Otto Ottosen; Charles is a student at Ann Arbor, Michigan; and the four youngest children are at home with the mother.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, section 28, Deer Creek Township, has a fine farm of 160 acres located on sections 27 and 28, and is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of the township. He was born in Switzerland May 3, 1840, a son of Jacob Zimmerman. He came to the United States when fifteen years old and lived at Gloversville, New York, where he had an uncle and sister, until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. October 15, 1861, he enlisted and was assigned to the Eleventh New York Battery, with which he participated in many of the most important battles of the war. His first engagement was at Manasses Junction, where he was captured, but was paroled three days later; subsequently he took part in the battles at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Culpeper Court-House and Mine Run. In 1864 he was with General Grant in the Wilderness campaign, taking part in the most of its engagements. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service at Petersburg, Virginia, in the fall of 1864. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and has an honorable record. He was wounded in the right temple at Chancellorsville and in the left arm at Gettysburg. After his discharge he returned to Gloversville, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Webster County, and in April, 1869, settled on his present homestead. He was married in April, 1868, to Catherine Cline, a native of Germany. They have seven children—John, Fred, Rachel, Henry and Mary (twins), Charles and George. Mr. Zimmerman in his political affiliations has been a Republican.

D. H. TAYLOR, of Douglas Township, is one of the prominent citizens of Webster County. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, February 1, 1833, a son of David P. and Philena (Gillette) Taylor. When he was an infant his parents moved to Oswego County, New York, where they still live, both being about eighty years of age. D. H. Taylor was reared a farmer, but was given good educational advantages, and when nineteen years old began to teach school. In 1858 he came to Iowa and the first season lived in Fort Dodge. The next year he pre-empted some land and from that time taught school and worked his land. In September, 1861, he enlisted in

the service of his country and was sent to Washington, where he was assigned to Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and soon after participated in the battle at Big Bethel and Black Water, the enemy being led at the latter place by General Roger Pryor. He was wounded at Black Water and was obliged to have his left arm amputated. He was in the hospital several weeks at Suffolk and Baltimore, and was subsequently discharged and returned to Webster County. Since his recovery he has taught and attended to the duties of his farm alternately, and now has a good home, his farm containing 400 acres of fine land. He now makes a specialty of stock-raising, having some of the best grades of cattle and hogs. He was elected county recorder in 1866 by a majority of eighteen votes, and was twice re-elected, each time by an increased majority, and served his three terms in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He has always taken an especial interest in education, as so much of his time has been passed in the school room and has served several terms as a member of the school board. In politics he is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in promoting the interests of his party.

WILLIAM JAMESON, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Webster County, resides on section 27, Washington Township, where he settled in the spring of 1860, but has been a resident of the township since the spring of 1858. He is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Adair County, July 19, 1828, a son of Alexander and Mary Ann (Moore) Jameson. Alexander Jameson was a native of Virginia. He lost his father at an early age, and when a lad of fifteen years went to Kentucky with a neighbor, with whom he learned cabinet making. He was married in that State to Mary Ann Moore, and in the fall of 1829 removed to Morgan County, Illinois. He was one of the early pioneers of Jefferson County, Iowa, where he settled with his family in the spring of 1840, and in the fall of 1857 he came to Washington Township, Webster County, where he made his home until his death, which occurred June 17, 1881. His wife died in Jefferson County, March 6, 1886. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jameson, nine grew to years of maturity, and seven are still living, as follows: John, the eldest son, resides in Cherokee County, Iowa; Samuel, in Hamilton County; James, on the old homestead in Webster County; Eliza Jane and Margaret, in Jefferson County; Martha in California, and William is our subject. Two sons, Charles and Jacob, were members of Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, during the war, and died in the service of their country. William was in his thirteenth year when he came with his parents to Iowa. He was married in Hamilton County, August 8, 1861, to Miss Adelaide Victoria Woodard, a native of Indiana, born July 4, 1841. She left her native State with her parents, Israel and Harriet Woodard, for Shellsburg, Wisconsin, and later accompanied them to Hamilton County, Iowa. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, named—Abbie and Willetta. A great affliction befell Mr. Jameson and his children on the 15th of September, 1884. On that day in the absence of Mr. Jameson, a man came to their house for the purpose of robbery, and demanded money from Mrs. Jameson. Mr. Jameson was then school treasurer of the township, and was supposed to have the money for school purposes in his house, but in reality he had deposited it in a bank at Fort Dodge.

Mrs. Jameson so informed the man who still demanded the money, threatening her life, and almost immediately fired a revolver, instantly killing Mrs. Jameson. This was one of the most terrible crimes ever committed in Iowa, and has cast a sorrow over the household of Mr. Jameson that will never be removed. The supposed assassin was arrested, tried and convicted of manslaughter, but his case was taken to the Supreme Court by his counsel where it is still pending. Mr. Jameson has a fine farm of 160 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and most of the improvements on the place he has made himself. He has a pleasant home and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

CHRIST THIES, residing on section 17, Cooper Township, is one of the prominent and highly respected early settlers of Fort Dodge and vicinity. He was born at Machburg, Germany, August 19, 1825, where he was reared to farming and received his education. In that country the law of primogeniture prevailed, the eldest son inheriting his father's estate, and our subject not being the eldest, but the third son of his father, thought his chances of success would be much better in a newer country, hence he decided to immigrate to America. After arriving at his majority he worked a few years for wages which he saved to defray his expenses to this country. March 16, 1851, he set sail for America, leaving Hamburg in an old sailing vessel, and after a tedious voyage of seventy-two days arrived at New Orleans. Here he found a new world laid out before him, new and strange scenes, without friends, and unable to speak a word of English. He journeyed on up the river to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained and sought employment. On his arrival at Dubuque he had only $5.25 left. The first day there he fell a victim to a dishonest bartender. He dropped into a saloon to get a glass of beer, as had been his custom at home. After drinking the beer he gave in payment a $5 gold piece. The bartender took the coin and went out for the change, but did not return. This left him 25 cents, with which he bought a straw hat and went into the country in search of employment. His first work was helping to build a mill dam, for which he got $14 per month and board. After working three months his employer was so well pleased with his services that he gave him $16 a month instead of $14. By this time he had learned to speak English pretty well and allured by the reports of high wages in Illinois, he went there and remained about a year. Part of the time he worked on the Illinois Central Railroad and the rest of the time at farming. Meeting with an accident, and getting a leg broken he returned to Dubuque, and remained until it was well, being there about a year. In the fall of 1855 he came to Fort Dodge by team from Dubuque. At that time there were but four families here, among whom were David Haviland, George Rodgers and a man named Plum. He came here in company with John Shaftner, who bought a hotel, and Mr. Thies' first work was to attend the barn as hostler. He was here in the troublesome times of the Spirit Lake massacre. In 1857 he returned to Dubuque and married Anna Krienbrink, a native of Germany, who had been in this country only three weeks. After their marriage they came to Fort Dodge and have since lived in this vicinity. Commencing poor and earning a little at a time, working all the time at some honest employment, for big wages when he could get it and for small

wages in dull times, and saving his earnings he soon began to get on in the world, and assisted by his industrious and saving wife they pulled together. When they had accumulated enough he bought an ox team and did teaming around town. About 1863 he bought his first land where he now lives, his first purchase being fourteen acres. From time to time he has added to it until he now owns 255 acres of good land, with substantial and commodious buildings. He has been identified with the county during all these years and has assisted in its development. He has been a successful man, and through industry and frugality has not only won riches but a good name among the people of the community. He has always refused to accept public offices. In politics has been a Republican, but is not a strong partisan, giving his support to good, capable men, regardless of party ties. He was brought up in the Lutheran church, of which he and his wife are now members. Mr. and Mrs. Thies have had four children—Anna, now Mrs. C. Hileman; Mary, who died aged about twenty-one years; Christ and Frederick. The sons are at home with their parents.

MAJOR WILLIAM WILLIAMS—Among the pioneer settlers in Western Iowa was Major Williams, who gave Fort Dodge its name, laid its foundation, and worked twenty-four years on its superstructure. To him the present city owes not only its start, but very much of its growth and prosperity, and his memory is held in most grateful remembrance. William Williams was born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of December, 1796. His early education was such as could be had in a common school; he entered into business when quite young. His tastes were decidedly military, and he early associated and became largely identified with the soldiery of his native State. Major Williams was the eldest child of a large family, and his father dying in middle life, his energies in early manhood were mainly devoted to the support and education of the younger children. He made noble sacrifices for their benefit. He was always generous, sympathetic and kindly in disposition, always simple in habits and refined in his tastes and manners, and was regarded, later in life, as a gentleman of the old school. At different periods of his earlier life Major Williams was a merchant in his native State, and was among the first persons to manufacture salt on the Kiskiminitas River. Later in life he was connected with the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, and was a cashier of one of its branches when, in March, 1849, he moved to Iowa. He halted a short time at Muscatine, but finding no opening that pleased him he was induced by his friends in the regular army, then on their way westward to establish frontier posts, to accompany them as sutler. This was early in 1850. He set out with the United States troops to establish the post of Fort Clark, now Fort Dodge, which point was reached in February of that year. His son, James B. Williams, then a mere lad, accompanied him. The Fort was named in honor of General Dodge, of Wisconsin. After the troops were removed Major Williams remained, purchased the site of the town, and with the aid of his son laid out the village and gave it the name it still retains. Through his correspondence with newspapers and his great influence exerted in other ways, many persons were induced to settle in Webster County. By his exertions the United States land office was established here, and this movement naturally aided in developing

the whole northwestern part of the State. When the Indian massacre occurred at Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, early in the year 1857, Major Williams commanded the three companies which went from Fort Dodge and Webster City, and was subsequently appointed by Governor Kirkwood to protect the frontier of the State. Having lived to see the rewards of his industry, Major Williams died of general debility on the 26th of February, 1874, in his seventy-eighth year. He was twice married, his first wife being Judith Lloyd McConnell, to whom he was united on the 19th of August, 1830, and who died in 1843. She had five children, only two of whom are living. One of them, whose name has already been mentioned, and who accompanied his father into these prairie wilds twenty-seven years ago, is engaged in the abstract, title and loan business at Fort Dodge, and is a successful operator in that line. The other surviving child is the wife of Hon. J. F. Duncombe, the leading attorney of Webster County. She is a very accomplished lady. The second wife was Jeanette J. Quinian, to whom he was united on the 12th of February, 1844. She has had three children, only one of whom, William H. Williams, survives. The widow Williams resides in Fort Dodge. Major Williams was a Mason and Odd Fellow. Early in life he joined the Presbyterian church, and held his connection there until his demise. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. He was of slender build, dark complexion, nervous temperament, and five feet and six inches in height. Of body and mind he had an unusual degree of elasticity; was very sociable and companionable; fluent and racy in conversation, and always ready with a repartee. In early days in Iowa his lively chat and *jeu d'esprit* aided very much in breaking up the monotony of frontier life. He lived to see the home of his planting and nurturing grow into a beautiful city of 4,000 inhabitants, and to participate for years in all its enlarged social refinements.

ELEAZOR H. ALBEE, of Fort Dodge, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, November 19, 1816. His ancestry dates back to the early settlement of the Green Mountain State. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His parents, Zatto and Mary (Chapman) Albee, were both natives of Rutland County. Zatto Albee was a carpenter by trade. He and his wife had a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, but one daughter, who died in early childhood, and nine are still living, four sons and five daughters. Eleazor H. Albee came to Iowa in 1845, while it was yet a Territory, and resided in Muscatine until 1854, when he came to Fort Dodge, and it will therefore be seen that he was one of the earliest pioneers of the place, and has ever been intimately connected with its growth and prosperity. He was for many years connected with the Western Stage Company in the capacity of agent, and later with its successor, the Northwestern Stage Company. He remained in this connection until the coming of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and since then has given his attention principally to his farming interests. Mr. Albee was married February 22, 1841, at Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Electa M. Pier, who was born in Addison County, Vermont, June 4, 1821, and went to Ohio with her parents when quite young. Her father was Andalusia Pier. Her mother's maiden name was Spraigue. Mr. and Mrs. Albee had five children, three sons and two daughters. The

sons, Edward, Frank A. and Charles C., died young, the latter being fifteen years of age, and the others younger. Of the daughters, Mary Ellen became the wife of Albert Jenkins, and died May 23, 1869, and Adeline became the wife of Robert W. Crawford, and died November 11, 1887. May 17, 1886, Mrs. Albee died, after a married life of about forty-seven years. Thus it will be seen that in his old age Mr. Albee is left alone. Surely he has had his share of the troubles of this life. During his long residence in Webster County Mr. Albee has formed an extensive acquaintance, and is everywhere regarded with respect and esteem. In politics he has taken no active part. In early life he was a Whig, but since the disruption of that party has been a Democrat. His immediate ancestors were Methodists in their religious belief. Although he has never identified himself with any denomination he has always gauged his life by the Christian religion, and has been a liberal contributor to the support of the gospel. He has long been prominently identified with the two great secret organizations, the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

JOHN S. LUNDY, of Colfax Township, is one of the representative farmers of Webster County. He is a native of Argyle Township, Washington County, New York, born December 29, 1834, a son of William and Margaret (Beattie) Lundy. His father was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to America in 1801, when about eighteen years of age. He first settled in Pennsylvania, but subsequently went to Washington County, New York, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1853. The mother of our subject was a native of New York, a member of an old and somewhat prominent family. He was reared a farmer, and to that occupation he has devoted his life. He lived in his native county until the spring of 1883, when he disposed of his farm and came West to Iowa, and settled on his present farm, having previously obtained the entire section, 26, in exchange for some eastern property. He afterward bought an additional eighty acres, and now owns 720 acres of Colfax Township's best land, and is the largest resident landowner in the township. He has been twice married; first, March 4, 1853, to Maria Beattie, a native of Washington County, New York, who died August 16, 1873. They had a family of nine children, only four of whom are living—Anna M., Mary L., wife of Orrin McDougall, of Argyle, New York; William T. and Cora R. In December, 1874, he married Mrs. Esther A. (McNaughton) Stevens, a native of Salem, New York, daughter of John and Esther A. (Crary) McNaughton, her father of Scotch and her mother of Irish descent. Her father is a descendant of a very old family, who trace their genealogy to the highlands of Scotland, where they were a numerous and prominent clan, many of them occupying positions of distinction. Mrs. Lundy's father was a Brigadier-General of the militia of the south half of Washington County, and served in the war of 1812, receiving as an acknowledgement of his service 160 acres of land. Mrs. Lundy has one child by her first marriage—Thaddeus M. Stevens. Since his arrival in Webster County Mr. Lundy has been a successful man in his business pursuits, and by industry and perseverance has acquired a competency. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, though not an enthusiast on the question of party. When in New York State Mr. and Mrs. Lundy were members of the Presbyterian church, but

since coming to Iowa have not united with any religious denomination. They are moral and exemplary in their mode of living, kind, genial and obliging alike to strangers and kindred, and by the daily practice of these virtues have won the respect of the community in which they live.

J. N. McCOLL, section 13, Colfax Township, is a native of Chenango County, New York, born June 3, 1842, a son of Francis and Huldah (Saunders) McColl, both natives of Lincklaen, New York, his father of Scotch ancestry. He was reared on a farm, but was given good educational advantages, completing his studies at DeRuyter Institute, Madison County, New York. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, at which he worked about twenty years. September 24, 1864, he married Miss Mary E. Kenyon, a native of Marcellus, New York, daughter of Dr. J. S. Kenyon, a native also of New York, of English parentage. Dr. Kenyon is a skillful physician, practicing a number of years in Auburn, New York, and in 1873 moved to Sturgis, Michigan, where he is still in practice, making the cure of cancers a specialty, and has a wide reputation for his skill in that line of the profession. Mrs. McColl is a lady of much native talent, and in early life enjoyed good educational advantages. When quite young she was much interested in the study of medicine, and having access to her father's library, and being a diligent and apt student, she acquired a thorough knowledge of the profession. She has also given her attention to the cure of cancers, and has met with gratifying success, having cured some very obstinate cases. In the fall of 1864 Mr. and Mrs. McColl moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived about ten years, he working at his trade and she devoting a part of the time to the practice of her profession. From there they went to California, and after a residence of two years there, returned in the spring of 1876, and located in Des Moines, where they lived five years. With their joint earnings they purchased the home where they have lived for the past seven years. Their farm consists of 240 acres of good land, but as Mr. McColl has no taste for general farming, he devotes his attention to raising and selling stock. He is a public spirited man, who takes a lively interest in all public affairs, and has served as township assessor four years and on the school board a number of years. In politics he is rather independent, preferring to support good, capable men, rather than adhere strictly to party lines. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order. Mr. and Mrs. McColl are exceptionally intelligent people, and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them. They have three children—Frances I., Harry K. and J. Newton.

WILLIAM COURTNEY resides on section 14, Newark Township, where he settled in 1881. His farm contains 160 acres of good land, on which Mr. Courtney has made all the improvements. He was born in County Monoghan, Ireland, in 1837, and when nineteen years of age came to the United States. His mother died when he was quite young, and his father afterward came to America, leaving his son in his native country for a time with his grandparents. On coming to America our subject landed in New York, but went soon after to Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in lumbering three years, and then went to Saginaw, Michigan.

In 1879 he came to Webster County, Iowa, with the intention of getting himself a home, and that he has been successful is evidenced by his present surroundings, which he has acquired by industry and good management. He was married in Grand Haven, Michigan, to Anna Lynch, a native of County Clare, Ireland. They have five children—Eliza Ann, Mary Jane, William, Joseph and Mene C. Mr. Courtney is one of the representative farmers of the township, and is a respected and enterprising citizen. He is especially interested in the cause of education, and for several years has been a school director of his township. In politics he is a Democrat and a warm supporter of the principles of that party.

HAVILAND FAMILY.—Haviland is a name that has been prominently associated with Fort Dodge and vicinity since 1855, when a number of brothers by that name settled in Cooper Township (then called Wahkousa), a short distance north of Fort Dodge. They were among the pioneers who came in that year, and were the first actual settlers north of the city, and the locality has since been known as the Haviland settlement. The Haviland brothers were natives of Pawling Township, Dutchess County, New York, and were the sons of Isaac and Joanna (Stedwell) Haviland, also natives of that State, who resided at or near a small place still known as Haviland's Corners. In April, 1854, three brothers, David A., Elias H. and Jonah B., came to Fort Dodge looking for a suitable place to locate. They then resided in Bureau County, Illinois, and came from there to Des Moines by stage, and from Des Moines to Fort Dodge on foot, and after looking the country over selected their land and returned to Des Moines and entered land on sections 8 and 20, township 89, range 28, and returned to Illinois. In June, 1855, they left Illinois with their families and effects and made a permanent settlement on their Iowa land. They made the journey with ox teams, being four weeks on the way, which, considering the condition of the roads at that time, was making good time. David A. settled on section 20, adjoining the city of Fort Dodge, where he still resides, and Elias H. and Jonah B. settled on section 8. On their return the three brothers were accompanied by other members of the family, and still others came to the county subsequently. In preparing this sketch we give precedence to the eldest in age, irrespective of the date of their arrival in the county.

John P. Haviland was the eldest son of Isaac and Johanna Haviland, was born August 1, 1817, and when eighteen years of age went to a small place called Washington Hollow and served an apprenticeship at the harness maker's trade, but only followed the occupation a few years. February 8, 1842, he was married to Miss Cynthia Pepper, daughter of William and Rhoda (Disbrow) Pepper, natives of Connecticut, but residents of Dutchess County at the time of Mrs. Haviland's birth, and subsequently moved to Putnam County, where she was reared and educated, and where they both died. In September Mr. Haviland moved to Will County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, and ten years later moved to DuPage County, making that his home until May, 1866, when he sold out and moved to Webster County, and bought a part of section 8, Cooper Township, of his brother Elias, and made this his home until his death, which occurred February 28, 1880. Mr. Haviland was an unostentatious man, who never aspired to public notoriety of any kind, but preferred to devote his entire attention to the cultiva-

tion of the soil, and his efforts were attended with success, as he left his widow and only son amply provided for. In early life he was a Whig in politics and a strong Abolitionist, and later was a strong supporter of the Republican party. In religion he was liberal, and for some years was identified with the Universalist church. His widow still resides on the homestead with her only son, William Ezra, who was born in Will County, Illinois, June 16, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of that county, and at St. Charles. He is a prominent agriculturist and a representative man of his class, his farm of 175 acres being among the best in the township. He was twenty-one years old when he accompanied his father to this county, and has since been one of its prominent citizens, and has filled a number of township offices. He was assessor two years, and is the present township clerk, a position he has filled efficiently ten years, faithfully discharging the duties of the office to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He has always taken an interest in educational matters, and has been treasurer of the school board several years. July 14, 1868, he was married to Catherine E. McMillan, a native of Chemung County, New York, of Scotch descent. They have one daughter—Nora Estella. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is the present D. D. Grand Master for District No. 81.

David A. Haviland is the second son of Isaac, and was born November 7, 1818. When eighteen years of age he went to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed twenty years. He left his native State in 1842 and went to Chicago, when that great commercial center was but a small village. He worked at his trade there four months, and then proceeded to Bureau County, Illinois, where he lived until his coming to Webster County, with the exception of one year spent in LaSalle County. Since coming to this county farming has been his principal occupation, although he has at times worked at his trade when he found it necessary to do so to obtain money with which to make the needed improvements on his place. December 12, 1844, he was married to Miss Cecelia Wood, a daughter of Elisha and Abigail (Thorp) Wood, natives of Massachusetts, who were members of a colony that left that State in 1832, their destination being Princeton, Illinois, but owing to the Black Hawk war, which had nearly depopulated that place, they were deterred from completing their journey, and remained at Pleasant Grove, Tazewell County, until spring, when they settled at Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Haviland have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Mary Jane, wife of David Risk; Delia A., wife of W. G. Moore; Charles LeGrand married Martha Lang January, 1878; Ida E., wife of Charles Stevens, of Des Moines; Hattie A., at present teaching school in Colorado; Adella J., wife of Rev. R. F. Coyle, of Chicago; Percival F., Carrie W. and E. Guy. The three eldest are residents of Deer Creek Township. Mr. Haviland is an energetic, enterprising man, and has always taken an interest in everything that tends to elevate society, and to this end has given his children good educational advantages. In religion he is a member of the Congregational church.

Andrew J. Haviland is the third son of the family. He was born October 20, 1820, and when a boy served an apprenticeship at the carriage-maker's trade at Fishkill, New York, after which he worked three years in New York City. In the spring of 1844 he came west and located in Princeton, Illinois, where he worked at his trade and also as a carpenter and builder until October, 1855, when he came to Webster County and settled

on the northwest quarter of section 8, Cooper Township, where he carried on farming and established the Fort Dodge Nursery in 1857, continuing that business until his death. As a pomologist and horticulturist he was well known throughout the entire northwest, and was an authority on all subjects pertaining to his business. He was a prominent member of the State Horticultural Society, and one of its directors at the time of his death. He was married February 7, 1850, to Mary B. Colby, a native of Vermont, who came to Illinois with her parents when a child. They had a family of seven children, but five of whom are living—W. C., Lucy J., wife of C. E. Black; Elmer E., now of California; Mary E., wife of James Humphreys, of Council Bluffs; and Perry A., also of California. Mr. Haviland died March 9, 1888. He had during his long residence in the county endeared himself to many friends, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. His eldest son, W. C., was born at Princeton, November 15, 1852, and was therefore but three years old when the family came to Webster County, and here he has spent his life. When nineteen years of age he entered the agricultural college at Ames and took a full course, after which he took a course in the Iowa Commercial College at Des Moines. In 1873 he went to Chicago, and was employed as chief clerk of J. H. Kellogg, State examiner of insurance companies, a year, and then returned to Fort Dodge and bought and shipped grain, and assisted his father in the nursery. In 1875 he embarked in the mercantile business at Manson, which he continued only about eight months, when he sold out and went to Colorado Springs, and in company with Elias and John J. Haviland engaged in raising sheep, but the unusual severity of the winter of 1876–'77, discouraged them, and they sold out and returned to Fort Dodge. In 1879 he formed a partnership with H. C. Bardwell, of New York City, the firm name being Bardwell & Haviland, and has since been extensively engaged in the nursery business, and they are now the owners of the largest orchard in the State of Iowa. Mr. Haviland devotes his entire attention to this business, while Mr. Bardwell carries on a real estate business in Kansas City. In the season of 1885 this firm shipped about 2,000,000 apple trees, besides other trees and shrubs, to various parts of the country. Mr. Haviland is an intelligent and enterprising man, and employs any means to make himself master of his business. He is prominent among the horticulturists of the State. He has never taken an active part in public affairs nor sought public honors, aside from his own business. He was married March 25, 1884, to Mary Norton, daughter of David E. and Clara (Reeve) Norton, a native of Princeton, Illinois. They have one son, who bears the name of his grandfather, Andrew J.

Brundage S. Haviland, the fourth son of Isaac and Joanna Haviland, was born in 1822, and after arriving at a suitable age, learned the carriage-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years, after which he devoted his attention to agriculture, with remarkable success, residing for several years in DuPage, and then removing to Kane County, Illinois. He was married October 25, 1844, to Ann Eliza Adams, daughter of Charles and Salinda (Stuart) Adams, natives of Pawling, Dutchess County, New York. In February, 1884, Mr. Haviland removed with his family and effects, from Kane County, Illinois, to Troy Township, Wright County, Iowa, and settled on a stock farm on the Boone River, which place he made his home until his death, which occurred in February, 1880. Of the five children, four are now living in Wright County—Chloe J., wife of N. V. Conner;

Elmore, deceased; Alice A., wife of James Quackenbush; Elva A., wife of L. A. Phelps, and Arthur B., who with his mother now resides on the homestead, and is one of Wright County's most progressive and prosperous farmers.

Mary E. Haviland, fifth child of Isaac and Joanna Haviland, was born March 27, 1824. She was married to Rev. William Kent, preaching at that time in the Congregational church at Fort Dodge, Iowa; then moved to McMinn County, Tennessee; thence to Westminster, British Columbia. Three children blessed their years of prosperity, viz.: Eliza Jane, Mary E. and Charlie W. Eliza died while in Tennessee; Charlie at Westminster. Mary married John Benson, and lives in British Columbia.

Joanna Jane Haviland, the sixth child, was born March 29, 1827; was married in 1843 to J. I. Howes, of Dutchess County, New York. Mr. Howes followed the carpenter's trade for a few years, and moved to Fort Dodge in 1856, and engaged in the mercantile business. His wife died in 1859. He then returned to his old home among the hills of New York.

Elias H. Haviland, the fifth son of the family, and one of the three brothers who first came to Webster County, was born in May, 1828. After arriving at manhood he married Levira Sheldon, a native of New York State. He remained in this county until 1866, when he sold his farm to his brother John P., and returned to Princeton, Illinois, and after a residence there of a few years moved to Moline, where his wife died. He soon after went to Colorado and spent a couple of years, and then returned to Moline where he too passed from earth about 1879, leaving no children.

George W. Haviland, the sixth son of the family, was born May 26, 1831, and when eighteen years of age went to Bureau County, Illinois, and there learned the wheelwright's trade, at which he worked only about eight years. He came with his brothers to Webster County in 1855, and settled on section 8, Cooper Township, where he still lives. He owns 150 acres of land, and is a successful agriculturist. He is somewhat of a roving disposition, and has visited a number of different States. He has been twice married; first in 1854, to Mary L. LeDue, sister of Mrs. J. B. Haviland, who died in 1883, leaving no children. December 10, 1885, he married Miss Ella Adams.

Jonah B. Haviland, the seventh son of Isaac Haviland, was born November 1, 1832. He has always devoted his attention to agriculture, and is now one of the foremost in that line in the county. He was twenty years of age when he left his native State and went to Illinois where several of his brothers were living, and two years later accompanied David and Elias to Webster County. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and although not in any sense an aspirant for official honors, has in times past served his township as trustee, and for upward of twenty years has been a member of the school board, and has honestly and efficiently discharged the duties in the interest of the public. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, with a pleasant residence and beautiful surroundings, and devotes his attention to his farm and to the raising of small fruits. July 1, 1854, he was married to Sabra LeDue, a native of Sherman, Fairfield County, Connecticut, born April 8, 1831, of French descent, who accompanied her parents to Illinois in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Haviland have five children, one son and four daughters. John J., the son, married the eldest daughter of Adam Keltz, of Colfax Township, and is now engaged in farming on section 7, Cooper Township. He

also owns quite extensive coal beds, and in one of these is found copperas in considerable quantities and almost pure. The daughters are—Amelia A.; Emily Jane, wife of John Ferguson, of Aberdeen, Dakota; Flora Edith, wife of William Kerr, of O'Brien County, Iowa; and Bertha Cora. The Haviland brothers are all strong adherents of the principles of the Republican party, and earnest workers in its cause.

WILLIAM N. MESERVEY was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, November 16, 1820. In early youth he attended for a few years the graded schools of Cincinnati, and on leaving school was employed in a wholesale dry goods store in that city, remaining there until twenty years of age. He then entered the office of Amos Lane, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and on completing his studies was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1843. Removing soon after to New Orleans, he followed his profession in that city until 1845, when he came North and located in Clinton, Illinois, where he remained until 1854. He then came to Webster County, Iowa, and settled in Homer, at that time the county seat. When the county seat was moved to Fort Dodge he changed his place of residence, and made Fort Dodge his home until his death. In 1862 he was appointed to a position in the United States Treasury Department, with headquarters at Monroe, Louisiana, and remained there four years, returning to Fort Dodge at the close of the war. He soon after assumed editorial control of the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, which he conducted until June 4, 1874, when he transferred his interest in that paper to Albert and Paulina Swalm. In February, 1877, he became the editor-in-chief of the *Webster County Gazette*, and from that time until his death his pen from week to week contributed to its columns, and made it one of the strongest and most widely circulated papers in northwestern Iowa. Judge Meservey was twice elected judge of Webster County, and this was the only civil office he ever filled, preferring the independence of a private citizen to the cares of official life. Yet he was ever ready and willing to second and promote the aspirations of his friends for political preferment. Educated a Democrat, he was ever ready to give his assistance toward the success of the party, and in early life helped to fight many of its battles. But when the war for the preservation of the Union broke out, and the South sought to destroy the Constitution and the government of his country, then it was that he identified himself with the Republican party, and was ever after one of the strongest defenders and ablest supporters of that great political organization. As a politician and journalist, Judge Meservey was outspoken, never concealing his convictions for policy, but always commending what he considered right, and always denouncing in plain and forcible language what he considered wrong. These characteristics were very marked, and of necessity led him into many warm and animated contests with his brethren of the press, and frequently compelled him to face the fierce and oftimes unrelenting opposition of his political opponents. Yet out of none of these contests did he come cherishing personal animosity toward any man, even the most bitter and malignant of his assailants. From all of these contests he has passed away, and as the grave closed over him there is no doubt that those who opposed him while living will award him the praise of the many virtues which a pure life and steadfast adherence to duty ever has and ever will exemplify in the life of all men. As a

private citizen, he did not leave a personal enemy in the world; his heart ever responded to the calls of suffering humanity; his hospitality and genial sociability rendered his home the attractive resort of his friends and neighbors; while in all public enterprises having for their object the material prosperity of his county and city he ever took a prominent part, and in his death Webster County and Fort Dodge lost one of their best and most enterprising citizens, whose place it would be difficult to fill. As a husband and father the memory of few will be cherished in more affectionate and lasting remembrance than his, by his wife and children, who ever shared his chief solicitude, and who were the constant recipients of his most tender and unremitting care. He was an honored member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Judge Meservey died September 21, 1878, of hemorrhage of the stomach. The eulogies that appeared in the public press of all political parties, and the general feeling of regret everywhere felt, attest the esteem with which he was regarded. Judge Meservey was married at Marion, DeWitt County, Illinois, December 27, 1847, to Miss Amanda C. Robbins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. R. D. Taylor. Mrs. Meservey was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, and removed with her father to Illinois when a child. Her father, Judge Daniel Robbins, was a prominent citizen of Illinois. He was a native of Baltimore, of English ancestry. He was a man of much ability and influence, and was for eight years judge of DeWitt County, living in that county until his death. The mother of Mrs. Meservey died before the family left Kentucky. Judge Meservey left at his death a wife and four children to mourn his loss and cherish his memory. The children are Stillman T., A. F., Alice M. and William D. Stillman is the secretary and treasurer of the Western Plaster Agency. A. F. was born in DeWitt County, Illinois, January 3, 1851. He is a prominent attorney of Cherokee, Iowa, and at present State Senator from his district. He is a man of recognized ability, and is in the front rank of his profession, not only of the Cherokee bar, but of Northwestern Iowa. Alice M. was born June 2, 1852, and is now the wife of Oliver M. Welch, of Fort Dodge. William D. was born in Aurora, Illinois, August 26, 1864.

J. H. BUSEY, of Douglas Township, has been a resident of Webster County since March, 1855. He was born in Washington County, Indiana, a son of Charles and Lydia (Ward) Busey, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Virginia. His parents were married in Kentucky, and soon after moved to Indiana, being among the pioneers of Washington County. From there they moved to Champaign County, Illinois, where the father died, and the mother died in Southwest Missouri. John H. Busey was reared a farmer, passing his youth in Indiana and Illinois in the early days of those States. In 1855 he came to Iowa and bought wild land in Douglas Township, paying the Government $1.25 an acre for it. He was one of the first settlers west of the river, and, like others, had some trouble about getting a clear title to his land. His first house in the county was a log cabin, but in 1867 he built his present residence, which is a substantial brick, and his other buildings are convenient and comfortable. He owns forty acres of good land situated a mile and a half west of Fort Dodge, and his surroundings are among the pleasantest in the township. Mr. Busey

was married first to Nancy Davis, who died in 1850. October 25, 1854, he married Anna Mary Andrew, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Lemuel and Polly (Day) Andrew. In politics Mr. Busey is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He is liberal in his religious belief, Mrs. Busey being a member of the Presbyterian church.

STEPHEN B. OLNEY, M. D., is the pioneer physician of Fort Dodge, locating here April 1, 1855. The doctor is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Saratoga County, October 13, 1821. His father, Benjamin Olney, was also a native of Saratoga County. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Olney, was a native of Rhode Island Plantation, and an early settler of Saratoga County, New York. The place of settlement of the Olney family in New York is historic ground. The homestead farm where the doctor's father was born was a part of the Saratoga battle ground, where the British army under Burgoyne was overwhelmed by the American forces, under General Gates, and forced to surrender. The doctor's birthplace was in the town of Moreau, near Fort Edward. His ancestors were originally from England. Thomas Olney, senior and junior, were partners with Roger Williams in the proprietorship of Providence Plantation. The doctor belongs to the eighth generation from Thomas Olney, Jr. His mother's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Berry, who was also a native of New York, and a representative of one of the early families of that State. She died in 1824, when her son was but three years old. His father afterward married again, and in 1833 moved to Wood County, Ohio, and settled in the woods. Here the doctor had his first experience in frontier life, and here he grew to manhood. When he was eighteen years old he became a student at Miami Academy, then the principal educational institution in the State, and pursued a course of study there for one year, and at the age of twenty years he began the study of medicine with Dr. Burritt, of what is now Grand Rapids, Ohio. He graduated at the allopathic school of medicine at the Cleveland Medical College in 1847. In 1865 he abandoned that system of treating diseases and adopted homeopathy, and since that time has been a successful practitioner in that school. For four or five years after his graduation he practiced at Damascus, Henry County, and Waterville, Lucas County, Ohio, and in 1855 located in the Des Moines Valley. During the next thirty years he traveled many thousand miles up and down the valley, and over the bluffs on either side, giving relief to the suffering and affording comfort to the afflicted. On account of his educational qualifications the doctor was made the first superintendent of schools of Webster County, but his professional duties would not long permit him to continue in that position. He has also served as coroner, as member of the school board, etc. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and served until January, 1865, when sickness compelled him to resign. In the field he was ever faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties. For many years he kept the horse that he rode while in the army. He purchased him in Dubuque in 1862, and kept him until his death in 1883 at the age of twenty-six years. Dr. Olney is a prominent Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery. In politics he was in early life a Whig, and later a Republican. He was married in 1849, to Miss Stella Badger, of Wood County, Ohio.

They have five children—Dr. Floyd B. Olney, their eldest son, is a graduate of Hahnemann College, Chicago, in the class of 1881, and is now practicing with his father. Edith A., their eldest daughter, has received a fine musical education, and is now an instructor of that art; Charles C., is a railroad engineer; Edward is employed in the Government signal service at Cheyenne; Mary Elizabeth is a short-hand reporter in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago. The doctor was the only child of his mother, but to his father's second marriage were born several children. George Olney died in the service of his country in the war of the Rebellion. Two of his half sisters are living in Wood County, Ohio—Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins and Mrs. Adelia Kimberlin. Thus have we briefly sketched the life and services of one of Webster County's oldest and most esteemed citizens, whose life has largely been given to his fellow-men, and it is not too much to say of him that no man stands higher in the estimation of the community or will live longer in the affections of the people than Dr. Stephen B. Olney.

JARED FULLER, section 15, Pleasant Valley Township, has been a resident of Webster County since 1857. He was born in Delaware County, New York, August 16, 1821, a son of John and Nina (Langdon) Fuller. The Fuller family came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts in old Puritan times. The immediate ancestors of our subject were residents of Westchester County, New York, during the Revolutionary war and in 1795 settled in Delaware County. Both his grandfathers were soldiers during the Revolution and patriotism has always been a ruling characteristic of their descendants. His parents had a family of fourteen children, two of whom died in early childhood, and seven of whom are now living. In 1857 Mr. Fuller came West and through the influence of his brother-in-law, G. E. Bates, to Webster County. Mr. Bates afterward went to Junction City, Kansas, and during the civil war served in a Kansas regiment. After the war he devoted himself somewhat to politics and became quite prominent, serving several times in the Kansas Legislature. He died January 6, 1888. At the time Mr. Fuller came West there was a general financial depression throughout the country. He pre-empted and settled on land in Douglas Township. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of the Union, in Harland's independent cavalry regiment, which became, when independent regiments were made State organizations, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served until November, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was in active service all the time, and was a brave and faithful soldier. As a result of his army life he was unable to attend to any business for some time after his return, and in 1884 the Government rewarded him for his services with a pension. In 1865 he was elected treasurer of Webster County, and in 1874 was elected county recorder, filling the latter position two terms. In June, 1879, he succeeded L. D. Button as editor of the *Webster County Union*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Greenback party, which he continued about two years. Mr. Fuller has two sons—Marcus, in New Mexico, and Edward, who with him owns the homestead where they reside. Three sons, James B., Arthur B. and Jared, died within a few days of each other in 1872, of spinal meningitis. They were bright boys, aged respectively, fourteen, eight and five years, and their loss

was a sad blow to the father. In politics Mr. Fuller has been a Republican from the organization of that party. He is a member of the Congregational church, and a firm believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion. During his long residence in Webster County, he has merited and received the respect of all who know him.

J. R. AND J. D. STROW—Prominent among the representative citizens and early settlers of Fort Dodge are the gentlemen whose names head this sketch. They are natives of Windsor County, Vermont, the former born June 19, 1823, and the latter in 1831. They are the sons of Reuben and Elizabeth (McEwen) Strow, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. The father was killed when his son John D. was but a lad, and the widow afterward went to Dane County, Wisconsin, to live with a daughter, and died there in 1868. Of their family four are now living—Maria, wife of Solon Devall, of Stoughton, Wisconsin; James R.; Harriett, widow of P. P. Fillmore, of Aurora, Illinois, and John D. James R. Strow received those superior educational advantages that New England has long afforded, and later began the study of law in Charleston, New Hampshire, where he also taught school. He was admitted to the bar at Schenectady, New York, in 1850, and began his practice in the city of New York. John D. prepared for college in his native State, and in 1849 entered Dartmouth College, where he remained two years. In September, 1851, he went to New York and began the study of law with his brother, and was admitted to the bar. In 1855 the brothers came to Fort Dodge and engaged in the real estate and loan business, having been associated in business during a long and successful career. James R. has been sadly afflicted in the loss of his family. His wife was formerly Almira Fox, and they had two children—Elizabeth and George R. The former died December 28, 1873, in her thirteenth year, and the later the 24th of the same month in his eleventh year. Mrs. Strow died July 30, 1886. Mrs. John D. Strow was formerly Maria B. Fox, a sister of Mrs. James R. Mr. and Mrs. John D. were married December 31, 1856, at Fort Dodge. They have three sons and one daughter—Anna, Edwin J., Clarence D. and John L. The Strow brothers are numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Fort Dodge. In politics they were formerly Whigs, and since its organization have been ardent supporters of the Republican party.

HENRY D. ALVORD, residing on section 28, Otho Township, Webster County, was born in the town of Geneseo, in Livingston County, New York, March 17, 1823. His father, Melzer Alvord, was a native of New England, and a pioneer of Livingston County, New York. He was among the pioneers of the Genesee Valley, and at one time owned eighty acres of land where the city of Rochester now stands, which he sold for $200. He was also one of the early merchants of Geneseo. The mother of our subject was Lura (Smith) Alvord. In 1836, when Henry D. was a lad of thirteen years his father immigrated to La Grange County, Indiana, and a few weeks later, after finding a location, sent for his family, which consisted of his wife and three children. Henry D. being the only son, drove the team through from Geneseo to their frontier

home. They were also accompanied by an uncle, Ansel Dewey, who settled in LaSalle County, Illinois. At the time of their settlement the State of Indiana was almost in a state of nature, and was principally inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Melzer Alvord was unfortunate in his pioneer experience in Indiana. Soon after settling there he contracted a disease of the eyes which compelled him to return to Rochester, New York, for treatment. He finally partially recovered the use of his eyes, but in the meantime had spent most of his substance. He however only survived a few years, and the labor of supporting the family devolved on the mother and her son, the subject of this sketch. In 1852 the family removed to Clayton County, Iowa, settling in the town of Farmersburg, eight miles west of McGregor, where the mother died May 25, 1856. August 31, of the same year, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Rawson, who was born in Cornish, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, December 2, 1836, a daughter of Enos and Eliza (Lewis) Rawson. In 1852 Mr. Rawson immigrated with his family to Clayton County, Iowa, and settled on a new farm, remaining there until 1870. In that year the Rawson family removed to Humboldt County, where the mother died in March, 1874. Mr. Rawson died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvord, in December, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson were the parents of five children of whom Mrs. Alvord is the eldest, the names of the others being Lucina M., Charles M., Hester A. and George F. The two sisters of Mr. Alvord before mentioned, were named Harriet and Catherine. The former married John Merriman, and died in Indiana many years ago. The latter is the wife of H. W. Wakeman, of Holyoke, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Alvord have had born to them nine children—Lura E., Hartley D., Charles J., Henry M., Alice M., Hattie L., Jessie L., Mabel E. and Leslie E. In March, 1876, Mr. Alvord settled on his present farm in Otho Township, which he purchased from Edwin Twining, and since then has made some improvements on his place. In politics Mr. Alvord is a Republican, having been identified with that party ever since its organization. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Alvord are identified with any religious denomination, but both are believers in the principles of Christianity, and their lives have ever been consistent with that belief.

JAMES HUGGETT, late of Cooper Township, was born in Sussex County, England, December 25, 1830. When about eighteen years of age he went to Brighton to learn the milling trade, serving an apprenticeship, and continuing to work at it until he came to this country, in 1855. After his arrival in this country he first located at, or near, Syracuse, New York, where he worked at his trade about five years, and then made a tour through Canada, visiting friends, and then came West and located at Leon, Monroe County, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade the most of the time. He bought a farm near Leon, and superintended its management for a short time, when he sold it. March 17, 1864, he married Miss Helen Link, a native of Columbia County, New York, a daughter of Henry and Laura (Hutchings) Link, natives also of New York, who in 1853 moved to Leon, Monroe County, Wisconsin, being among the early settlers of that county. About a year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Huggett moved to Webster County, Iowa, and bought 160 acres of land on section 36, Cooper Township. His

land was in its natural state, but by hard work and perseverance he improved it and converted it into one of the most beautiful and productive farms in the township, with good buildings. The fine two-story dwelling was built by Mrs. Huggett since his death. It is of modern style of architecture, pleasantly located, and surrounded by a beautiful grove, and is an ornament to the neighborhood, being one of the handsomest residences in the locality. While in New York State Mr. Huggett was for a time postmaster at Pompey, and during his residence in Wisconsin he held a number of public offices, but after his removal to Iowa declined all official positions, as his health was delicate, being a sufferer from that dread and deceptive disease, consumption, from which he died September 29, 1881. He was the father of three sons and one daughter—Henry A., Nellie E., Mark A. and Percival, all living with their mother. The daughter is a graduate of the Normal Institute at Fort Dodge, and has chosen school teaching as a profession. In politics Mr. Huggett was a strong supporter of the Republican party, and in religion an Episcopalian. He was a very exemplary man in all his habits, and a friend of education, liberty and human progress. Though he came to Webster County a poor man, he had by industry and economy, assisted by his intelligent and frugal wife, acquired a competency, leaving his family in good circumstances. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. For many years prior to his death he was a member of the Odd Fellows order, having joined that organization in England. Mrs. Huggett was married in 1887 to William Jewell, who is also a native of England, born in Standish, February 12, 1835, a son of William S. and Jane (Smith) Jewell. He came to America with his parents when eight years of age, and with them lived in Racine, Wisconsin, until 1854, when they moved to Leon, Monroe County, where the parents died. Mr. Jewell is a man of intelligence, and wide-spread observation, having visited different parts of the country, and become conversant with the manners and customs of its people.

AARON F. BLACKSHERE, of Cooper Township, section 26, is among the prominent and widely known pioneers of Webster County. He was born in Monongahela Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1827, the eldest son of Francis and Sarah Blackshere, who were natives of the State of Delaware, but settled in Pennsylvania in 1803, where they continued to reside. Francis Blackshere died in 1842, but Mrs. Blackshere is still living at the age of eighty-seven years. The Blacksheres were originally from Wales, and came to America in the early part of the sixteenth century, and previous to the landing of the Pilgrim fathers in 1620. Ebenezer Blackshere, the grandfather of our subject, served seven years in the Revolutionary war, serving part of the time under General Greene and the remainder under General Washington, and was with the latter at Valley Forge and took part in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine (where he was quite severely wounded), and some others of less importance, and was also with Washington at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was possessed of a remarkably strong constitution, with remarkable powers of endurance, as he lived to be ninety-six years of age. The last years of his life were spent in Northwestern Virginia. Francis Blackshere, the father of our subject, served in the war of 1812. He was by occupation

a farmer. A. F. Blackshere was reared to farm work, and received his education in the common subscription schools in his native township. His advantages in this respect were very limited, comprising only about ten months in all, as his services were needed assisting his father on the farm. He remained at home until 1846, when he went to Marion County, Virginia, and served two years as clerk in the general store of an uncle, Elias Blackshere, who proved to be a very valuable friend and instructor to the young and inexperienced country lad. Elias Blackshere being a man of sterling integrity and strict business habits, he taught his nephew many lessons of industry, frugality and punctuality, which served him a good purpose in after life. So exacting was his uncle that at the expiration of the two years he caused A. F. to work out the two days he had lost during his term of service. Here he acquired his first business education and experience which laid the foundation for his future success. Leaving here, he returned to the home of his youth, and at Mapletown bought an interest in a general store, and remained two years, doing a successful and profitable business. It was while engaged in business here that he first began to speculate in live-stock, dealing somewhat extensively in cattle and hogs. In the pursuit of this business he visited Iowa and Illinois in 1849, and near Springfield, Illinois, he bought a large herd of cattle and drove them east to Philadelphia and Baltimore, the journey occupying between three and four months. Much of his life during the many years passed since that date has been spent in his favorite occupation of buying, herding and selling live-stock, and at various times he has been extensively engaged in it, owning large herds, and his operations have extended to a number of States. In May, 1856, he first settled at Fort Dodge. While here at this time he made the acquaintance of O. B. Ryall, of Ashland, Ohio, with whom he had many very pleasant and amusing experiences, they being boon companions, and are still warm friends. He relates that at the time of his arrival here there were but very few actual settlers, and Fort Dodge contained not more than a half dozen rude residences. Here he worked as a laborer, and at times earned large wages, making shingles by the old-fashioned process of riving and shaving them. In 1857 and 1858 he was engaged in teaming goods and supplies from Iowa City to Fort Dodge, $5 per hundred being often paid for carrying goods this distance. In 1858 he helped to organize a company called the Fort Dodge Navigation Company, and was elected its president. They had a steamboat built at Pittsburg called the Charley Rodgers, which they used, trading between Keokuk and Fort Dodge. This was the first boat ever built for this route, and she was started on her first trip June 28, 1859, and A. F. Blackshere was Pilot-Captain of the craft. Mr. Blackshere relates that in the spring of that year provisions and produce were very high in price at Fort Dodge. Flour $11 per cwt., bacon 22 cents a pound, salt $15 a barrel, sugar 18 cents a pound, and other things proportionately high. After the arrival of the first cargo by boat he put flour down to $5, bacon 12½ cents, sugar from 8 to 10 cents, and salt $4.50. In the fall of 1859 he sold his interest in the Rodgers and went back to his native town in Pennsylvania. May 2, 1860, he married Miss Nancy Dunaway, a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Robinson) Dunaway, who were natives of that State. Immediately after his marriage he started back to Fort Dodge, coming by boat from Pittsburg to Burlington, from

there to Ottumwa by cars on the Missouri River Railroad, and from there by team. After his arrival in the spring of 1860 he engaged in butchering and keeping a grocery and provision store. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of Webster County, and was re-elected in 1865, serving four years in all. During his term of office he still kept up the business of dealing in stock. He afterward served four years as deputy sheriff under Jacob Waltz. Mr. Blackshere has been married three times. By his first marriage he had three children born to him, two daughters and one son. The son died in infancy, but the daughters are still living. Maggie, the eldest, is now Mrs. J. B. Black, and resides in Cooper Township. Anna is living in Virginia, Cass County, Illinois. Mrs. Blackshere died April 12, 1865. February 16, 1866, he married Margaret Ericson, a native of Ulrick County, State of Ostergottland, Sweden, who lived but a few months. March 24, 1868, he married his present wife, who was Miss Frances C. Con, a daughter of O. W. and Frances (Miner) Con, of Greene County, Pennsylvania. By this marriage he has had eight children, seven of whom are still living—Martha, Cora C., Frances E., Jessie May, Edith, James Aaron and Grace Mildred. He bought his present homestead about 1873, when it was in its natural state, and made all the improvements. He now has a pleasant home, his farm consisting of 410 acres, on which are good substantial and commodious buildings, beautifully surrounded by a grove planted by himself. His farm is known as the Paran Stock Farm, and he has been for a number of years largely interested in breeding thoroughbred short-horn and Durham cattle, and keeps on hand a number of registered animals. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but on the nomination of Abraham Lincoln he became a supporter of him, and has since supported the Republican party. He is a friend of education and a strong advocate of temperance, and has always taken a lively interest in all things pertaining to the public good. He has been president of the Horticultural Fair Association and president of the Fort Dodge Manufacturing Company. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, who has a host of personal friends and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community generally. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows' order.

ROBERT WOOD, section 16, Colfax Township, is one of the early settlers of this township. He is a native of England, born at Ashton, near Manchester, Lancashire, December 16, 1813, a son of Robert and Ann (Bottomley) Wood, who were natives of Yorkshire, England. In 1823 his parents came to America, sailing from Liverpool early in July, on the sailing ship Topes, commanded by Captain Collender. The ship was owned by Samuel Appleton, of Boston, Massachusetts, and he and his wife were on board returning from a European tour. The passage from Liverpool to Boston occupied about six weeks. They first settled in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and there our subject was educated and learned the cotton manufacturer's trade, working subsequently in various mills until the spring of 1847, when he came West and settled on the heavily timbered lands of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, being among the first settlers of that county. He bought the land from the Government and cleared it of the timber, and made it his home for twenty-six years. At this time Wisconsin was a Territory. After it was admitted into the Union, in 1848, as

a State, Mr. Wood was elected the first supervisor of the township of Sheboygan Falls, and was chairman of the board of supervisors for about six years. During all this time he took an active part in public affairs and was identified with many of the public improvements in that county. He was widely known as a public-spirited man and highly respected. In 1873 he sold his valuable estate in Wisconsin and moved to Webster County, Iowa, and bought the section of land he now owns and occupies. He resided in Fort Dodge a few weeks, until he had erected a small house, and then took possession when there were but few families in the township. Since his arrival here he has been prominent as one of the representative men of the township, and has filled the most of the municipal offices and has also been a justice of the peace several years, and has frequently been a grand juror. Mr. Wood has been twice married. The first time in 1854 to Miss Louisa Fairbank, who died in 1838. They had two children, both of whom died in infancy. January 5, 1840, he married Miss Abigail Wheeler, of Royalston, Worcester County, Massachusetts. To them were born six children, but three of whom are living—E. R.; Emma J., wife of George W. Rogers, of Fort Dodge, and Nellie F., wife of George B. Mattoon, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Mrs. Wood died January 23, 1888, aged sixty-eight years, and her remains were taken to Sheboygan for interment. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics and an active supporter of his party. He is not an adherent of any church. He is still hale and hearty, and active for his years, but his eyesight has failed so fast in the last few years that he cannot distinguish intimate acquaintances when close to them. He has been prosperous and now spends the evening of his life in peace and quietness. His son, E. R. Wood, has been constable for a number of years, and is a respected citizen of Fort Dodge. He was married December 25, 1869, to Alice M. Sanford, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Saxton) Sanford, of Sheboygan, and they have had two children, but one of whom is living, Frank E.

B. F. BURNS, section 15, Douglas Township, was born in La Porte County, Indiana, September 2, 1850, a son of J. D. Burns, a prominent pioneer of that county. When he was thirteen years old his parents moved to Webster County, Iowa, and here he grew to manhood, and was educated. After reaching manhood he visited the Black Hills and New Mexico, but finally returned to Webster County, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and also is proprietor of Factory No. 187, where he manufactures a fine grade of cigars. Although but a young man he is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He has served six years as road supervisor of his township. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1879, to Miss Hattie Pierce, a daughter of C. H. Pierce, of Douglas Township. They have two children—B. F., Jr., born in 1880, and Zazel, born in 1882.

STILLMAN T. MESERVEY, secretary and treasurer of the Western Plaster Agency, which is perhaps the most important industry in Fort Dodge. Mr. Meservey was born in Illinois, December 17, 1848, and was about six years old when he came to Webster County with his parents, and therefore has spent the greater part of his life in this county. He was educated at

the public schools of the city and at Clinton Liberal Institute. His business life has all been passed in Webster County. For several years he was engaged in the drug business, and since its organization in 1871, has been connected with the Iowa Plaster Company, and has been one of its most active managers, owning a third interest in the business. Mr. Meservey is one of the representative business men of Webster County. He has served as Mayor of Fort Dodge three terms, and several terms as a member of the city council. In the fall of 1885 he was elected to the Legislature of Iowa, and represented his district with marked ability. Politically Mr. Meservey is a Republican. Mrs. Meservey was formerly Miss Anne S. Scott, a native of Oneida County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Meservey have three children—William N., Lizzie and Scott.

DAVID R. FULLER, one of the well-known and representative citizens of Webster County, is a native of Jefferson County, New York, born February 2, 1823, a son of Elijah and Roxanna (Dickinson) Fuller. His ancestors were of Puritan stock. His grandfather, Jedediah Fuller, was a Major during the Revolutionary war, losing an arm in the service of his country. After their marriage the parents of our subject removed to Jefferson County, New York, where they were among the early settlers. In November, 1833, they settled in Geauga County, Ohio, in the town of Parkman, where the father died February 23, 1843. The mother was cared for in her declining years by our subject, at whose home she died, March 23, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Elijah Fuller and wife had five sons born to them, all of whom are living—David R., who is the eldest; Alonzo G. was a brave and gallant soldier during the war of the Rebellion, serving in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He fought under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, where he was severely wounded, and after the war returned to Iowa with his constitution badly shattered from his army experience. He is now living in Nodaway County, Missouri. Sylvanus, the next son, was also a soldier for the Union, in an Ohio regiment, and is now a resident of Michigan. Mahlon resides in De Kalb County, Illinois, and George lives in Michigan. David R. Fuller learned the trade of a blacksmith in Lake County, Ohio, which he followed until coming to Webster County, Iowa, in 1869. He was married in Ohio to Miss Martha A. Ford, a native of Chautauqua County, New York, a daughter of Warren and Sophia (Town) Ford. Her parents were also natives of the State of New York, but removed to Geauga County, Ohio. When Mrs. Fuller was a child they moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, where they made their home until death. They had a family of four sons and eight daughters, seven of their children still living. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, named Homer E., Frank F. and Frances F. (twins), Lamay Fremont and Lew G. E. They have also two adopted daughters—Elmina, who is now the wife of Adam Palm, in Illinois, and Bertha L., who still makes her home with our subject. Mr. Fuller's farm is located on section 28, Otho Township, and everything about the place indicates the thrift and enterprise of the proprietor. Politically Mr. Fuller is a Republican, and has ever been an able advocate of the principles of that great political party. Mr. Fuller was not a soldier during the late civil war, owing to a severe permanent injury to one of his limbs in early life, while serving

his apprenticeship, but although he was unfitted for duty as a soldier he made his influence felt on all occasions in the cause of the Union, and during the war he was an enrolling officer. Mr. Fuller has departed somewhat from the religious belief of his Puritanic ancestors. He is independent and charitable in his religious views, and believes that a man's life is the standard by which he will be judged. He is a man of decided views on all questions affecting the moral and social interests of the people. In 1851, three years after his marriage, becoming convinced that the use of liquor was a social evil, he took an oath that he would henceforth entirely abstain from its use, and this oath he has faithfully kept for thirty-seven years.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, a pioneer of Webster County, is a native of Herkimer County, New York, born July 24, 1818. His father and grandfather were both named John. The latter was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and took part in the first battle of that war, at Lexington, serving from that time until its close. A son of his, an uncle of our subject, left home on the day of the battle of Lexington to go to the mill, and word was brought to his mother that he had been killed. The report, however, was false, and on his return his mother was so overjoyed at seeing him alive that her reason was dethroned and was never again restored. Our subject's father settled in Herkimer County in an early day, and made it his home until his death. His mother, Juda Lawton, was a native of Long Island. They reared a family of six children. Of these four are living—Janet, now of Jefferson County, New York; George W., and his twin sister, Nancy M.; the latter is now Mrs. Hall, of Vineland, New Jersey; William Alexander, who went to California in 1850 and on his return, in 1852, passed through Iowa. Liking this State he proceeded to New York for his family, and soon after settled at Comanche, on the Mississippi River. In 1853 George W. Young started West to look for a place to locate, and visited his brother at Comanche. The brothers then came to Webster County, but did not decide on a settlement that year. However, George W. liked the country and returned to New York, and the next year brought his family to the Des Moines Valley, his brother also accompanying him. He remained in Fort Dodge a short time and then settled in what is now Johnson Township. Soon after coming to this county William A. was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun. He was a man highly esteemed, and his loss to the community was deeply lamented. George W. Young remained in Johnson Township until 1882, when he retired from farming and moved to Fort Dodge. He was married in 1841, to Miss Eunice J. Malory, who was born in Colchester, Delaware County, New York, August 7, 1818, a daughter of Enos and Rachel (Williams) Malory. Her maternal great-grandfather, Nathan Williams, was a native of Wales, and the first of the family to settle in America. The parents of Mrs. Young reared seven children, five of whom are living—Ira W., of New York; Edward, of Michigan; William, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now of Nebraska; Enos, also of Nebraska, and Mrs. Young. One daughter and one son are deceased. The latter, D. M., died in Dallas County, Iowa, in December, 1886. The parents came to Iowa with Mrs. Young and made Webster County their home until their death, both living to the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Young have five children—Julia M., wife of Rev. W.

Preston, of Hubbard, Iowa; John W., of California; Charlotte M. wife of E. R. Rising, of Webster City; Elsie M., wife of Rev. Charles B. Winter, of Sibley, Iowa; William W., also of California. Two of their children are deceased—Eugenia J., wife of Thomas Williams, and a son who died in infancy in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Young have long been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and liberal supporters of the gospel. Their home is ever open to the entertainment of the Christian minister, not only of their own denomination but of every creed. They are among the few residents of Fort Dodge whose remembrance goes back to the pioneer days, and their uprightness and Christian integrity through the long years that they have lived here, have made for them many friends who delight to do them honor.

THOMAS CROWELL, section 24, Badger Township, is one of its prominent pioneers. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, near the city of Galway, June 9, 1811, his parents being also natives and life-long residents of that county. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, remaining at home until 1849, when, on account of hard times in Ireland, and his dislike for the Government, he determined to try his fortunes in America, where two brothers had preceded him several years before. April 27, 1849, he sailed from Galway on the ship Rebecca, commanded by Captain Simpson, and after a stormy voyage of six weeks and four days, landed in Boston. He went immediately to the town of Ellsworth, Maine, and remained about eight years, working for wages, and in 1857 moved to Webster County, Iowa, landing in Fort Dodge April 30. He worked as a laborer in Fort Dodge until the spring of 1870, when he moved to his present farm, having previously bought the land with the money he had saved from his earnings. At that time his land was an unbroken prairie, but by industry and energy he has converted it into a productive farm. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and is one of the representative men of his township, and has filled many important offices, discharging his duties faithfully and conscientiously. He has made the most of his advantages, and although he received but a fair education, his fondness for reading and retentive memory has given him a good fund of general information. His honest and upright course through life has gained for him many friends. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and employs every honorable means to advance the cause of his party. He is a member of Corpus Christi Catholic Church, and one of its liberal supporters. August 1, 1842, he married May Ford, a native of County Galway, Ireland. They have had a family of ten children, but five of whom are living — May, wife of Stephen Wilhelm, of Fort Dodge; Ellen, wife of Edward Flaherty, of Douglas Township; Catherine, wife of John Smith, of Wyandotte, Kansas; J. H., of Fort Dodge, and Walter, at home.

JAMES B. BLACK, section 4, Cooper Township, is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born September 24, 1856, a son of James A. and Sarah (Steele) Black, who still reside at Greensboro. His parents being farmers, he was reared to the same occupation, and received his education in the district schools of his native county, attending school during the winter and assisting in

the work of the farm during the summer months. He remained at home until his majority, and then, having a brother in Iowa, where the prospects for starting in life with a small capital were good, he was induced to leave home and join his brother Charles. He left Pennsylvania the last day of December, 1877, and arrived at Fort Dodge January 3, 1878. He went to work with his brother at the butchering business, which he followed about three years, and then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, first on a farm owned by his brother. He has since bought the farm where he now lives, to which he moved in the spring of 1884. He owns 325 acres of choice land, much of it being under cultivation, devoting all his attention to his farm and to stock-raising. He was married February 23, 1881, to Maggie Blackshere, the eldest daughter of A. F. and Nancy (Dunaway) Blackshere, early settlers of this county. They have four children—Edna, James Allen, Lucy and an infant son. In politics Mr. Black is a Democrat, and a warm supporter of his party, being now an advocate of free trade. He was reared in the Methodist church, but is not a member of any religious denomination. He is public-spirited, and takes an interest in education and other matters pertaining to the public good.

G. J. SAUNDERS, M. D., is the only physician of the town of Clare. The first physician of the place was Dr. W. B. Woodhull, who located there soon after the town was started, and a year or two later he was succeeded by Dr. LeProhone, who remained but a few months, and he was succeeded by Dr. Saunders, who came in August, 1885. Dr. Saunders is a native of Iowa, born in Iowa City, in 1862, a son of John A. Saunders, who located in Iowa in 1854. He was reared and educated in his native city and gradnated from the medical department of the Iowa State University, March 4, 1885. He first located at Audubon, Iowa, where he remained but a short time, removing from there to Clare. He has established a good practice, and is fast gaining the confidence of the community, his genial manners and evident knowledge of his profession making for him many friends. Though now but a young man his prospects for a prosperous and successful future in his profession is very flattering.

EDWARD JAMES KENNEDY, of Deer Creek Township, is one of the respected citizens of Webster County. He resides on the southeast quarter of section 9, where he settled in 1876. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, about 1838, a son of Edward and Catherine Kennedy, who died when he was quite young. After the death of the parents the children all came to America and located in Massachusetts, but all except two sisters who now live in New York, finally came West. Edward was about twelve years old when he came to America. He lived in Massachusetts until the fall of 1860, when he came to Fort Dodge, and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in the defense of his adopted country, in Company A, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served three years as Sergeant, being in active service all the time, and was a brave and faithful soldier. He was never wounded by the bullets of the enemy, but was severely injured by the fall of his horse and has never fully recovered from its effects. Since his return from the war he has lived in Webster County and the

faithful soldier has made a worthy citizen. Mr. Kennedy was married February 2, 1869, to Mary Maher, a daughter of Stephen and Catherine Maher, early settlers of Webster County. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have five children—Edward L., Charles W., Maggie Janet, Stephen F. and Joseph L.

CHARLES W. MAHER, the second son of Stephen and Catherine (Duff) Maher, was born in Ontario, Canada, May 29, 1841, and was but a small boy when his parents moved to Illinois, and was but fifteen years old when they moved to Webster County. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the district schools of Illinois and Badger Township, at a time when the school facilities were very meager. He remained at home until the spring of 1858, when, prompted by a desire to become his own master and to seek his own fortune in the world, he left the parental roof, somewhat unexpectedly and penniless, and in company with two other persons, started east on foot and walked the entire distance from home to Marcellus, Illinois. He worked as a laborer during the summer of 1858, and then went to Ottawa and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until 1861. After the fall of Fort Sumter, at the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, he was one of the first to respond, enlisting in Company A, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and served three months, being stationed the entire time at Cairo, Illinois. After the expiration of his time he was engaged to work at his trade in the Government shops at Cairo, remaining there until October, 1862, when his total earnings, which he had carefully saved, amounted to about $500. Feeling himself somewhat of a capitalist, and being ambitious to be doing something on his own account, he quit the service and returned to Badger Township and invested his money in cattle, and from that small beginning as a speculator in live stock his operations kept extending and his business growing, until he is now probably the most extensive dealer in this part of the State. He also pays considerable attention to agriculture. His first land purchase was in 1865, and consisted of sixty acres on section 24, Badger Township. From time to time he has added to this until he is now the largest resident land-owner in the county, having 1,660 acres, all under cultivation. His homestead is one of the pleasantest in the township, his residence and other buildings being commodious and built with the idea of promoting the comfort of his family. He usually keeps on hand from 500 to 600 head of cattle and about sixty horses. His business operations are not confined to Iowa, but his energy and enterprise have found a new field, and he is interested in an extensive ranche in Montana, owned by the Fort Dodge horse and cattle company, of which he is president. Of Mr. Maher it may truly be said that he is a self-made man. His business career has been a remarkably successful one, his every investment having apparently yielded him a handsome profit. Few men have begun life as he did and acquired such a vast amount of property. He is a shrewd and calculating business man, who likes to make a good bargain, but is fair and honorable in all his business transactions, and to use a familiar expression, "his word is as good as his bond." He is a public-spirited man, and has been identified with the local politics of his county for nearly a quarter of a century. He has filled most of the township offices, having been several years township clerk, and at present is president of the school board. He is liberal and

generous in the support of any deserving public enterprise. What he has accomplished others may do in this country that offers such vast and varied possibilities, and in his life the rising generation will find a useful study and a career worthy of emulation. November 27, 1870, Mr. Maher was married to Mary E. Calligan, a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, born in 1849, a daughter of Michael and Catherine (McGee) Calligan, natives of Ireland, and among the first settlers of Webster County. Mrs. Maher was a teacher in Badger Township prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Maher have eight children—Catherine A., William F., Mary E., Nellie V., Blanche L., Charles J., Francis S. and Olive D. They are members of Corpus Christi Catholic Church, of Fort Dodge, and among its most liberal supporters. When the new church was being built Mr. Maher contributed $800 toward its erection.

NORMAN HART—Of the pioneer families whose record goes back to the earliest history of Webster County none is, perhaps, more widely and favorably known than that of Norman Hart, who settled in Otho Township in 1854, and here his three sons, Norman H., Lucius W. and George D., still live. His only daughter, Caroline E., is the wife of F. B. Drake, of Clay Township. All are natives of Connecticut except George D. Norman Hart, the father, was born in Connecticut in October, 1805, of English descent, originally, but his immediate ancestors were of old New England stock. All his life was given to agricultural pursuits. He, in early manhood, married Miss Marcia Hale. In 1834, having caught the spirit of emigration that was even then fast developing in New England, he started westward, going all the way to Jacksonville, Illinois, by teams, it taking over six weeks to make the trip. He settled in Hancock County, Illinois, and in the spring of 1845 moved to Big Rock, Kane County, where he improved, with the help of his sons, a second Illinois farm. In January, 1854, the eldest son, Norman H., came to Webster County, Iowa, and located a home for the family in Otho Township. This, however, was not his first experience in the State, as he had previously spent three years in the vicinity of Burlington, and had visited other portions in search of a desirable location. In April he returned to Illinois, having made the trip both ways on horseback, and the next month, having completed their arrangements, the family again started westward with ox teams to again locate on a pioneer farm. Norman Hart possessed the sturdy, honest characteristics of the Puritan stock from which he descended. He was a strong anti-slavery man in the days of human bondage in this country, and was an adherent of the old Abolition party, and has helped many a slave on his way to freedom over the underground railway. In 1844 he voted for James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for President, there being but one other vote cast in his district for that candidate. He was ever a faithful worker in the cause of religion, and for a quarter of a century was a deacon in the Congregational church, often officiating as pastor when the church was not regularly supplied. He was ever foremost in those enterprises whose object was the advancement of the moral and religious interests of the community. His death occurred March 30, 1880, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife died February 13, 1875, aged seventy-three years. Norman H. Hart still lives on the land he entered in January, 1854, where his principal business has been farming and

stock-raising. His farm consists of 320 acres, all well improved. He was born in Connecticut, July 10, 1826. No man has been more prominently identified with the history of Otho Township, than he. Foremost in all movements of a moral, religious and benevolent character, he is by all respected and esteemed. The mantle of the father seems to have fallen on the sons, in a political and religious sense, all being Republicans, and earnest, active members of the Congregational church. Mrs. N. H. Hart was formerly Miss Jane Fuller. She was born in the State of New York, but was reared in Granville, Licking County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have one daughter, Theta O., who graduated at Tabor in the class of 1887. Lucius W. Hart, the second son, was born in Connecticut in October, 1827. He married Catherine Livingston, who was born near Buffalo, New York, in 1831, a daughter of Robert G. Livingston, who moved to Illinois about 1838. They had been married several years when they came to Iowa, their eldest son, DeWitt Clinton, being about two and a half years old. Two children were born to them in Iowa—Cora A., wife of F. R. Payne, and Carrie E., wife of Rev. Charles A. Payne, a Congregational clergyman, now of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. April 6, 1887, Mrs. Hart died. Mr. Hart lives on section 20, Otho Township. He built the first frame house in the township, of native lumber. His son, DeWitt C., married Mary Wakeman, and they have six children—Floyd, Willis, Kittie, May, Maud and Ruth. Dr. George D. Hart, the youngest of the brothers, was born in Adams County, Illinois, July 26, 1835. He was in his nineteenth year when the family came to Webster County, and in the early history of the county he toiled manfully in clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. He was married in 1858 to Miss Orlinda S. Moore, who was born in Ohio in 1840, a daughter of Homer and Sarah Moore, who came to Iowa in 1856. She taught the first school in Otho Township in the summer of 1857, and in the summer of 1858 taught the first school in what is now Elkhorn Township. She died January 28, 1883, leaving two children—Lillie H., wife of Fred E. Payne, and Hoyt N. In June, 1885, Dr. Hart married Pervilla R. Alsever, who was born in Oswego County, New York, a daughter of Abraham Alsever, who came to Webster County in 1866. Mrs. Hart was also a successful teacher, an occupation she followed twelve years. Dr. Hart has an adopted son, Dwight M., a son of J. M. Moore, one of the early settlers of the county, who came here with his father, Homer Moore, in 1856. J. M. Moore was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He now lives in Gosper County, Nebraska. Dwight's mother died soon after his birth, and Dr. Hart immediately adopted him and regards him as his own son. August 16, 1862, Dr. Hart enlisted in Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, but never served in the ranks. When the regiment started South he was left in charge of the sick at Camp Franklin. He joined his regiment at New Madrid, Missouri, December 2, following, but served as hospital warden his entire term of service. He accompanied his regiment on many hard campaigns, including the famous Red River expedition. He was discharged on account of disability at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. His hospital experience laid the foundation for the profession of medicine, and on his return home he pursued a course of study in the homeopathic school. He now resides on his farm in Otho Township, but devotes his personal attention to the practice of his profession. Thus we have briefly sketched the history of one of Webster County's oldest and most esteemed families.

Surely none are better entitled to a permanent place in the historical record of Webster County, for none have done more to develop its resources and place it in its present rank as one of the best counties of the commonwealth of Iowa.

LEONARD R. TRAIN was born in Moriah, Essex County, New York, about five miles from Port Henry, on Lake Champlain, June 13, 1834. He received a common-school and academic education, and worked on the farm and at the carpenter and joiner's trade, under his father, until 1852, when the family moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, at which place he was married to Sarah Vansickle. In 1857 he commenced his apprenticeship as a printer, and has worked at that business ever since except two short intervals. In 1861 he moved to Wisconsin, and in February, 1865, enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, at his old home in Stephenson County, preferring that to the position of Second Lieutenant in a Wisconsin regiment, which was tendered him by the Governor. In 1866 he was mustered out of the army and moved his family to Webster City, Iowa, where he worked at the carpenter's trade four years, moving to Fort Dodge in August, 1870, to take charge of the Fort Dodge *Times*. He championed the cause of the river land settlers, facing the sneers, innuendoes, and bitter opposition of the press of the State; secured the election of a Democrat friendly to the settlers to the State Legislature, who secured congressional recognition for them by a legislative resolution, culminating in the passing of the Settlers Bill which was vetoed by President Cleveland. The Fort Dodge *Times* was established in October, 1868, by S. D. Rich, who sold it immediately to Cyrus B. Ingham. In June, 1870, it was sold to J. C. Ervin, who sold it the following October to L. R. Train. In 1874–'75 it was issued as a semi-weekly, and in September, 1881, a daily edition was commenced for the benefit of the city, which was continued three years. In 1884 its cotemporaries, the *Messenger* and the *Chronicle*, entered the field in competition with the daily *Times*, and it was discontinued rather than fight for the empty honor of running a daily edition. The weekly *Times* has increased in favor with the reading public, year after year, more than trebling its circulation. Under the lead of Mr. Train's vigorous pen Webster County was taken from the column of sure Republican counties and placed in the Democratic column by a majority nearly as large as the entire Republican vote in 1878. In 1888, the *Times* supported the Republican ticket for the reason that President Cleveland betrayed the majority of his party, the Union Democrats, placing in control the Confederate Democrats who attempted to destroy the Government in 1861'–65.

THEODORE BASTIAN, section 14, Newark Township, is one of the first settlers of the township, there being but three families within its limits when he came. He was born in Mechlenburg-Schweren, Germany, June 19, 1848, the eldest son of Frederick and Mary (Wakaro) Bastian. In 1866 the family came to America, leaving Hamburg, April 14, on the steamship Alamania and landed in New York the latter part of the month. They proceeded direct to LaSalle County and settled on Farm Ridge. The mother died September 26, 1879, and the father now lives

with his son Theodore and is in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Theodore remained with his parents until 1872 when he came to Webster County, Iowa, and located in Newark Township, where he has since lived with the exception of three years spent in Humboldt County. He is an enterprising man, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has served his township a number of years as trustee. He has been a successful farmer and although he began life a poor boy has by industry and frugality acquired a good property, and is now in affluent circumstances. In politics he is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. February 16, 1875, he was married to Miss Metha Schwenck, a native of Brooklyn, New York, a daughter of Hyacinthe and Elizabeth (Bentz) Schwenck, who were natives of Germany, but are now living in Wright County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian have six children—Edwin W., Otto F., Arthur R., Louise M., Wesley T., and John M.

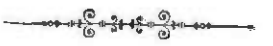
H. A. WINTER, merchant of Barnum, Iowa, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 16,1854, a son of Mathias Winter, who brought his family to Iowa in 1865 and settled in Des Moines, and is now living with his eldest son, Rev. C. B. Winter, a Methodist clergyman, now of Sibley, Osceola County. In 1867 H. A. Winter began to learn the printer's trade and served an apprenticeship in the office of the Des Moines *Bulletin*, and subsequently was with Mills & Company, publishers, thirteen years. In 1878 he came to Webster County and bought a farm in Johnson Township, where he lived until May, 1882, when he became established in the mercantile business at Barnum, being one of the first merchants in the place. He has built up a good trade, having by his fair prices and accommodating manners obtained the confidence of the citizens both of the town and surrounding country. Mr. Winter was married to Miss Sarah Carter, a daughter of C. C. Carter. They have one daughter—Pearl. Mr. Winter is one of the representative men of Johnson Township, and at present is serving as treasurer of the Independent school district of Barnum. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HUGH M. MITCHELL, section 15, Deer Creek Township, is a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania, born November 2, 1820, and was reared in Mercer and Lawrence Counties. His father, John Mitchell, was of Irish descent, and was a highly educated gentleman, excelling in mathematics, and was a successful teacher until past fifty years of age. He was twice married, Hugh M. being a child of the second marriage. His mother's maiden name was Jane McKean. Hugh M. was reared to the occupation of farming. He married Catherine McLaughlin, and soon after, in 1851, moved to Jackson County, Iowa, and thence to Webster County in 1864. He first settled on section 20, Deer Creek Township, removing afterward to his present home on section 15. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Three of their sons were gallant soldiers in the war for the Union. John and Charles C. served together in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and the former died at Bridgeport, Alabama, December 3, 1863. The latter son lives at Manson, Cal-

houn County, Iowa. Hugh H. served in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry; was captured, and for a long time was confined in the notorious stockade at Andersonville. He died not long after the close of the war, in Kansas. The youngest son, William M., resides at the homestead. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 11, 1846. He married Miss Anna Gochenower, a native of Ohio, but reared in Indiana. Of the daughters, one, Agnes, who married Peter Shevlin, is deceased; Maria is the wife of David Maloy; Elizabeth is the wife of James A. Ross, and Cecelia is at home.



A. LAUGHLIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 26, Douglas Township, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, August 21, 1835, a son of William K. and Margaret (King) Laughlin. He was reared in his native county, living there until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in defense of the old flag and was assigned to Company E, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, known as Burgess sharpshooters. He participated in the battle at Shiloh, and later was on detached service. While in the army he made the acquaintance of Ex-Governor Carpenter, which has ripened into a warm friendship. He was discharged in 1864 and returned to Edgar County, and again followed agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he came to Webster County and located on 120 acres of land he had bought the year before. He has improved his land and added to it until he now owns 327 acres all under cultivation and in pasture, his residence and farm buildings are among the best in the county. Mr. Laughlin was married in 1859 to Frances McMillan, daughter of William and Ann (Wildman) McMillan, of Edgar County, Illinois. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Edwin Bruce, Clyde, Anna and Susie. Harry died aged two years. In politics Mr. Laughlin is a strong adherent of the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He has served his township quite a number of years as trustee. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R. He is a member of the Congregational church.





ILLIAM K. LAUGHLIN, section 26, Douglas Township, has been identified with Hamilton and Webster Counties since 1855. He was born in Edgar County, Illinois, December 25, 1831, a son of W. K. and Margaret (King) Laughlin, natives of Tennessee, who settled in Edgar County, Illinois, in 1829, and there spent the most of their lives. They had a family of eight sons and one daughter, seven of whom are living, five in Edgar County near the old homestead, which is still in the possession of the family. In 1855 William K. Laughlin, Jr., left Edgar County and came to Iowa, and lived in Hamilton County about two and a half years. He was one of the volunteers to the scene of the Spirit Lake massacre in 1857, and was one of a detachment sent to the lakes by Major Williams to bury the dead after the pursuit of the savages was abandoned. He then returned to Edgar County, and in 1861 returned to Hamilton County. In 1862 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company A, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He was discharged in August, 1865. He then lived for a time in Fort Dodge, then in Hamilton County, and in 1868 moved to the farm where he now lives. His homestead contains 160 acres of choice land, all under cultivation. His life has been an

eventful one, and he has witnessed many wonderful changes in Webster and Hamilton Counties since 1855. Mr. Laughlin was married December 16, 1857, to Macy Cheney, daughter of William L. Cheney. They have a family of eight children—Margaret A., wife of George B. Wheeler, of Colorado; Fannie M., Sadie C., Florence K., Cyrus C., Lida M., Artie E. and Elizabeth. In politics Mr. Laughlin is a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

SAMUEL HEFFNER, section 27, Washington Township, is numbered among the enterprising pioneers of Webster County, he having settled on his present farm in 1855. He purchased his farm the year previous, obtaining 160 acres from the Government, to which he has made additions, and is now the owner of 350 acres of choice land. He has made all the improvements on the place, and has done his share toward developing the resources of his township. He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Lehigh County, January 23, 1829, and is a direct descendant of Heinrich Haeffner (as the name was originally spelled) who emigrated from Germany to America as early as 1749. His grandfather, Henry Heffner, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving under General Washington. The Heffners were among the early families of Pennsylvania, the father of our subject, Samuel Heffner, Sr., being born and reared in Berks County, that State. The latter married Kate Folck, and to them were born twelve children, ten of whom are living at the present writing. Samuel Heffner, Sr., was born in the year 1791, and died in his eighty-first year. His wife was born in the year 1803, and died at an advanced age in 1883. Samuel Heffner, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in his native county, being reared to agricultural pursuits, and in his youth also assisted his father at his trade as tanner and currier. He received a good education in both the English and German languages. In 1853, thinking he would have better opportunities for making a start in life in the west than in an older country where lands were high, he determined to leave his home in the east, and accordingly went to Hendricks County, Indiana, but, finding that county even then well settled, he decided to continue his course westward, and in 1855, as before stated, he made his present settlement. In 1860 he leased his farm, and started for the Rocky Mountains, for explorations, and remained in the Territories until 1873, when he returned to his farm, and has since devoted his attention to its cultivation and improvement. Mr. Heffner was married in 1882 to Miss Flora E. Spainhower, a native of North Carolina, born November 28, 1858, and daughter of John W. and Lydia Spainhower, who came from North Carolina to Webster County, Iowa, in 1876, where the mother died in July, 1881. Mr. Spainhower is still a resident of this county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spainhower, all of whom are living. Mrs. Heffner is a lady of much intelligence and refinement, and is in every sense a companion and helpmeet to her husband. They have three bright children, named John S., Floyd M. and Daniel. Mr. Heffner is one of the representative men of his township, and is highly esteemed by all. In politics he is independent, voting for the man whom he considers best fitted for office, independent of party affiliations. He held the office of supervisor for

Webster County for six years, when he declined a re-election, having no ambition for political distinction. Mr. Heffner adheres to the doctrines of the Lutheran church in which he was reared. Mrs. Heffner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE W. HYATT, justice of the peace and collecting agent, has been identified with the business interests of Fort Dodge since 1867. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 28, 1835, a son of Silas and Eleanor (Thompson) Hyatt, his father a native of West Virginia, of English descent, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared in Ohio, and when seventeen years old was apprenticed to a stone-cutter at Pomeroy, Ohio, and served three years. In 1855 he went to Sparta, Wisconsin, and later to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and La Crosse, Wisconsin. In 1859 he had charge of the stone work of Galesville University. In 1866 he went to Colorado, then returned to Wisconsin, and soon after took a trip through Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. Prior to this he had spent five seasons on the Pacific coast, engaged in mining and speculating. In 1867 he came to Fort Dodge and worked at his trade two years. He then engaged in quarrying, contracting for stone work until the fall of 1879, when he was elected by the Democratic and Greenback parties, sheriff of Webster County. He served two years, and was the candidate of his party for the second term, but was defeated by a small majority, but ran ahead of his ticket. In December, 1883, he was elected justice of the peace, an office he is filling to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was married July 5, 1868, to Mary E. Powers, a daughter of Stephen Powers, a pioneer of Webster County, and a prominent stock dealer and farmer. They have two children—Mary Eleanor and May Estella. His daughter M. Nellie, after leaving the public schools and attending the convent school of Fort Dodge, and one term at the Fort Dodge Collegiate Institute, is now the popular clerk in the postoffice at Fort Dodge. M. Estella, his youngest daughter, fourteen years old, is in the public school, and always at the head of her class. Mr. Hyatt is devoted to his family and has no doubt that his daughters, through the influence of their mother, will be an honor to their parents. Mr. Hyatt is a member and Past Grand of Olive Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and president of the I. L. of H. He is an active Democrat, and a prominent member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

BENJAMIN F. EATON is the youngest son of Stephen and Lucinda (Fuller) Eaton. He was born in Washington Township, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, September 8, 1859, and came to Webster County with his father and five brothers in the fall of 1869, and has since lived on his present farm in Colfax Township. He was given as good educational advantages as the schools of the township afforded, and when not in school assisted his father in the work on the farm. June 13, 1886, he was married to Ida M. Presler, a native of Fillmore County, Minnesota, daughter of S. W. and Didamia (Sutton) Presler, natives of New York, who lived in Pennsylvania several years and in 1856 moved to Fillmore County, Minnesota, and in 1862 moved to Martin County, the same State, and thence in the fall of 1874 to Webster County, Iowa. Mr. Presler was a

soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving about eight months. While living in Martin County, February 13, 1866, Mr. Presler's oldest daughter and three of their sons, in company with two neighboring girls and one boy, attended a singing school in a schoolhouse some distance from home, and while there it commenced snowing. Not apprehending any danger the young people started for home in their sleigh, but the storm increased in violence and they lost their way and wandered around on the prairie in one of the worst storms that ever visited that country, all that night and the next day and night, suffering intensely not only from the cold and storm but from hunger as well. Early in the morning of the second day the storm abated and after daylight they were found, but Mr. Presler's daughter was dead, his eldest son was so badly frozen that both legs and both arms were obliged to be amputated, and another son lost both legs and the forefinger of his left hand, and the youngest lost both his legs. Notwithstanding the loss of their limbs and the inconvenience they suffer for the want of them, they are industrious men, who earn their living by hard work.

LAFAYETTE CADY, postmaster and general merchant of Barnum, Iowa, is a native of Franklin County, Vermont, born in 1825, a representative of one of the early families of the Green Mountain State, where he has spent the greater part of his life. In 1872, under commission from Thomas Harlan, a nephew of Senator James Harlan, he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, as a revenue collector, and some time later went to Harlan County, Nebraska, where he was the pioneer of the town known as Republican City, and erected the first house in the town, residing there some time with his family. Republican City was at that time the western border of civilization, soldiers and Indians being the principal inhabitants of that section of the country. In 1886 he took his family to Vermont for a visit, and on their return in May, 1887, stopped at Barnum to visit friends, Mrs. Cady being a sister of Theodore Stearnes, and was induced to remain, and thus Barnum has gained a valuable citizen. He is an enterprising man, progressive and energetic, as is characteristic of all New Englanders who emigrate west, and in the short time he has lived in the county has made many friends, who esteem and respect a man of his caliber. Mr. Cady was married in 1848 to Miss Martha A. Stearnes, a native of Vermont, and to them have been born two children—Anna and Buchanan F. In his political affiliations Mr. Cady is a Democrat.

CHARLES H. BARTLETT, farmer and a representative citizen of Deer Creek Township, resides on the southeast quarter of section 20. He has been a resident of Deer Creek since April, 1866, when he made a claim of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 28, which he improved and made his home until the fall of 1884, when he sold it and bought his present farm. Mr. Bartlett was born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, March 1, 1829, a son of Asa and Electa (Pease) Bartlett, the former of English and the latter of German descent, the ancestors of both being among the first settlers of America. The mother of our subject died in 1841, and in 1844 his father moved to Wisconsin and pre-empted land in Winnebago County, where he lived until his death, the farm now being owned by his son

Frederick L. Charles H. followed his father to Wisconsin in 1845, and made that State his home until after the war. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and served nearly three years when he was discharged on account of disability, the result of wounds received. He participated in the battle at Williamsburg, and other battles of McClellan's peninsula campaign, and also at Antietem. In June, 1864, he was severely wounded by a gunshot in his right hand, and although his hand was saved is badly crippled and he now receives a pension of $15 a month. On the organization of his company he was made Corporal and finally was promoted to Second Sergeant. He was a gallant soldier and served his country with courage and manliness, winning the esteem of his fellow soldiers and superior officers. In politics he is a Republican, but of late is a sympathizer with the prohibition movement.

ERASTUS WELLS, section 14, Newark Township, is one of the well-known early settlers of Webster County. He was born in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, February 27, 1835, the third son of Benjamin and Calista Wells, his father also a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Vermont. His mother died in 1854, and in 1856 his father left New Hampshire and with his family came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque County, where he died in 1876. He was a stone-cutter by trade, but after coming to Iowa followed farming. Erastus Wells remained with his father until 1860, when he removed to Jackson County, Iowa, where he lived until 1866, when he came to Webster County and settled in Washington Township, on section 8, being one of the first settlers of Washington Township. Many were the hardships and privations experienced in the early days of the county, but these were patiently borne, and by untiring industry, assisted by his frugal wife, he has been successful, and now has a good home. He sold his farm in Washington Township in 1878 and bought eighty acres in Newark Township on section 14, to which he has since added eighty acres on section 13, and now has a good farm of 160 acres all under cultivation, and it is every year becoming more valuable, as additional improvements are made. November 11, 1863, Mr. Wells was married to Lorinda Shafer, a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Daniel and Mary M. (Jones) Shafer, who settled in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1852, and there the mother died in 1861 and the father in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have seven children—George, of Sac County, Iowa; Addie, of Omaha; Carrie, Viola, Charles, Jessie and Gertrude. Mr. Wells has taken a special interest in education and has given his children good advantages, and one daughter, Carrie, is now a successful teacher. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He had four brothers in the war of the Rebellion, and one, Franklin, died in Libby prison. A brother of Mrs. Wells, Alexander Shafer, also died while serving his country during that memorable struggle.

LEMUEL LONG, a pioneer of Webster County, resides on section 34, Deer Creek Township, where he settled in 1856. He was born in Connecticut, October 29, 1813, a son of Reuben and Esther Long, members of old families of that State. Reuben Long was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving toward the close of that struggle. In 1816 the family moved to Erie County,

New York, then the western frontier of civilization, and there the parents died. They had a family of ten children, three of whom are living—Nancy, widow of Eleazer Hunt, now of New York; Lemuel and Charles, who resides on the old homestead in Erie County. Lemuel Long was reared in Erie County, and remembers when that country was still a wilderness. In the spring of 1835 he started, in company with a schoolmate named John Flint, for Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and there entered eighty acres of land, paying for it with money he had earned. He took with him to Michigan a team, which he had also bought with money he had earned, buying them as colts when but a boy of fifteen years. He cleared this land and made for himself a good home. In 1840 he married Jane Schumaker, a native of Pennsylvania. He lived in Michigan twenty years, when on account of ill-health he changed his location and moved to LaSalle County, Illinois, but receiving no benefit, two years later he concluded to remove to Iowa, intending to go to the vicinity of Council Bluffs, but on reaching Des Moines found the high water had washed away the bridges, and, by the advice of two young men he met in the stage, concluded to come to Webster County. He purchased a half section of land, which had been claimed, at Government price, 220 acres of which is his present home. Here he has since lived, and now has one of the finest farms in the township. His wife died September 7, 1857, leaving seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. In December, 1857, he married Adeline Hunt, a daughter of Eleazer and Florilla Hunt. She was born in Monroe County, New York, April 30, 1828, and when thirteen years old her parents moved to Branch County, Michigan, and thence to Kalamazoo County, where her mother died when she was nineteen years old. Her father afterward married Nancy Long, a sister of our subject. Mr. Hunt and his family accompanied Mr. Long to Iowa, but subsequently returned to New York, where he died, and where his widow still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Long have five children, two sons and three daughters. They are numbered among the prominent pioneers of the county, where they have lived so many years, and have assisted materially in its development. They are members of no religious denomination, but are believers in the Christian religion, and live pure, honorable and upright lives.

SOCRATES GREENLEAF STEVENS, southeast quarter of section 13, Douglas Township, is one of the well known pioneers of Webster County. He was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, April 29, 1811, of a family of two other sons—Spafford Noble and Smith Escalapius and one daughter, Lucy Paulina Ann, children of Prince and Lucy (Pitcher) Stevens, natives of Massachusetts. In 1829 the family moved to Vermont, and there the early days of the manhood of our subject was passed. He learned the machinist's trade in his youth, but worked at it only about three years, his life being devoted to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Stevens was married in Richmond, Vermont, September 13, 1835, to Harriet Jones, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, August 12, 1812. She had four brothers—Elisha, Elias, Charles and George, and two sisters, Azubah and Jane, children of Josiah and Sarah (Starks) Jones. In 1856 he came west and lived in Oskaloosa, Iowa, about one year, and in 1859 settled on 160 acres of wild land west of the Des

Moines River in Webster County, which he has improved and made his home for about thirty-one years. His homestead is located one mile west of Fort Dodge, which can be plainly seen from his house, and is one of the most pleasantly situated farms in the township. They have two daughters—Julia Ann, wife of W. C. Ainsworth, and Mary Jane. One daughter, Abba Louesa, died in Vermont, aged eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens celebrated their golden wedding in 1885, and received the congratulations of many friends who were glad of an opportunity to give evidence of their love and esteem for this couple, who had for fifty years traveled the pathway of life together. In politics Mr. Stevens has always been a Democrat. On the morning of May 2, 1888, at her home in Douglas Township, Mrs. Stevens departed this life, having been an invalid for some years.

GA. HAATVEDT, one of the representative citizens of Elkhorn Township, resides on section 31, where he has a fine farm of 410 acres. He was born in Norway, August 10, 1824, a son of Amund and Margaret Haatvedt. When twenty-two years of age he left his native country, and after a voyage of ten days landed in New York. From there he went to Buffalo, and thence by the lakes to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and to Rock County, locating on Jefferson Prairie, where he improved a farm and lived until 1870, when he came to Iowa and settled on the farm where he now lives, being the first settler in his neighborhood. His residence and farm buildings are among the best in the township, and he also has one of the finest groves in the county, which contains ten acres of native forest trees. Mr. Haatvedt is one of the most influential citizens in his part of the county. He was largely instrumental in giving Callender its present growth, and it was through his influence that the postoffice was established there. He erected the elevator and warehouse in the place, which, however, he has recently sold. In politics he was a Republican until 1882, and since then has affiliated with the Democratic party. He served as justice of the peace ten years. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He was married in Rock County, Wisconsin, June 1, 1855, to Helge Olson, who was born in Norway in 1830, and came to America with her parents when eighteen years of age. They have eight children—Anon, Olaf E., Anton, Andrew, Mrs. Margaret Hanson, Mrs. Osne M. Rasmussen and Christina. A daughter, Betsey, died at the age of twenty-three years. She was a graduate of St. Olaf's School, Northfield, Minnesota, and was a successful teacher. Olaf E. is a graduate of Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, and Osne attended three terms at the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, and has taught several terms of school in Webster County.

CHARLES H. MORE, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Dolliver & More, is a native of New York, born in Marathon, Cortland County, February 14, 1856, a son of George More. His grandfather, John More, of Scotch parentage, was one of the first settlers of Delaware County, New York. His father is deceased, and his mother still lives in Cortland County. Charles H. More was given good educational advantages, attending for some time Cazenovia Seminary, one of the most noted academical institutions in New York. He then went to

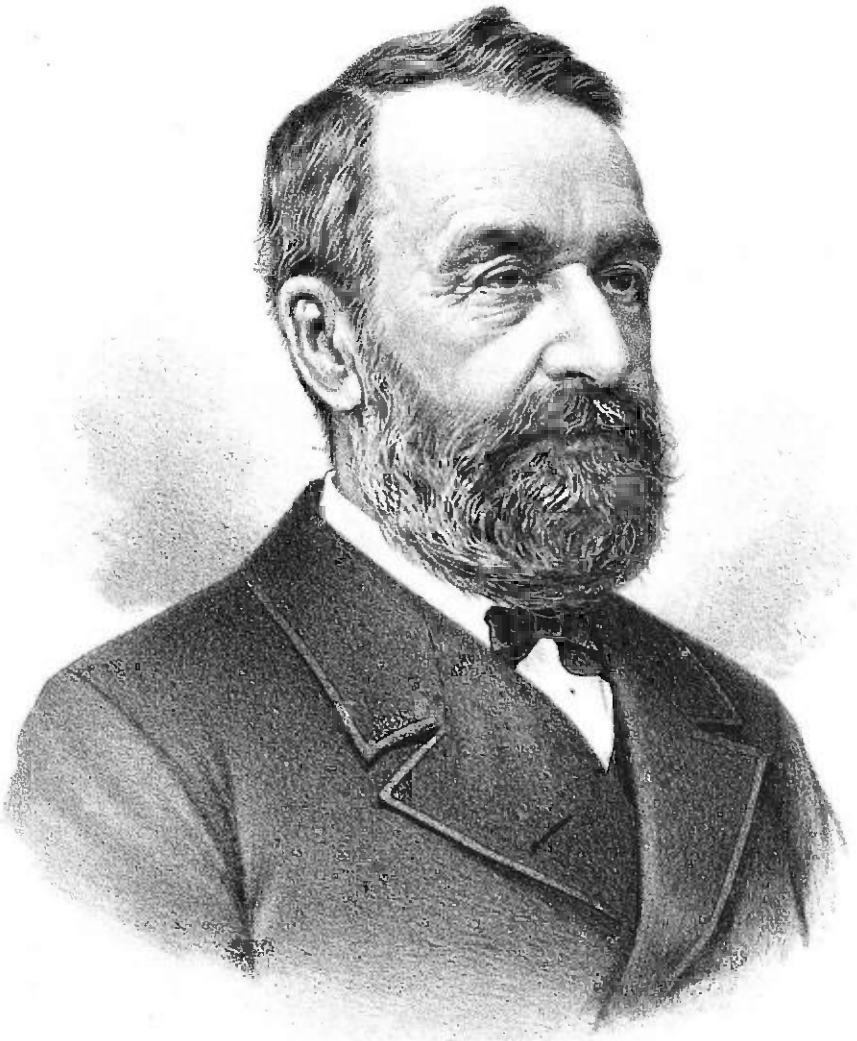
Montpelier, Vermont, and for two years was engaged in teaching at the "Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College." He studied law at Montpelier and was admitted to practice at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in June, 1879. Thinking, like many other young men, that the West offered better opportunities for a young man than the older eastern States, he opened a correspondence with Hon. George W. Bassett, and finally accepted an invitation to come to Fort Dodge and enter into partnership with that gentleman. They were associated in practice about four years, and then he was alone until his present partnership was formed. The firm of Dolliver & More is one of the most successful and popular law firms in the town. Mr. More is an able young man, and is already in the front rank of his profession in Webster County. He is progressing and enterprising, and a valuable citizen of Fort Dodge. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is an earnest member and faithful worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in January, 1882, at Montpelier, to Miss Elizabeth Cummings. She died in August, 1885. Mrs. More was one of the best and most lovely of women, and was a great favorite with every one, and especially with the sick and poor, to whom she was ever kind. Mr. More remains a widower.

H. C. BALLOU, proprietor of the Arlington livery and sale stables. This is one of the largest livery stables in the city of Fort Dodge, and is located on Market street, opposite the Arlington Hotel. It was established in 1883 by E. W. Twining, and was bought by Ballou & Andrews in November, 1887, and in 1888 Mr. Ballou bought Mr. Andrew's interest. He keeps a good stock of driving horses, carriages of all kinds, and is also the proprietor of a 'bus and hack line. He has a good trade, and is one of the leading business men of the city. H. C. Ballou was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, August 23, 1846, a son of Nelson and Sylvia (McNitt) Ballou. He was reared in his native county, and in 1869 went to Kankakee, Illinois, where he lived until 1881, when he removed to Fort Dodge. He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Powell, and to them have been born three daughters—Anna, Sylvia and Olive.

WILLIAM H. PLUMB, a prominent merchant of Fort Dodge, is a representative of one of the early families of the county. His father, William H. Plumb, Sr., was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, born in March, 1812, of English descent, his ancestors coming early to America, and many of them being participants in the war of the Revolution. William H. Sr., was reared on a farm and when a young man went to Albany, New York, where for a time he worked in a chair factory and from there went to Oberlin, Ohio. He was one of the prominent citizens of Oberlin, and helped to clear the forest from the present site of Oberlin College, and was one of the founders of that institution. He was heartily in sympathy with the anti-slavery principles that were so strong an element in that institution and assisted many escaping slaves on their way to freedom. In May, 1855, he came with his family to Fort Dodge, and bought eighty acres of Government land and engaged in the nursery business, being the pioneer nurseryman of this part of Iowa, and continued in this business twenty-five years. He died in October, 1885,

leaving many friends who honored him for his many admirable qualities and upright character. In politics he was a Republican. He was reared in the Congregational church, but on going to Iowa joined the Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife were long faithful members. He was married in Ohio, to Adeline Walker, a native of Vermont, a sister of J. M. Walker, a well known railroad man and for sometime president and solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. She was reared in Michigan and for sometime was a student at Oberlin, where she met her husband. She died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb had a family of six children, three of whom are living—Mrs. J. E. Boynton, of Cedar Rapids; William H. and Frank. William H. Plumb, Jr., was born at Oberlin, Ohio, January 22, 1850, and from his fifth year was reared in Fort Dodge. He was given good educational advantages, completing his school days at Iowa College, where he was a student three years. Since 1871 he has been numbered among the business men of Fort Dodge, and is one of the representative citizens of the town. He married Sadie E. Harwood, a native of La-Salle County, Illinois. They have two children—Ralph and Florence.

LORENZO S. COFFIN has been identified with the history of Webster County since its organization. He was born in Alton, Stafford (now Carroll) County, New Hampshire, April 10, 1823, a son of Stephen and Deborah (Philbrook) Coffin. The Coffin family was of English descent, and early settlers of Massachusetts, the grandfather of our subject moving to New Hampshire and settling on the farm where Stephen and L. S. were both born. Stephen Coffin was a Baptist clergyman, and died in Dover many years ago. Lorenzo was the only son of his mother. In early life his educational advantages were limited, but later the family moved to Wolfboro, and there he had to a very limited extent the privilege of attending the academy. His mother died when he was fourteen years old, and from that time home had less attraction for him. Having attained his majority and being master of his own time, he worked for farmers until he had saved a little money and then devoted his time to study until competent to teach, a pursuit he followed some time. At that time the celebrated school at Oberlin, Ohio, was one of the most popular of the day, and hither Mr. Coffin went, intending to pursue an extended course. After a year and a half in the preparatory department, and having in the meantime married Miss Cynthia T. Curtiss, he went to Geauga County, where he and his wife engaged as teachers in the Geauga Seminary. At this institution James A. Garfield and his future wife, Lucretia Rudolph, were at this time students, and here they first met. The failing health of Mrs. Coffin induced them to give up teaching, and in the winter of 1854–'55 he came to Iowa, and liking the country, and having faith in the future prosperity of Webster County, decided to make it his future home, and accordingly made a claim of the quarter section where he now lives, buying it when land came into market. To this he has added until he now owns 720 acres, which he has improved and beautified, and it is now widely known as Willowedge. April 20, 1856, Mrs. Coffin died, and in 1857 Mr. Coffin married Miss Mary Chase, of Orleans County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin have had three children, only one now living —Carrie C., wife of John J. Rutledge, of Douglas Township. One child died in early infancy, and Kittie May died at the age of



Respectfully L. S. Coffin

fourteen years. Mr. Coffin is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion, and during the war was Chaplain of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry a year. Returning home he for seventeen years did missionary work in Northwestern Iowa, preaching every Sabbath in localities where regular services could not be maintained. Meanwhile he worked hard on the farm six days in the week, frequently drove twenty to forty miles to his appointments and was home for early start at farm work Monday morning. For the work of these years he neither asked nor received pecuniary returns, $10 being the entire financial results to him of the whole time. Leaving this class of work for the most part, time not demanded by his farm work, was given to editorial and platform work in the interests of agriculture and the advancement of agricultural classes in this section of Iowa, the work of late years often overrunning State boundaries. For four years, and until he was appointed on the State railroad commission, he was well known to the readers of the *Messenger*, through the valuable farm department over which he presided. On the retirement of Hon. James Wilson from the commission, Governor Sherman appointed Mr. Coffin to the vacancy, and he was reappointed for a full term, which he is now serving. Mr. Coffin has seen the good and the harsh sides of Iowa life. The years of the grasshopper raids found his granaries far from depleted, and many a northwestern farmer was enabled, through his liberality in trusting him for the necessaries of life, to remain on the homestead. Some of these lived to prosper and repay; many to forget, prosperous or otherwise. The transformation of Willowedge into a stock-farm, where fine short-horn cattle are bred, was a step toward the substantial prosperity which has crowned its owner's many years of conscientious and unremitting toil. At present, advanced in years somewhat, and more or less scarred in physical health by the labors of earlier days, Mr. Coffin has an honorable ambition to live to see every railroad freight car in the country, controlled by automatic couplers and air brakes, and every railroad employe accorded his Sundays away from the everyday duties, which are now so generally thrust upon him on Sunday, as well as during the remainder of the week. To this end he has given more thought and labor than any other man in the entire country, and the cause he represents is so essential, and his side so plainly right, that the movement looking to the accomplishment of the needed reforms has received an impetus from which it will not recoil before the good work is finished. In politics Mr. Coffin has followed his earliest recollected tendencies, which made him an Abolitionist, and now a sterling Republican, never swerving for an instant from the advanced ideas of the party. As during the slave period he was a member of the underground railroad force in Ohio, so in later years he has been forward in promulgating prohibition sentiments and practical results, having stumped the State at his own expense in favor of the amendment. Beginning life with nothing but health and ambition, he has already lived to see the practical results of energy, industry and economy, and feels satisfied that generous deeds bring their own reward in this world, and that bread cast upon the waters will return after many days, many fold increased. Advancing years have detracted nothing from the earnestness of Mr. Coffin's convictions. What he feels to be right to do he still does with the old-time zeal and energy. Time and opportunity have broadened his scope for usefulness, while at the same time they have brought him ma-

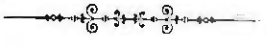
tured powers and greater abilities. With northwestern Iowa he is thoroughly identified, and in its future he has unshaken and abiding faith. Doubting Thomases who fear for what may be accomplished here can find no better prop to their hopes for the best than a visit to the broad and hospitable acres of Willowedge, the spot which still holds the home-place in his heart, and whose oversight and supervision he has never relinquished.

CHARLES G. KNOCK, section 32, Clay Township, has lived on this farm since 1876, the land being a tract of wild prairie when he first settled on it, and he has made all the improvements, and now has one of the best farms in the township. His farm contains 120 acres, and his building improvements are comfortable and commodious, indicating the thrift of the owner. Mr. Knock was born in Warmland, Sweden, May 29, 1846, a son of Charles J. Johnson. He was reared in his native country to the occupation of a farmer, and in 1869, in company with his brother John, came to America, landing at New York City. He proceeded from there to Kansas, where he took up a homestead, but the climate there not seeming to agree with him he sold out and went to Evanston, Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and from there went to Lake County, working at the same trade there until 1869, when he came to Webster County, Iowa, and bought his present farm. He was married in Evanston to Anna L. Lindguist, also a native of Sweden. They have eight children—Hannah, Emma, Carl, Gustav, Edwin, David, Arthur and Mabel. Mr. Knock is one of the representative men of his township, and has been called upon to serve in the principal positions of the township, which he has done with credit to himself and the best interests of the township. He is the present clerk, a position he has held for ten years. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

MURRAY E. SMITH, section 26, Deer Creek Township, is a native of the State of New York, born in Allegany County, January 10, 1827; was the second child and only son in a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. In boyhood his circumstances were not dissimilar to those of other boys of his age. Hard work and plenty of it was considered to be the best antidote for the evils to which boys are subject, and so he was not neglected in that direction, and it was at least conducive to a vigorous constitution. But it was not all work; he had his hours of play as well, and, like other boys, sometimes the same occupation was made to answer a double purpose—work was turned into play and play into work. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of Pennsylvania at that time afforded, supplemented by a few terms at Franklin Academy, situated in the eastern part of the county, and presided over by one of the most thorough and faithful instructors and one of the kindest-hearted men that ever lived, the Rev. Lyman Richardson, of blessed memory. For several years after attaining his majority his time was employed either at work as a carpenter or on the farm at home, attending school at the academy in the fall and teaching in the winter. But in the early spring of 1851 he concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice and go west, and Iowa was chosen as the land of promise. Accordingly, in company

with his oldest sister, Emeline, he started, taking the New York & Erie Railroad, then but recently constructed, from Great Bend on the Susquehanna River to East Almond in Allegany County, New York, and from there, after spending about ten days visiting friends and relatives, by stage to Buffalo, and thence by steamer (the afterward ill-fated Mayflower) to Detroit, by the Michigan Central Railroad to New Buffalo on Lake Michigan, and again by steamer across the lake to Chicago, where a week was spent visiting and looking over the young city, then just beginning to rise out of the swamp, the streets in many places graded to the center and in some places to the tops of the lower windows, the landings to the buildings being reached by flights of steps as if going down cellar. But other friends resided at Belvidere in Boone County, and Iowa was still farther west, and again they journeyed, first by rail to Elgin and then by stage to Belvidere. The spring of 1851 was one of the wettest ever known; the prairie between Chicago and Elgin almost wholly unsettled and one-half under water. The railroad track was just laid, unballasted, and but very indifferently graded—the ties in many places lying squarely on the prairie sod. The utmost speed was ten miles an hour, and at times scarcely faster than a man could walk. But if traveling by rail was tedious, traveling by stage was exhaustive, and was jocosely described by a fellow traveler as the purchased privilege of wading through the mud on foot and carrying a rail on the shoulder with which to pry up the stage. His sister did not like the prairies, and after a month spent with friends at Belvidere returned to Pennsylvania; but Mr. Smith after spending the summer at Belvidere again pursued his westward way, touching the soil of Iowa, first at the city of Dubuque, but going soon after to McGregor, then a hamlet of five or six small buildings, where he spent his first winter in Iowa and the greater part of the next summer. He first entered land in Sperry Township, Clayton County. In the fall of 1852 he accompanied a surveying party to the pine regions of Wisconsin, and the following year had a similar engagement with a party in Iowa. In the fall of 1855 he was elected county surveyor of Clayton County, an office he held about ten years, resigning the position when he moved to Webster County in 1869. He sold his farm in Clayton County in 1867 and moved to Elkader, where he lived two years. In 1868 he visited Webster County, and while here bought his present homestead, to which he moved in 1869. His farm contains 320 acres of choice land, but at the time he bought it was unimproved. He now has a comfortable residence and farm buildings, and has a fine grove of five acres of his own planting. Mr. Smith was married December 21, 1854, to Julia L. Paddleford, who was born in Chenango County, New York, March 9, 1829, a daughter of Jonathan Paddleford, an early settler of Winnebago County, Illinois, where he died, and the family afterward moved to Delaware County, Iowa, where the mother died, and subsequently Mrs. Smith accompanied her brother to Clayton County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children, but two of whom are living—Mary E. and Murray L. The eldest child, Nellie Delvcia, died in infancy; Sarah died December 5, 1887, aged twenty-nine years; Anna W. died January 23, 1880, aged eighteen years, and William B., February 5, 1880, aged sixteen years. In politics Mr. Smith was first a Whig and later a Republican, and in 1878 united himself with the Greenback party. He was reared in the Baptist church, but is not now connected with any denomination.

He is a liberal-minded, whole-souled man, is a general reader and free-thinker upon all the topics of the day, and is one of the representative citizens of Deer Creek Township. The Smiths were originally of English stock. His father's name was Dudley B., a son of Joshua Smith, a native of Connecticut, who removing with his family of thirteen children became one of the pioneer settlers of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Dudley B. Smith was born February 9, 1798, in the town of Groton, New London County, Connecticut, and removed with his father's family in 1814 or 1815 to Pennsylvania, where he spent the early years of his manhood amid the labors and privations of a Pennsylvania forest. In 1823 he went to Allegany County, New York, and in 1824 married Anna Wilson, a daughter of Steven Wilson, whose ancestors came from the highlands of Scotland. In 1832 they removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania, and again in 1835 to Susquehanna County, where they resided until the spring of 1855, when they with five daughters came to Clayton County, Iowa, and from thence in 1870 to Webster County, where in May, 1881, Dudley B. Smith died at the age of eighty-three years, and where his widow, now nearly eighty-four years of age, still resides. His sisters were Emeline L., born December 4, 1825, the only one of the family who did not leave Pennsylvania. She married N. O. Ballard, and lived to the close of her life in Susquehanna County; had no children. Sabra A., born July 24, 1829, came west with the family in 1855, and with her husband, C. L. Angier, lives at Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, Iowa. They have three daughters, all married—Orpha L., born August 6, 1832, married in Pennsylvania Theodore Birchard, and with her husband came west and settled first at Dakota City, Humboldt County, Iowa, and subsequently at Boonsborough, where she died, leaving two daughters and one son. Ellen A., born March 2, 1834, came to Iowa with the family in 1855, and was married in Clayton County to Joseph Shaw, and now resides near Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa. She has one child, now a young man of twenty years. Anna W., born March 28, 1837, has spent much of her time and the best years of her life as a teacher in the public schools. Has now retired from the business by reason of the failure of health and declining years—a member in good standing of the fraternity of old maids. Eliza C. was born April 24, 1840, came to Clayton County with the family in 1855, then a girl of fourteen summers. Three years later she married C. N. Patch, a native of Massachusetts, and a few years later removed to Webster County and subsequently to Custer County, Nebraska, where they now reside. Their children, five in number, four of whom are living, were all boys, the three youngest at home with their parents. Amanda S., born September 13, 1842, came to Iowa with her parents in 1855, and was for a time in early life quite actively engaged in teaching. She has remained single and made her home with her parents, and has had in an especial manner the care of her aged mother, and her time is now all engrossed in the performance of that filial duty.



ANSON V. LAMBERT, has been a resident of Fort Dodge since October 8, 1857. His parents, Robert and Caroline (Goring) Lambert, were natives of Canada, but his paternal grandparents were natives of New Jersey, where the family had lived several generations. His maternal grandfather was a native of Lon-

don, England, emigrating to Canada when a young man. Robert Lambert was a farmer, and reared his sons to the same occupation. He and his wife reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Two sons, Robert and Walker, became noted physicians. The former is now in practice at Windsor, Canada, and the latter was for many years located at Amherstburg, Canada, where he died. Three sons—Hamilton, Hiram and Alfred—became farmers. The first named is the only one living. He is the eldest of the six sons and now lives near Niagara Falls. The daughters are all deceased. Anson V. is the second son. He was born in Canada, December 15, 1824. He received good educational advantages, attending St. Catherines Academy, then under the charge of Professor Hubbard, a graduate of Yale. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade of John Latshaw, of Niagara Falls, who was a superior architect, and his object in attending the academy was to obtain a more thorough knowledge of that art. After leaving school he was in the service of Mr. Latshaw in St. Catherines and vicinity, and in June, 1857, went to Dubuque, and the following fall came to Fort Dodge, where he has since been engaged in drafting, contracting and building, drawing the plans for many large buildings in different towns of the State. Mr. Lambert was married in St. Catherines to Catherine Dale, a native of Ireland, born May 29, 1833, a daughter of John Dale, who died in his native country. His wife subsequently came with her family to America, and located at St. Catherines, where she died. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have had six children only one of whom is living—Mary A., wife of Homer Latham, of Deer Creek Township. Three died in early childhood. John D. was born February 29, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Dodge, and for some time was a student at the University at Lawrence, Kansas. He learned the trade of a printer of Lieutenant-Governor Gue, and for some time worked at his trade in Fort Dodge, working on the first number of the *Times*. He afterward worked on the Springfield *Republican*, and in Humboldt and Lawrence, Kansas. On account of declining health he took a trip to Texas, in 1877, but received no benefit, and later his father went with him to Colorado, but all of no avail. He died at home April 8, 1879. He was a young man of much promise, and was highly esteemed for his many virtues. Their daughter, Margaret Lavina, was born January 1, 1854, and died August 14, 1883. She was for some time a successful teacher, and at the time of her death was the wife of Robert M. Selkirk.

CHARLES HUDSON, residing on section 15, Otho Township, has a fine farm of 550 acres, lying on different sections. He was born in the parish of Thornton, Lincolnshire, England, January 6, 1829, a son of William Hudson, a native of Belchford, the same shire, removing to Thornton, where he and his wife both died. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, all save three in England. Two, a son, John, and a daughter, Fanny, wife of B. Brooks, live in Michigan. Charles Hudson learned the blacksmith's trade in the parish of Hatton, serving an apprenticeship of six years with William Torn. He then worked at his trade four years, and when twenty-five years old came to America, landing at New York April 28, 1855. He went at once to Canada, but remained there only a few days, going thence to Port Huron, Michigan. From there, two weeks later, he proceeded west-

ward, in search of a suitable location, and finally reached Elkader, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for a time and then worked on a farm during haying and harvesting. He then worked at his trade in Monona, and the next spring, 1856, came to Fort Dodge and worked for Benjamin Brown a year, and for his successor, John Parsons. In the spring of 1859, he took a trip to the Rocky Mountains, returning the following fall. He then located on his land which he had bought two years before. He is one of Otho Township's most worthy citizens. He commenced life a poor young man, having only about $10 when he came to this country, and by good management and economy has become one of the prosperous citizens of Webster County. He was married April 20, 1864, to Julia A. Cheney, a native of Kirtland, Ohio, born July 31, 1844. She died May 24, 1881, leaving seven children—Olive L., Charles H., William W., Julia E., Alice V., Oscar M. and Lillie May.

JOHN HOLBROOK, deputy United States marshal and constable of Fort Dodge, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, March 4, 1831, a son of George B. and Salinda (Holden) Holbrook, natives of Vermont. His father at the time of his birth was sheriff of Chautauqua County, and lived in the jail at Maysville. He remained in his native county until sixteen years of age, when he went to Ohio and was employed as a cabin boy on a lake vessel. He was advanced from time to time until he was master of a vessel, following that business several years. In 1876 he came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and for some time was employed as general collector for the McCormick Harvester Company of Chicago, his route comprising seventeen counties of Iowa. In 1880 he was elected constable of Fort Dodge and served seven years. Mr. Holbrook was married in Ashtabula County, Ohio, February 6, 1855, to Miss E. W. Maskelyne. They have two children—Cora A., who has taught in the public schools nine years, and John P. Mr. Holbrook is a member of the Masonic order, Rising Sun Lodge, No. 22, and Western Reserve Chapter No. 6, of Ashtabula, Ohio, where we was made a Mason.

WILLARD CARPENTER AINSWORTH, eldest son of LeRoy A. and Mary (Carpenter) Ainsworth, was born in Madison County, New York, December 6, 1837. His parents resided here until 1842, when they removed to Allegany County, New York, where he was reared. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. He had good educational advantages, attended school at Alfred College. In 1856 he began the profession of teaching, which he followed until 1860, when, following the western movement that was then flowing into Iowa, he came to Boone County in which place he resided until 1864, during which time he held the position of principal of the schools of Boonesboro. May 20, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle of Tupelo, and later met with an accident which resulted in a broken leg, and he was discharged May 17, 1865. He then returned to Boonsboro and again engaged in teaching. September 13, 1865, Mr. Ainsworth was united in matrimony with Julia Ann Stevens, a popular teacher from Fort Dodge. After a resident of one year in Boonsboro, during which time they were both engaged in teaching, they moved to Fort Dodge and settled

on the farm that has since been their home. His first land purchase consisted of only eighty acres, and he has since added to this until he now owns 480 acres of land under cultivation and well improved. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but makes a specialty of dairying. After improving and beautifying their farm they have one of the pleasantest homes in the county. Five children have been born to them during the twenty-three years of their wedded life, which Providence has graciously bestowed upon them—Harriet M., Minnie A., Willard L., Addie L., Alburn S. Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth, fully realizing the importance of a good education, have given their children the benefit of the best schools, and two of their daughters are now successful teachers. In politics Mr. Ainsworth is a Republican.

O F. BLUNCK, one of the representative citizens of Fulton Township, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born October 31, 1839, a son of F. O. and Mary Blunck. His parents came to America in 1847 and lived one year in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1848 they located in Davenport, Iowa, and there the mother died during the cholera epidemic, leaving two sons, Henry, now of Republic County, Kansas, and O. F. In 1856 the father went to California and engaged in mining until 1864, when he started for home, and has never since been heard from, it being supposed that he was murdered for his money. O. F. remained in Davenport until twenty years of age, when he went to Rock Island County, Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Company E, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and took part in many of the most important battles of the war, including Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Iuka, and siege of Atlanta. He was wounded at Atlanta on the 22d day of July, when Hood made his celebrated raid on the Union forces, and was also captured and confined in the noted Andersonville prison sixty days, when he was exchanged by special arrangement for the exchange of prisoners between Hood and Sherman. He then went with Sherman to the sea and participated in the battle at Bentonville and marched to Washington, where with his regiment he was in line at the grand review of the army. He was discharged at Davenport in 1865. After his discharge he located in Rock Island County, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Webster County and located in Fulton Township which at that time contained but eleven voters. He bought forty acres of wild land to which he has added until he now has 320 acres of good land, being the entire half of section 15. In politics Mr. Blunck is a Democrat. He has served in most of the township offices and in 1887 was elected to the county board of supervisors. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R., at Fort Dodge. He was married in December, 1865, to Eliza J. Smith, a native of New York, daughter of Henry and Mary (Luke) Smith. They have seven children—Frederick H., Nora M., William E., James H., George E., Lydia L., and Lewis E.

J OHN HEDIEU, of Dayton, is one of the pioneers of Webster County. He was born in the northern part of Sweden, April 23, 1816, a son of John Hedieu, who spent his life in Sweden, dying when his son was eleven years old. John, Jr., left his native country in April, 1846, sailing from Christi-

ana, Norway, on a Norwegian vessel to Havre, France, and thence on an American vessel to New York, landing after a stormy voyage of forty-two days. He remained in New York about three months, devoting the greater part of his time to learning the English language. He then started westward, on the suggestion of a Methodist minister he met in New York, going via the Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence by way of the lakes to Chicago, and from there to Knox County, Illinois. He remained in Knox County about nine years, working first at the trade of a painter, and later had charge of a company of men engaged in the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and after the grading was completed was employed in other capacities by the company. In 1855 he came to Iowa in the interest of the Swedish citizens of Illinois, for the purpose of finding a suitable location for a colony, and chose what is now Dayton, believing it to possess qualities that would recommend it to the settlers. He bought a quarter section of land and erected a house that same fall, which was the second house in the vicinity. His neighbor was a hunter and trapper, and thinking that Mr. Hedien would frighten away the deer he left soon after for a country less populous. Mr. Hedien improved his land and made it his home until 1879, when he moved to the village where he has since lived. He is one of the well-known pioneers of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He lived a single life until 1879, when he married Mrs. Jane Baker, widow of John Baker, and daughter of William Melhuish. She was born in Devonshire, England, August 31, 1819, and was married June 12, 1843, at St. James Church, Westminster, to John Baker, who was born July 15, 1819. They came to the United States in 1849, and Mr. Baker died at Grand Junction, Greene County, Iowa, March 3, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Hedien are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is a pleasure thus to record briefly the life of one of Webster County's most prominent citizens, who has for so many years been intimately connected with its interests, and none are more worthy of a place in the record of Webster County's citizens than he. He and his wife are now living quietly in their pleasant home in Dayton, where they are surrounded with all that will make their declining years comfortable.

ADAM KELTZ, section 4, Colfax Township, is prominent not only as one of the pioneers and first settlers, but also as one of the representative men of the township. He is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, born September 28, 1830, the youngest son of Adam and Margaret (Holler) Keltz, natives also of Pennsylvania, his father of German and his mother of Scotch descent. As his father was a farmer his early years were spent on the home farm, and his opportunities for acquiring an education were not very good, as his services were required at home during the summer, and he had to walk three miles to school during the winter. When he was seventeen years old he went to Ligonier and served an apprenticeship of three years at the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked about ten years, after which he worked at the wagon and carriage-maker's trade at Mt. Pleasant five years. In 1863 he came to Iowa and worked at his trade at Clear Lake about a year, and in 1864 went to Nevada, Story County, and in October, 1865, became a resident of Webster County, living in Fort Dodge two years, where he worked as a carpenter and builder. In 1868 he rented E. H. Albee's farm in

Cooper Township, and in 1870 settled on his present homestead, which he entered from the Government two years before. As he was the pioneer farmer of this locality he had many difficulties and inconveniences to overcome, as well as hardships and privations incident to pioneer life to endure. Soon after him there came a few other families and settled near by, and it became necessary to provide some means of educating the young. Realizing the importance of this matter and the inability of the few settlers to provide a school-house, Mr. Keltz, with his characteristic generosity, built an addition to his house to serve as a school-room, and in it his daughter May taught the first school. The first public school building erected in the township was built by Mr. Keltz on section 6. At this time Colfax was not organized as a township, but formed a part of Pleasant Valley, and it was through the efforts and influence of Mr. Keltz that it was organized as a Congressional township by an order of the board of supervisors, November 2, 1872. Mr. Keltz is the principal and most prominent representative man in the township, and has been very intimately connected with its development and improvement. Being a man of intelligence and enterprise, his townspeople have thrust upon him many of the duties and responsibilities of municipal organization and government, and at various times he has filled about all the offices of trust in the township, having been trustee, clerk, assessor, treasurer and school director, and has occupied one or more of these positions for the past sixteen years. He has been active, energetic and painstaking in the discharge of his public duties. Whenever a public improvement or reform has been needed he has championed the cause of the settlers, and they have found an able advocate and warm supporter in Adam Keltz. He is a Republican and Prohibitionist, and an earnest exponent of his convictions. Though brought up to the faith of the Presbyterian church, he has somewhat departed from the religious teachings of his youth, and is extremely liberal in his views. He is a respected member of the Masonic order and also of the Legion of Honor. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns 160 acres of good land, mostly under cultivation, with good buildings, surrounded by a pleasant grove, which was planted by himself. March 21, 1854, he married Miss Eliza A. Wilson, a daughter of Stanford and Lettie A. (Clark) Wilson, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Keltz have nine children—Anna May, wife of John J. Haviland, of Cooper Township; Sarah M., wife of Alonzo A. Howell, of Fort Dodge; Lettie F., wife of La Fayette Groat, of Cheyenne, Nebraska; Adah F., widow of I. Nash; Wilson B., Joseph R., Bert C., Henry E. and Gertrude E.

PATRICK MITCHELL, section 19, Badger Township, is one of its very earliest settlers, coming here in June, 1856. He was the third settler, and is the oldest now living here, the other two, Shaefer and Doan, having long since left. At that time they were the only families living north of Fort Dodge except the Havilands. In the same year and the same time came Stephen Maher and Martin Mitchell, the latter having since removed from the county. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Ireland, born in County Galway, November 8, 1816. He was reared a farmer, receiving a good common school education in his native parish. When he arrived at manhood he resolved to try his fortunes in the new world, and May

22, 1837, embarked at Liverpool in the sailing ship Montpelier, commanded by Captain Meigs, and after a voyage of two months, which had been attended by a violent storm, lasting thirteen days, almost resulting in a total shipwreck, arrived at New York July 22. He proceeded directly to Philadelphia, and was soon after employed as laborer on the railroads then being built. In 1840 he went to LaSalle County, Illinois, and remained there until 1856, when he sold out and moved to Webster County, Iowa, locating on the farm where he now lives. Before the organization of the township, as at present constituted, he was one of the township directors, and has been prominently identified with the development and improvement of the township from its first settlement to the present, and has taken an interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He is now the owner of 200 acres of good land, the most of which is under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are commodious and conveniently arranged. He has served the township a number of years as its secretary, and for a number of years at different times has been a member of the school board. In January, 1853, he was married to Miss Ann Kennedy, a native of Galway County, Ireland, who came to America when about eighteen years old. They have seven children—Peter, a merchant of Fort Dodge; Edward and John, merchants at Lehigh; Patrick, engaged in railroading; Mary, a school teacher; William at home, and Michael, who is also engaged in teaching school. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are still hale and hearty, and entertain their callers with true Irish hospitality. They have been useful and successful members of the community, and by industry and economy they have acquired a competency, enabling them to spend the evening of their lives in comparative ease. In politics Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat, and in religion they are members of Corpus Christi Catholic Church at Fort Dodge.

STEPHEN MAHER was one of the worthy old pioneers of Webster County, and was among those who settled here in 1856, and was one of the first actual settlers in Badger Township. He was a native of Galway County, Ireland, where he was born in 1807. After arriving at manhood he emigrated to Canada, and some time later, probably about 1830, he married at Prescott, Ontario, Miss Catherine Duff, who was born in Queens County, Ireland, April 10, 1801. They settled in the Ottawa Valley, in Carlton County, Ontario, then called Upper Canada, about twenty miles from the beautiful city of Ottawa, now the seat of government, but at that time a small place called Bytown. There Mr. Maher bought a new and heavily timbered farm, which he cleared up and otherwise improved. During the winters he was quite largely engaged in lumbering, and manufacturing timber for the European markets, and in the spring this timber was put into large rafts and floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to Montreal and Quebec. To this branch of the business Mr. Maher gave his personal supervision, and in so doing he became so familiar with the various channels in the two large rivers, that he became quite an expert pilot, and acted as such a number of seasons on these waters. At the time of McKenzie's Rebellion, in 1837–'38, Mr. Maher took up arms in defense of that country, and served till the close of the trouble. About 1846 he sold out in Canada, and brought his family west, to Chicago, when that now large and prosperous city was but

a small village. He remained there about six months and came about sixty miles west, and settled near Ottawa, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and resided till the spring of 1856, when, prompted apparently by a fondness for frontier life, he left that State and came to this county, making the journey with teams, and settled on section 13, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1876. He was a man of a strong and vigorous constitution, persevering and industrious in his habits, with an indomitable will and determination, bold and fearless at all times, slow to give offense himself, but he would promptly resent any injury or insult offered to him or a friend in his presence, but withal he was kind, and "generous to a fault," and like the hearty Irishman he was, dispensed open-handed hospitality to all comers regardless of creed or occupation. Many a weary traveler has found a hearty welcome to his fireside, and been refreshed and fed at his table. This generosity was the natural outgrowth of a kind heart, as he was never known to accept pay for such hospitality, and did not consider it a compliment to be asked to put a cash value on his acts of kindness. During the "Spirit Lake massacre" of 1857, when the whole country was terror-stricken, and the few scattering settlers throughout the county were fleeing to Fort Dodge for safety, Mr. Maher and family remained on their farm, though every other family in the township had left their homes and taken refuge in the town. True to that courage which was characteristic of his nature he refused to leave, though to stay was quite contrary to the wishes of his wife and family. His sons and neighbors still relate the following amusing incident that happened during that troublous time. One day two gentlemen, who are still residents of this county, were passing along the road at a distance from Mr. Maher's house, when they espied near his place some objects moving around near the timber, and at once jumped at the conclusion—influenced no doubt by fear—that they were a band of savages, and their vivid imaginations painted to their mind's eyes a body of wild Indians in war paint and on the "war path," in search of gore. They quickened their pace and hastened to Fort Dodge, and gave the alarm, when there was a body of horsemen numbering about eighty, under command of Dr. Nicholson, dispatched at once to defend the Maher family. As the gallant Doctor was nearing the premises he saw a man with a rifle, not far from Mr. Maher's house, and saw him disappear in the woods. This person he thought was an Indian, and it verified his suspicions, and he little expected to find any of the Mahers alive, and was somewhat surprised to find the old gentleman quiety surrounded by his family, but a little surprised at having such distinguished company. When the matter was fully explained, it turned out that the objects seen by the two gentlemen referred to above, were a flock of sand cranes, and the supposed Indian with the rifle seen by the Doctor, was Thomas F. Maher, who had been out trying to get a shot at some of the cranes, and seeing the horemen approaching fled to the house, making his way through the edge of the timber and returning by the back door. The Doctor entreated Mr. Maher to leave his home and take his family to town, assuring him that by remaining they were running a great risk of losing their lives; but the old man was inexorable. Stephen Maher had come there to stay, and stay he would and did. While it was probably not the wisest course to pursue, under the circumstances, the incident serves to illustrate that fearless determination which was a part of his nature. Mr. Maher was a first cousin of that brave soldier, General Thomas Francis

Meagher. Mr. and Mrs. Maher had born unto them four sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter died while young. Those who grew to maturity are—Thomas F., Charles W., Mary, now Mrs. E. Kennedy, of Deer Creek Township, and Patrick, who was in the navy during the late war, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1864. Mrs. Maher is still living, in 1888, in her eighty-eighth year, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Kennedy.

FREDERICK LATHAM, section 13, Deer Creek Township, was born in Hamilton, Scotland, February 17, 1823, a son of George T. and Henrietta (Hardige) Latham, his father born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and his mother of English birth. His grandfather was a soldier in the British service, and at the time of the birth of his son was accompanying his regiment to Nova Scotia from England, his family being with him. He continued in the British army, and was finally killed in the service. George T. was reared a soldier. He acted as midshipman when a boy and later entered the infantry as a cadet. He was finally promoted to Captain and Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Enniskillen Regiment, and for a time had command of a company of revenue police in Ireland. Later he resigned and retired on half pay but finally sold his claim, as retired British officers are privileged to do, and emigrated to St. John's, New Brunswick, where he died in October, 1855, his wife's death preceding his several years. They had a family of six children, all of whom are living except one. Mrs. Eliza Moore, Frederick and John, live in Deer Creek Township. William T. died in Michigan, July 6, 1888, aged sixty-one years; Charlotte, wife of Henry Wilson, and Patience, wife of Robert Hay, live in New Brunswick. Frederick Latham was ten years of age when his parents moved to New Brunswick, and there he was reared and married. His early life was spent in the pine regions of that country and for several years he followed lumbering. In 1865 he came to Webster County, and in 1868 settled on his present farm, which at that time was wholly unimproved. He has cleared his land and now has a fine farm of 189 acres. In the twenty years of his residence in Webster County he has become fully identified with its interests and has done much to promote its welfare. In politics he is a Republican, his first presidential vote being cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856. Mr. Latham married Miss Mary Hartin, a daughter of John Hartin. They have ten children—John E., Fred C., Warren C., Rebecca, Mary, Nettie, Clara and Laura (twins), Nellie and Addie.

WICKLIFFE C. BEEM is a representative of the pioneers of Sumner Township. His father, John Beem, was born in Washington County, Maryland, May 2, 1805, of German ancestry, the Beems coming to America from that country in an early day. Before the days of railroads John was employed as post-boy, going over the mountains on horse-back. When he was a boy his father, Richard Beem, moved to the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, making that place his home until death. John Beem married Sarah Shisler, a native of Ohio, a daughter of George Shisler, who was a native of Germany, coming to America when eighteen years of age. About 1812 John Beem moved to Noble County, Indiana, living there until 1855 when he moved to Webster

County, Iowa, and settled in Yell Township, on section 18. At that time there were probably not more than a half dozen families in the county. Here Mr. John Beem lived until his death, which occurred in November, 1885. He was one of the highly respected pioneers of the county. In his religious belief he was a Free-will Baptist, and was one of the organizers of that church in this county, and for several years served in the capacity of deacon. His farm of 160 acres is still in the possession of the family, and is the home of his widow. Mrs. Beem was born March 21, 1810, and although now seventy-eight years of age is in the enjoyment of a good degree of health. Mr. and Mrs. John Beem had a family of seven children—Margaret, wife of D. D. Douglass, of Otho Township; Wickliffe C.; Emily, wife of A. D. Rolfe, of Sumner Township; Ellen, wife of George Marsh, of Yell Township; John Q., on the old homestead; Angeline, wife of James Brundage, died several years ago; Noble was drowned in the Boone River in 1854. Wickliffe C. Beem was born in Ohio, January 30, 1841, and was thirteen years old when his parents came to Iowa. In 1859 he went to Colorado at the time of the gold excitement at Pike's Peak, and remained there two years, when on account of failing health he returned to Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted for frontier service at the time of the Mankato massacre and reached that place in time to assist in burying the dead and was present when thirty-two Indians were hanged. Mr. Beem's life work has been farming and stock-raising. He owns 500 acres of land and is numbered among the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the county. In 1875 he opened a coal mine on his land and has since been successfully engaged in mining it. His mine is located on Crooked Creek, and is known as the Black Diamond Mine. Mr. Beem married Mary J. Nicholas, a daughter of Richard Nicholas, who settled in Yell Township in 1861, and is now a resident of Kansas. She was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and for some time was a successful teacher of Yell Township. Mr. and Mrs. Beem have five children—Lillie, Noble M., Leona, Minnie E., and Floyd Wickliffe. In politics, like his father, Mr. Beem is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

THOR E. EDWARDS, section 5, Clay Township, Webster County, Iowa, has a good farm of 226 acres, all well improved. He was born in Norway in 1843, a son of Even Aslaksen, who started for America with his family in 1861, but died before reaching this country and was buried in the ocean. The mother landed with her children in Quebec, and from there went to Rock County, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, and in 1871 they came to Iowa and settled where Mr. Edwards now lives. The mother died in the spring of 1874. She had a family of twelve children, five of whom are living—Ole E., Thor E., Nels E., Bjoern and Knut E. Thor E. Edwards has improved his land and in addition to his original 226 acres owns 160 acres on sections 7 and 18. He is one of the representative citizens of the township and is held in high esteem by all who know him. Mr. Edwards had but a few dollars when he settled on his farm in Webster County, Iowa, but now he has one of the largest stock farms in the county. Mr. Edwards is a great believer in fine stock, and on his farm may be seen full-blooded Norman stallions and short-horn cattle. Hitherto Mr. Edwards has been contented to live in a log-cabin, but now he is laying the corner-

stone for a fine residence and he intends to make room for his visitors. He was married in Wisconsin, to Miss Jane Edwards, and to them have been born seven children—Henry, Martha, Edward, Carl, Otto, Ida and Hannah. In politics Mr. Edwards is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee several terms and has held most of the other offices in his township, always serving with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, auctioneer and furniture dealer, Fort Dodge, is a son of one of the pioneers of the town. His father, Gordon V. Patterson, was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1823, of Irish descent. He married Martha Matilda McBride, who was born in Upper Canada in 1829. When still a young man he moved to New York City and from there in October, 1855, to Fort Dodge, being accompanied here by his brother Henry and his brothers-in-law, John Brady and William Hodges. Henry Patterson returned to New York in 1871 and died there three years later. Mr. Patterson was one of the early mechanics of Fort Dodge, and followed building fifteen years, when he bought a restaurant and followed that business nine years. He also for a number of years kept the hotel known as the Patterson House. He was deputy sheriff and constable a number of years, and for twelve years was auctioneer for the city and county. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat. His family consisted of six children all but one are living. Anna, who was the wife of Joseph Markwell, died in 1876. Mrs. Mary Wallace lives in Manson, Iowa; George W., is the next in age; David lives in Los Angeles, California; Vena, is the wife of A. W. Moore, of Independence, Iowa, and Benjamin is also in Los Angeles. George W. Patterson is the only member of the family now living in Webster County. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, October 19, 1849, being but six years old when his parents moved to Fort Dodge, and here he has since lived, receiving his education in the public schools. When nineteen years old he began to work for I. T. Smith, in the restaurant, remaining with him three years, when his father bought Mr. Smith's interest and they then conducted it together two years. In 1873 he went to Denver, but returned in the fall of that year, and in October embarked in the feed and produce business. For three years he was employed in the grocery store of M. F. Fairchilds, and then worked at the painter's trade two years. He then opened a second-hand furniture store and at the same time began auctioneering, and is now the city and county auctioneer of Webster County. He keeps a general furniture establishment and is building up a good trade. Mr. Patterson was married July 23, 1873, to Blanche Reese, daughter of Jeremiah Reese. They have three children—Maud, Jay and Paul. One son, Gordon, died aged nine months.

SAMUEL PIERCE HANCOCK resides on the northwest quarter of section 14, Elkhorn Township. His original farm comprised the west half of that quarter, but he also now owns the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, and his son, Albert B., owns the northwest quarter of the same quarter section. Mr. Hancock bought his farm in 1883 of Stephen Francis,

of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Improvements had been made and for several years it had been leased, but Mr. Hancock has further improved it, and now it is one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Hancock is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born November 28, 1837, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Pierce) Hancock. Henry Hancock was three times married. His first wife left three children, but two of whom are living—Mrs. Jane Sowels and Mrs. Cordelia France, both of Claremont, Virginia. By the second marriage there were three children who grew to maturity, our subject being the only one living. His third wife was Elizabeth O'Neal, of Newark, New Jersey, and to them were born five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, as is also the mother, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject died in 1845, and the father in 1880. Samuel P. Hancock was reared in his native State, and there learned the trade of a shoemaker, but this trade not agreeing with his health be abandoned it and learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, and for several years was engaged in contracting and building. When a young man he moved to Wisconsin, and was married in Rock County, September 22, 1860, to Adeline Snell, a native of the State of New York. In July, 1863, he enlisted in DeKalb County, Illinois, and was assigned to Company G, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in several engagements, including Sherman's march to the sea. At Savannah he was, on account of ill health, placed on detached service, and did not again return to his regiment. The exposure incident to the march to the sea so impaired his health that he has never recovered and he now receives a pension. He had removed to DeKalb County the year following his marriage, and there his family lived during his absence and there he returned after the close of the war. That he might procure more land for the benefit of his sons, and also with the hope that the climate would be beneficial to his health, he, in 1883, came to Iowa, and has since been one of the representative men of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have two sons—Albert B., born in Illinois, July 27, 1863, and Frederick H. Albert received a good business education, completing it at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago, and afterward was employed as bookkeeper for Marshall Field a year. He has been living in Webster County, and has taught school several winter terms. He was married July 3, 1888, to Ida, daughter of Benjamin R. Canfield, of Fort Dodge. Mr. Hancock is a member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R., and Albert is a member of the Sons of the Veterans.

JUDGE J. L. CHEYNEY is one of the first settlers of the town of Fort Dodge, his residence here dating back to March 24, 1855. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1809. His father, John Cheyney, was a native of Cheshire County, Pennsylvania, of English descent. His grandfather, Thomas Cheyney, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and Headley, in his "Life of Washington," mentions the fact, that Thomas Cheyney, then acting as scout, brought to Washington the first information that the British were approaching, and as a result Washington made a stand at Brandywine, and that noted battle of the Revolution followed. He also adds, that had it not been for this timely information received by Washington the American army would doubtless have been defeated. The maternal grandfather of our subject, whose name was

Graves, lived on what was the battle-field of Brandywine, and his mother, Tacy Graves, at that time was a child seven years old. Their house was used as a field hospital by the British. His parents were married at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1814, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and there our subject was reared amid the wild scenes of a new country. The advantages for schooling when he was a youth were of course limited. When twenty years old he became an apprentice to the trade of a cabinet maker. His father was a millwright, and when but a boy he became accustomed to the use of tools. He worked at cabinet-making fifteen years, and then began to work at the painter's trade, which he has since followed the greater part of the time. May 2, 1833, he was married to Margaret Riddle, who was born near Steubenville, Ohio, December 26, 1812, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Patterson) Riddle. Her paternal grandparents were native Americans, and her maternal grandparents were from Ireland. Her mother was twice married; first to James Robinson, by whom she had five children; and second to Samuel Riddle, by whom she had four children. Mrs. Cheyney is the only one of the family living, and of a family of ten children, Judge Cheyney and one sister, Elizabeth Bevington, of Defiance, Ohio, are the only ones living. When Judge Cheyney and his wife came to Fort Dodge all was new, and they have witnessed the great changes that have taken place. He was elected Judge of Webster County, and served one term. He was also recorder of the county one term, and served as assessor of the city seven years. In early life he was a Democrat, but from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise till the close of the civil war was a Republican, and since then has affiliated with the Greenback party. For many years Judge and Mrs. Cheyney have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church. During their long residence in Webster County they have made many friends, and are honored and esteemed by all who know them.

THOMAS D. TRUSTY, section 32, Badger Township, has been a resident of Webster County since the autumn of 1862, and in 1867 settled on the farm where he now lives. He has a good farm of eighty acres on which he has made all the improvements. He is a native of White County, Illinois, born in 1827, a son of Wiley and Margaret (Williams) Trusty, natives of Tennessee, but early settlers (1820) of White County. Later the family moved to Grant County, Illinois, and in 1843 moved to Shullsburg, LaFayette County, Wisconsin, where the father and sons worked in the lead mines, and in 1847 the father was accidentally killed while at work at Stump Grove. He left a wife and nine children, eight sons and one daughter, all of whom are living except one son, and all except the daughter are residents of Iowa. Thomas D. Trusty was for a number of years engaged in lead mining and for some time after his marriage worked in the copper mines in Michigan. In 1856 he came to Iowa and first settled in Clayton County, going thence two years later to Chickasaw County, and from there to Webster County. He has been industrious and is now numbered among the representative citizens of Badger Township. He was married December 23, 1848, to Martha Trevethan, a native of Cornwall, England, born October 25, 1834, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Williams) Trevethan, who came to America in 1841, and settled in Shullsburg, Wisconsin, where

the parents both died. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living except one son. Mr. and Mrs. Trusty have eight children—Anna, wife of D. Ferguson, of Illinois; Rachel, wife of C. Flannagan, of Henrietta, Texas; William T., an engineer on the Northwestern Railroad, married Sarah Boring, and lives in Eagle Grove; Mary E., wife of G. W. Frame, is a dress-maker and milliner, of Webster City; Albert M., a farmer; John H., a fireman on the Northwestern Railroad; Jennie M., wife of F. Weeks, was a school teacher before her marriage, and Charles E., a farmer. After the death of his father Mr. Trusty's mother married Moses Van Kirk, of Hazel Green, Wisconsin, and from there they moved in 1867 to Sionx Rapids, Iowa, and later came to Fort Dodge, where the mother died, and Mr. Van Kirk afterward married again and moved to Clarinda, Iowa, where Mrs. Van-Kirk died and he is now living with a step-daughter in Fort Madison, Washington Territory.

DANIEL A. TOWNSEND, section 12, Clay Township, was born in Newstead Township, Erie County, New York, August 12, 1840, the youngest of thirteen children of Asial and Ruth (White) Townsend, natives of Vermont and early settlers of Erie County. Of a family of seven sons and six daughters, all grew to man and womanhood, and four are living—Lucia A., wife of Lot S. Wilder, lives in Akron, New York; John lives in Gowrie, Iowa; James P., near Onondaga, Michigan, and Daniel is the subject of our notice. Six of the seven sons were soldiers in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. Two, Lucius Allen and George, were members of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, and were killed while fighting under General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley. John served in an Illinois regiment; Carmel was in a New York regiment, and died since the war. James was a member of a regiment of home guards. Daniel A. was also a member of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, Company B. His regiment was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and was with General Banks on the memorable and unfortunate Red River expedition, participating in all the engagements of that campaign, including Sabine Cross-Roads, and Pleasant Hill. Before starting on this raid he had taken part in the battles at Port Hudson and Cox's Plantation. Becoming disabled from the effects of exposure and hardships on the Red River expedition Mr. Townsend was unable to accompany his corps when it was transferred to Virginia and was left at Morganza Bend, Louisiana, and from there sent to the marine hospital at New Orleans, and thence to Memphis and from there sent to St. Louis, where he was discharged September 10, 1864, and soon after returned to New York. Mr. Townsend was reared a farmer, and when sixteen years of age left home and went to live with a married sister, and from that time until his enlistment, in 1861, worked on the farm in summer and attended school in the winter. In 1866 he came to Iowa and located in Sumner Township, Webster County, where he bought land which he improved and then exchanged for another farm in the same township. Selling his second farm he bought the one in Clay Township which is his present home. He owns 320 acres of good land, all well improved, with pleasant residence and good farm buildings, making it one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Townsend was married February 23, 1868, to Miss Medie

Hoag, a native of Genesee County, New York. They have two sons, Smith J., born January 16, 1869, now a student at the Fort Dodge Collegiate Institute, and Edward M. born July 24, 1871, is also a student at the institute. In politics Mr. Townsend is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the United Brethren church. He has served in the most of the township offices, and has been a conscientious and acceptable public official, doing his duty as faithfully as he has attended to his own private business affairs.

FREDERICK FROST, proprietor of one of the most important business establishments in Fort Dodge, was born in Suffolk County, England, but reared in Middlesex County. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native country, and was one of the workmen employed on the Crystal Palace, in London, that being the last work he did in his native land, as before its completion he emigrated to America, landing in Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1854. He remained in Chicago until the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in the war for the Union, a member of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, known as the First Board of Trade Regiment, and was in active service until the close of the war, participating in the important battles of Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and others. He returned to Illinois at the close of the war, and December 25, 1865, came to Fort Dodge and started in business as a contractor and builder, and the excellence of his work, the reasonableness of his charges, and his personal reliability soon became well known and he suddenly found himself in the possession of a fine business. In 1873 he erected a factory and commenced practically his present business. He has sustained severe losses by fire, but not disheartened by adversity he has persevered and success has crowned his efforts. His building of to-day is a substantial two-story brick, and is supplied with as complete machinery as can be found in any building of its size in the country, among which may be found the following: Planer and matcher, rip and cut-saws, eight and six-inch moulders, sash sticker, eight-inch buzz-planer, heavy tenenter, mortiser, shaper, scroll-saw, turning lathes, etc. The machinery is operated by a twenty-five horse-power engine, of latest improved design, and from fifteen to twenty-five skilled mechanics are constantly employed. Mr. Frost came to Fort Dodge when it was comparatively in its infancy, its total population in 1865 being but 600. He has kept pace with its growth and is numbered among its most enterprising and prosperous business men. He was married in England, to Miss Penelope Willis.

WOOLSEY WELLES, LL. D., is one of the well-known representative men of Webster County, the date of his coming being November, 1858. He is a native of the "old Bay State," born in Lanesboro, Berkshire County, May 26, 1802. His father, Melancthon Woolsey Welles, was born December 6, 1770, and his grandfather, Noah Welles, was born September 25, 1718. The latter was a Congregational clergyman and a graduate of Yale College. He died in 1776, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Welles traces his ancestry to Thomas Welles, of London, England, who was living in 1570.

The exact date of the coming to America by the first representative of his family is unknown, but it was between the years 1620 and 1640, Thomas Welles being the name of the first comer. He was soon followed by several brothers, and the Welles family became prominent in the early history of New England. Melancthon Woolsey Welles lost his father when he was six years old, and some time later he was apprenticed as a merchant's clerk in New Lebanon, Connecticut. When twenty-one years old he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed several years. He finally moved to Lewis County, New York, as agent for the sale of lands, and died in that county in 1857. The mother of our subject was Abigail Buel, a daughter of Peter Buel, and a descendant of John Buel, the first of the family to come to America. She was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Mr. Welles is one of a large family, the only ones beside himself now living, being Mrs. Jane E. Parish, who was born November 2, 1806, and Abigail, born November 27, 1808. Woolsey W. Welles remained at his father's home in Lewis County until seventeen years old, receiving an academic education, preparatory to entering college. In 1819 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and began the study of law, and in August, 1823, was admitted to the bar. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Ohio until 1858, when he came to Fort Dodge in the interest of his brother, William B. Welles, as one of the owners of Des Moines Valley lands. Mr. Welles is a man of culture and refinement, and is a poet of no mean order, several of his productions being of a high degree of merit. Any other sentiment than liberty for the oppressed would be inconsistent with his character, and hence it is not strange that in the days of slavery he should be arrayed on the side of Freedom. He was a disciple of William Lloyd Garrison, and assisted many negro slaves who were escaping from bondage to the land of Freedom. About 1830 he became connected with the Presbyterian church at Middlebury, Ohio, and has since been prominent and influential in promoting the interests of his church. He has been an elder since his earliest connection, and has served four times as delegate to the General Assembly. He was one of the founders of Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and one of the committee that decided on the location, and June 12, 1888, that institution conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Welles has been twice married. January 1, 1828, he was married to Mary W. Brown, a native of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. She died at Elyria, Ohio, in 1836, leaving two daughters. He married for his second wife Zylpha L. Henderson, a native of Hatfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Gideon Henderson. She died at Fort Dodge, March 17, 1882. Mr. Welles has four sons and two daughters by his second marriage—Alfred K., in the real estate business at Des Moines; William B. and George E. (twins), the former is in the real estate business at Duluth and the latter is secretary of the Board of Trade of the same city; Melancthon Woolsey, a merchant at Peccatonica, Illinois; Mrs. Annie A. Ringland, of Fort Dodge, and Mrs. Minnie Z. Besley, of Chicago. George E. enlisted in the war for the Union, and was appointed Adjutant of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and before his time of service expired had been promoted to Colonel, and at the close of the war was breveted Brigadier-General. He took part in many of the most important battles of the war, including Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was a gallant sol-

dier, and led his regiment on many hard fought fields of carnage, and by his bravery won the respect and admiration of the entire regiment and his superior officers. With charity for all, malice toward none, disposed to do the right as God shall show him the right, Mr. Welles believes that in the near future

"The might with the right and the truth shall be:
And come what may,
To stand in the way,
That day this world shall see."

He is confident of the triumph of abolition and prohibition, and as a means to that end casts his suffrage with the Republican party, being a strong supporter of Harrison and Morton.

JOHN GOLDSWORTHY is one of the prominent names among the representative business men of Fort Dodge, having from a small beginning established and built up an important business in the place. He is a native of Wisconsin, born at Mineral Point, Iowa County, September 25, 1845. His father, C. Goldsworthy, was a native of England, and settled in Iowa County, Wisconsin, where he worked at the mason's trade until his death. His mother, whose maiden name was Johanna Polglass, died at his home in Fort Dodge, where she had lived after the death of her husband. Of a family of four sons and three daughters, two daughters are deceased, and John is the only one living in Iowa. He learned the trade of wagon-making in Darlington, Wisconsin, and subsequently moved to Humboldt, Iowa, in 1869, and from there to Fort Dodge in 1872. He began business on an exceedingly small scale, in a little building on the corner of Lemp and Market streets, where he repaired the wood-work of wagons. His business gradually increased until he moved, two years later, one block south on Lemp street and erected a small temporary building. He now added blacksmithing and also repaired plows, the necessary machinery being run by horse-power. In the spring of 1881 he bought his present location on Market street and erected part of his present building, the dimensions of which were 30 x 40 feet. Business continuing to increase he erected the following year an addition 30 x 40 feet, and in 1886 added the mill and necessary machinery for the manufacture of flour and feed. His varied and extensive business is carried on under one roof, his blacksmith and repair shop being 30 x 80 feet in extent, and his mill 30 x 60 feet, all encased with a metal roof. Mr. Goldsworthy's location is a very desirable one, being in the most active business portion of the city. Here is repaired every kind of implement used by the farmer, including machinery for grinding and polishing plows, and a bolt-cutter for the manufacture of heavy bolts. The mill is an important feature of his business, as he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of flour and feed, which are sold at both wholesale and retail. His trade covers a wide extent of country and is constantly increasing. Close in his attention to business, honorable and upright in his transactions, he has secured the confidence of the public and established a business which is at the same time a credit to himself and an honor to the town of Fort Dodge. Aside from his business transactions Mr. Goldsworthy takes an active interest in whatever tends to promote the best interest of the public. He is now serving his first term as a member of the city council. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in Mineral Point in 1868, to Emelia M. Jones, of Dodgeville. They have two children—Eme-

lia M., born at Platteville, Wisconsin, June 3, 1869, and Octavia J., born in Humboldt, Iowa, April 29, 1871. Both graduated with honor from the high school of Fort Dodge.

J. A. LINDBURG, editor and proprietor of the Dayton *Review*. This paper was established May 1, 1879, by C. D. Anger, who continued in charge until September, 1880, when it was purchased by Mr. J. A. Lindburg. It is Republican in politics, and has a liberal patronage. Mr. Lindburg has been a resident of Webster County since 1856. He is a native of Knox County, Illinois, born in 1850, a son of John Lindburg. His father is a native of Sweden and came to America in 1848 and to Webster County in 1856. He now lives in Badger Township. J. A. Lindburg was for some time a student at the high school at Boonesboro, and for a year attended the law department of the Iowa State University, graduating in 1871. He located at Sioux City, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, returning to Webster County to assume the control of of the *Review*. He is also in company with A. Lilyard, conducting a real estate business. Mr. Lindburg married Amelia Brundieu in 1874, and they have two sons—Clarence J. and Arthur C.

G. M. DUNNING, proprietor of Dunning's livery and feed stables, Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been identified with the business interests of the town since 1874. His barn is located on the north side of the market square, and there may be found any style of single or double carriage and horses to suit the most fastidious, both for riding and driving. Mr. Dunning is a gentleman of fine business qualities and this added to his genial and accommodating manners, makes him a successful manager of his business. He was born in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, November 21, 1847, a son of C. P. and Rachel (Gardenier) Dunning, who were early settlers of that county, coming originally from Buffalo, New York. When our subject was fifteen years old he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and served three months. He embarked in the livery business in Ripon, Wisconsin, when seventeen years of age, and continued the business there until coming to Fort Dodge. Mr. Dunning is a member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R., the Knights of Pythias, and has taken the commandery degrees in the Masonic order.

THOMAS F. MAHER, the eldest son of Stephen and Catherine (Duff) Maher, was born in Carlton County, Ontario, Canada, August 11, 1839. When he was seven years old his parents moved to the United States, and lived in Illinois ten years and then moved to Webster County, Iowa, where he has since lived. In the latter part of 1858 he took the government contract of carrying the mail from Fort Dodge to Sioux City, going at first on horseback and later by team, going to Sioux City one week and returning the next. This work was attended with much unavoidable exposure and many hardships, and in the end was not profitable, as the party who gave the contract left the country without paying for this arduous and disagreeable service. In addition to the hardship of the mail service the most hazardous part was in looking out for the hostile Indians, of which western Iowa was noted in

those days, and was compelled on several occasions to take a different route in order to save his life. Somewhat disgusted with this business venture he returned home and contented himself on the farm until the breaking out of the late civil war, when animated with a desire to serve his country in her hour of peril he enlisted August 20, 1861, and was assigned to Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years and one month, being discharged at Jones' Landing, September 20, 1864. He participated in many severe battles, but although he held the position of color-bearer escaped unharmed. After his discharge he returned to Badger Township, and again engaged in farming and dealing in live-stock. He now owns a fine farm of 500 acres, and has a beautiful home, his residence being located on a natural building site, a short distance from the Des-Moines River, near the spot where his father first settled. In addition to giving his personal supervision to his farming interests he is actively engaged in dealing in and shipping stock. In times past he has been an active politician and an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic party, and has been prominently identified with the local government of his county, and has filled many offices, discharging his duty faithfully. He is a friend of education, and probably no man in the county has done more to promote the interests and increase the usefulness of the public schools than he. For twenty years he was a member of the school board, and did valuable service during this long term. In February, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of United States Indian Agent at Fort Belknap, Montana. When he made application for this position he was endorsed not only by the leading men of his own county, but by politicians in both parties throughout the State, and on his appointment the local press gave him flattering testimonials, an extract from one of which we give our readers. "From a letter received by one of our citizens from T. F. Maher, who is at Washington, we are informed that he has been appointed Indian Agent in Montana. As this information is authentic we desire to compliment the administration on this appointment. Mr. Maher has been a resident of this county upward of thirty years. He was one of the boys who assisted in planting permanent settlements on what was at that time the wilds of the western frontier. He labored at the usual work of the farm until the echoing shots of Fort Sumter reverberated through and around the world when he was one of the first to leave his home and brave the perils of battle and endure privations for his country. That he acted his part well wherever duty called him is attested by the boys who served with him and who love to tell of his daring and fearless enthusiasm in the struggle for the nation's life. During a portion of his time of service he was color-bearer, and the soldiers know that the colors must be at the front, must be where the stars and stripes may inspire the men to fight for victory or die in the attempt. At the close of the war he returned to his home and pitched his fortunes with the farmers of this county. * * * We would neglect paying the highest tribute accorded man were we to omit to say that he was one of the most devoted friends of learning this county has ever had. Since the close of the war he has been a member of the Board of Education of Badger, and has always urged the most liberal appropriations for school purposes, and has endeavored to maintain a high order of educational advantages in his town. As Mr. Maher is now about to depart to other fields of labor we feel that this county is losing one of its best citizens, and that President

Cleveland has added much to his good name in this part of Iowa in the appointment of this brave soldier and worthy citizen to a position in the Government service." However, he was not pleased with his appointment, being shut out from the comforts of home life and without the associations of his friends, and at the expiration of a year he resigned and returned home. February 18, 1865, he was married to Alice F. Flannagan, a native of Rondout, New York, of Irish parentage. Her father died when she was but seven years old, and from the time she was ten years old she was obliged to earn her own living, which she continued until the hour of her death. She was a model wife and mother, and died as she had lived, a good and pious woman, strictly adhering to the church of her early faith, a zealous Catholic, doing at all times works of charity and good deeds, as the high appreciation in which she was held by her friends and neighbors attested. On the morning of July 3, 1888, while preparing breakfast for her family she was suddenly attacked by a trouble of the heart which had previously alarmed her family, but of which at the time they thought her free, and without the slightest warning swooned away, and although her husband was at her side immediately, all efforts to restore her to consciousness were in vain. She has gone from her home, leaving her bereaved husband and children to mourn the loss of a faithful counselor and guide, and her many friends of a kind and sympathizing neighbor. To Mr. and Mrs. Maher were born six children, but five of whom are living—Catherine, wife of Harvey D. Apgar, of Hastings, Nebraska; Thomas F., Tessie S., Alice A. and Ida C. Mr. Maher is a public-spirited man, and is always prominent in assisting the upbuilding of any public enterprise. He is a member of Corpus Christi Catholic Church, and when the new church was built was one of the most liberal contributors, giving in all about $500. This is but one instance of his generosity, as he contributes with like liberality to everything of public benefit.

GEORGE Y. BOYD, section 35, Colfax Township, was born in Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1837, a son of John and Susan L. (Yardley) Boyd, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. His father was of Irish parentage, and his mother's ancestors were from England, and came to America in a very early day, settling in William Penn's colony, the village of Yardleyville being named in honor of this family. John Boyd was a merchant, and for upward of thirty years was engaged in business in the same store in Bristol. In 1853 he sold out and moved to Huron County, Illinois, locating near Cambridge on a farm, where he lived a few years, and then moved into the town of Cambridge, where he lived until his death, February 2, 1877, his wife having preceded him in 1864. He and three of his sons were soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union. George Y. Boyd enlisted in the spring of 1861 at the call for three months' men, but was not accepted. In August, 1861, he again enlisted for three years in Company C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and participated in a number of skirmishes, in one of which he met with an accident which injured his spine, and he was sent to the marine hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio. At the end of a month, in February, 1863, he was discharged and returned to his home in Illinois. After his recovery, February 24, 1865, he again enlisted in the same company for one year or during the war, and was discharged from the service October 31, 1865.

He has since drawn a pension for services rendered his Government. After the close of the war he engaged in farming near Cambridge, Illinois, until December, 1871, when he came to Iowa and settled on section 36, Fremont Township, Hamilton County, where he lived until July, 1878, when he moved to his present farm in Webster County, where he owns forty acres of good land. In addition to attending to the cultivation of his farm he has for thirteen years been an agent for the Farmers' Insurance Company of Cedar Rapids, and has done a profitable business in that line. Mr. Boyd is one of the representative men of his township, and has filled a number of responsible offices. He was township clerk four years. In politics he is a strong Republican, and takes an active part in protecting the interests of his party. December 29, 1869, he was married to Sarah Matheson, a native of Canada, born in Vaughan Township, York County, Ontario, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Armour) Matheson, who moved to Iowa in 1869, and now live in Buena Vista County. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have six children—Grace Elizabeth, Elwood D., Susie L., Jessie M., George W. and Ruth G.

DAVID M. DANIELS, one of the pioneers of Webster County, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1833, and was there reared. His father, Abram Daniels, died in 1847, and thus at the age of fourteen years he was left to fight the battles of life without a father's counsel and aid. When a young man he went to Bureau County, Illinois, and there, December 9, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Clark, a daughter of Joel Clark, who now lives in Sumner Township, this county. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Daniels brought his family to Iowa, and entered land in Webster Township, Webster County, which he improved and made his home until the spring of 1868, when he settled on section 20, Washington Township, on the place known as the McBride farm. He was one of the representative men of his township, and filled most of its public offices. He was a man highly esteemed in his community, and his death was a loss that was hard to fill. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order. He died April 2, 1885, leaving a wife and eleven children, eight sons and three daughters—Lawrence, Joel, Stella, Emmet, Cynthia, Betsy, D., Edgar, Frark, Hartley and Earl. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Daniels left a fine farm and pleasant home, where Mrs. Daniels and her six youngest children reside.

F. W. KRUCKMAN, section 25, Badger Township, is a native of Prussia, born November 15, 1836. In 1851 his father, Henry Kruckman, came with his family of four sons and three daughters to America and settled in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, where he lived about twenty years, when he moved to Lake County, Illinois, where he died October 5, 1882. F. W. received a liberal education in his native country, and after coming to this country remained with his parents until his majority, when he started out to make his own fortune. He first worked in the lumber regions of Wisconsin, cutting logs during the winter and rafting them down the river to St. Louis in the summer, continuing at this until 1864, when, February 2, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and served

until October, 1865, being engaged the entire time in guarding bridges along the line of the Nashville & Montgomery Railroad. After his return he worked in the lumber regions a short time, when he met with a painful accident, by which he lost both of his feet. May 11, 1866, when in the act of snubbing a raft of lumber, his feet caught in a coil of rope and both were cut off just above the ankles. He was disabled a number of months, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Wilmot, Wisconsin, two years with his brother, but not liking the confinement he sold out to his brother and bought a farm in Kenosha County, and turned his attention to agriculture and sheep raising, which he continued until 1875, when he sold out and came to Webster County, Iowa, and located at Fort Dodge and engaged in the flour, feed, groceries, provision and coal business. This business not requiring all his capital, he loaned out a part of his money, but finally concluded to invest it in the better security of real estate, and in 1876 bought the eighty acres of land where he now resides. Quitting the mercantile business again in 1880 he located on his land. Notwithstanding his misfortune, Mr. Kruckman has been a very successful business man, and at one time owned 1,400 acres of land, and now owns 300 acres in Calhoun County, and 600 acres where he resides. This land is all improved and under cultivation, and his buildings are commodious and convenient. He is one of the representative men of the township, and at present is serving as clerk, and has also filled other offices of trust and responsibility. October 6, 1858, he was married to Eva Ham, a native of Strausburg, Germany, and brought to America by her parents in 1837. They located in Perth County, Ontario, Canada, and later moved to Toronto, where they lived about eleven years, and then moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where they still live, the father aged eighty-one years and the mother aged seventy-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Kruckman have had twelve children, ten of whom are living—Mary, wife of George O'Brien, of California; John W., of Sioux City, Iowa; Charles H.; Clara I., wife of James Simmons, of Minneapolis; Frederick A., Lucinda, George E., Herbert L., Ray D. and Arthur. In politics Mr. Kruckman is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN PARSONS, one of the pioneers of Fort Dodge, came here in 1856, and settled here with his family the following spring. He was born in Somersetshire, England, July 1, 1824, the eldest son of James and Sarah Parsons. The names James and John have alternated as the name of the eldest son in the Parsons' family for several generations. His parents died in their native country many years ago. Four children grew to maturity, two sons and two daughters, our subject being the third. When he was fourteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith and foundryman, and served until twenty-one. He then worked for his employer six months and then went to Bristol, where he worked in a foundry eighteen months, and from there went to Wolverhampton, but not liking that location he returned to his first employer, but three months later started for America, sailing from Bristol in the vessel Elizabeth, April 8, 1848, and after a rough voyage of six weeks and four days landed in New York. He left home with the intention of locating in Iowa, and accordingly started immediately for the

West, going to Albany on the steamer Rip Van Winkle, and from there to Buffalo on the emigrant boat Medina. He there bought a ticket to Chicago by way of the lakes, but on account of the reports among the passengers of the unhealthiness of Chicago he stopped at what is now Racine, Wisconsin, then called Southport. He went to Beloit, where he met a countryman named French, who, although a stranger, befriended him. He remained with Mr. French ten days and then went to Dubuque, Iowa, by team, and there met James Dyer, from Barnwell, Somersetshire, whom he knew well by reputation, and together they went to the vicinity of what is now Dyersville, where Mr. Dyer entered a large tract of land and became the founder of that flourishing town. Mr. Parsons assisted in surveying and laying out the town, and put up the frame for a house, but on account of a misunderstanding about receiving a title to the land, sold out his improvements to Mr. Dyer, and entered land near Rockville, in the same county. He built a log house, which he used as a blacksmith shop and residence, keeping bachelor's hall about eighteen months. He then rented the farm to Robert Newton, and resolved to go to New Orleans, his mode of life having become distasteful to him, and wishing to go where the climate was not so severe and money was easier to get. He had pre-empted a quarter section of land adjoining that he had purchased. This he sold to Mr. Dyer, and having the other well rented he again started for new adventures. He went to Galena, Illinois, intending to take a steamer there for New Orleans, but finding plenty of work at his trade there, the world looked brighter and he decided to remain. He lived in Galena six years and a half, and in the meantime also looked after the improvement of his land. He was married July 12, 1851, to Anne E. Cheney, a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Snow) Cheney, natives of New England, removing thence to New York, thence to Ohio, Illinois, and finally in 1865 to Webster County, where Mr. Cheney died in 1882. The mother now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hudson, in Otho Township. She was born April 18, 1803, and is therefore eighty-five years of age. Mrs. Parsons was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, February 8, 1831. In 1854 Mrs. Parsons moved to their farm in Dubuque County, superintending it while her husband worked at his trade in Galena. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Parsons took a trip through Iowa, looking for a new location December 16, 1856, he sold his farm in Dubuque County, and early in the following spring came to Webster County, walking the entire distance, as also he had done in his former trip. He decided to locate at Fort Dodge and purchased the property where he now lives, and also the blacksmith shop of Benjamin Brown, which included the wagon and repair shop. The Government buildings were still here, and also the commissary and land office. He did the work for the Government as long as it was a military station, and when it was removed bought the buildings, only one of which is now standing. Charles Hudson, now of Otho Township, was here and worked for Mr. Parsons several years, and finally became his partner, and together they worked for many years. Here Mr. Parsons has since lived and has done as much toward building up the town as any other man here. In 1878 he built the Parsons Block, on the site of what had formerly been his foundry and machine shop. In 1883 he built the Arlington House, at a cost of about $11,000, and for several years conducted the hotel. He also owns several fine brick residences in the city, and has improved four farms in the county. His

own residence was built in 1858, the pine lumber used in its construction being brought from Des Moines with ox teams. He conducted a saw-mill on the Des Moines River about four years, and cut up much of the native timber of Otho Township. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Parsons has been an active participant in developing the resources of Webster County, and now is one of the few remaining of its first settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have had nine children, eight of whom are living—James C., Albert J., Jane Irena, George H., Viola Isabel, Anna E., Charles O. and Sylvia Centennial; all but the two eldest born in Webster County. Their second child, Mary E., died in Dyersville, aged fifteen months. Mr. Parsons cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, in 1856, and since then has voted the Republican ticket. He was reared in accordance with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the founders of that church in Fort Dodge.

OLIVER TYSON, merchant, Lehigh, is the original proprietor of the town. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 12, 1827, a son of Thornton Tyson, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Clinton County. The family afterward moved to Cass County, Indiana, where the father died, and subsequently the mother accompanied our subject to Iowa and made his house her home until her death. Oliver Tyson remained at home until 1850, when he joined the great procession to the Pacific coast, going overland to California, where he remained engaged in mining until 1854, and then returned to Indiana and a year and a half later came to Iowa and located in Webster County, making the trip in wagons and being a month on the way. He pre-empted 160 acres of land on section 6, Sumner Township, and entered it when the land came into market. In 1858 he bought a saw-mill where the mill property of the town now is and operated it many years, adding a flour mill to it in 1866. He operated these mills until 1876, when he sold out to Bond & Post. These mills, as well as the village that grew up around them, were long known as Tyson's Mills. In 1874 Mr. Tyson platted the village which was then called Vesper. About two years later the Webster City & Crooked Creek Railroad Company laid out that portion of the town that lies on the east side of the river and called it Lackawanna, and about a year later the two plats received the name of Lehigh. On retiring from the milling business Mr. Tyson continued in the coal business in which he had also been engaged, and in 1880 embarked in the mercantile business. He is one of the representative men of the town and has always taken an interest in anything that tended to advance its best interests. In politics he was reared a Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party became identified with that great organization and affiliated with it through the trying scenes of the war and of the reconstruction of the States. In 1875, believing that the financial interests of the country would be promoted by the adoption of the principles of the Greenback party, he engaged heartily in the advocacy of those principles, in fact was one of the founders of that party in Iowa, organizing at Lehigh, in in the fall of 1875, the second Greenback club in the State. In the fall of 1877 he was elected on that ticket to a seat in the Legislature of Iowa. Mr. Tyson was married in the fall of 1855 to Roxcena Maris, a native of Ohio, and to them were born nine children, three of whom died in childhood.

The eldest son died at the age of eighteen years. Of the five living, Laura B., wife of R. A. Wilson, lives in Blaine, Washington Territory; Carrie, wife of Frank Corey, lives in Lehigh; Obed O. lives in Michigan; Norman H. lives in Lehigh, and Eudora is at home. Mrs. Tyson died in July, 1881, and in 1883 Mr. Tyson married Mrs. Carrie Mitchell, of Normal, Illinois.

I. C. WOODARD, station agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Barnum, Iowa, is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, born November 23, 1834. His father, Israel Woodard, was the first white child born in Oneida, Oneida County, New York, and lived in his native village until ten years of age, when in 1820 he went to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He married Harriet Burdick, a native of Cortland County, New York. In 1835 he moved to La Porte County, Indiana, and from there in 1842 to Iowa County, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1855, when he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled in Webster Township, where he improved 160 acres of land, and made it his home until his death. Of a family of thirteen children nine are living—I. C., Harriet C., Louisa M., Lavancha A., Addison A., William J., Nacy M., Henrietta and Ella V. The father died August 3, 1885, and the mother October 30, 1886. I. C. Woodard was twenty years of age when he came with his parents to Iowa. He was given as good educational advantages as the schools of his day afforded, attending the district schools of Wisconsin. By diligent study at home he became fitted to teach, and for twenty years followed that profession. In 1878 he was appointed agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Blairsburg, and held the position until 1882, when he was transferred to Barnum. He is courteous and accommodating and has given entire satisfaction to his employers and also to the public. In 1863 he was elected county supervisor, but resigned after serving a year, as his school duties demanded his entire attention. He has served as justice of the peace nearly twenty years. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1860 to Mary, daughter of David Bibbler, who died in October, 1879, leaving three children —Clara B., Ida May, and Cyrus B. In June, 1880, he married Sarah E. Finney, daughter of W. M. C. Finney. Mr. Woodard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a licensed exhorter. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M., at Webster City. He was postmaster at Barnum four years, but for political reasons, being a strong Republican, was removed.

COLBY BROTHERS, livery, sale and feed stables.—W. H. H. and Charles Colby, the members of this firm, are pioneers in this business in Fort Dodge, coming here in 1870. They have the largest stables in the county, fronting sixty-two feet on the public square and running back 140 feet to Williams street. Their stock comprises thirty or forty driving horses, and carriages of all descriptions. They are also the proprietors of Colby's Transfer 'Bus and Hack Line. They are honorable business men, and have acquired a large trade in this city. The Colby brothers are natives of the Green Mountain State. W. H. H. was born in Barton County. He first engaged in the livery business in New Lisbon, Wisconsin, coming thence to Fort Dodge. Charles was born in Burke, and after reaching manhood

went to Franklin County, Massachusetts, where he carried on a circular saw-mill and chair factory, until his removal to Iowa. In politics they affiliate with the Republican party. Both have served in the city council and are representative business men of the town.

DAVID D. DOUGLASS, section 34, Otho Township, was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 5, 1824, a son of Andrew C. Douglass, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, May 22, 1786, of Scotch parentage, his father, James Douglass, coming to America when a young man. He subsequently moved to Ohio, where he spent the last years of his life. Andrew C. was the youngest of a large family, all of whom have passed away. He grew to manhood in Ohio, and there married Elizabeth Casady, a native of Virginia, but reared in Greene County, Ohio, a daughter of Michael and Mary Casady, natives of Ireland. Andrew C. Douglass in early life worked at the blacksmith's trade, and later engaged in farming in Ohio. He moved to Indiana, where he lived several years, and then moved to Webster County, Iowa, and lived with his son David. He died May 24, 1864, and his wife died June 17, 1866, in her seventy-seventh year. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and six are now living, David D., being the only son, and he and his sister Margaret, wife of Noah Cunningham, of Sumner Township, are the only ones residing in Webster County. David D. Douglass was reared in Noble County, Indiana, and there married Margaret E. Beem, who was born in Union County, Ohio, March 18, 1833, a daughter of John and Sarah Beem, her father a native of Alleghany County, Maryland, born in 1805, and her mother of Ohio, born March 21, 1810. In 1842 Mr. Beem moved to Noble County, Indiana, and in 1854 to Webster County, Iowa, and made this county his home until his death, November 15, 1885. His widow still lives on the old homestead. Of a family of seven children, five are living—Mrs. Douglass; W. C., of Lehigh; Ralph, of Sumner Township; Mrs. Ellen Marsh and John Q. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Douglass came to Iowa and entered the land on which he now lives and two years later moved the family to their new home. The land was entirely unimproved, and here they have lived and labored and made for themselves a beautiful home. They have a family of five children—Marion; Adda, wife of Austin Tennant; Andrew C.; Sarah E., wife of Frank Ashford, and James N. Three children are deceased. Two died in infancy, and John D. aged seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are among the esteemed citizens of Otho Township, and during their long residence here have been numbered among its representative citizens. In politics Mr. Douglass is identified with the Democratic party. He and his wife have long been members of the Congregational church.

L. W. SMITH, section 16, Cooper Township, is one of the early settlers, having been a resident of this county since 1859. He was born in Warren County, New York, January 1, 1827, the second son of Elijah and Levina (Sherman) Smith, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Connecticut. He comes of a long-lived family, his father living to be eighty and his grandfather ninety-nine years old. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary

war, and his father in the war of 1812. In 1828 his parents moved to Lake County, Ohio, and lived near Painesville the rest of their lives. Here Mr. Smith was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He remained at home until 1855, when he came to Henry County, Iowa, where he lived four years, and in 1859 moved to Webster County, and after living on Mr. Haviland's farm two years settled where he now lives, where he owns twenty acres of good land, the most of which he uses for market gardening, though he has done some general farming, and also devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. In February, 1854, Mr. Smith married Caroline Gardiner, daughter of John and Rebecca (Young) Gardiner, natives of New Hampshire, who settled in Ohio in 1845, and in 1857 moved to Webster County, being one of the first families of Deer Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children—Hattie H., wife of M. Martin, of Henry County, Iowa; Alma L., wife of W. Sperry, of Otho Township; Sherman E., Carrie R. and Charles L. In early life Mr. Smith was a Whig and a strong Abolitionist, and since the organization of the Republican party has been a zealous supporter of its principles. In religion he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Smith is an enterprising man, and takes an interest in the promotion of education, religion and temperance.

CHARLES L. WARNER, M. D., postmaster at Dayton, Iowa, was born in the city of New York, October 15, 1844, a son of Orrin Warner, a native of Vermont. Orrin Warner was a skillful machinist, and for several years was foreman in the furnishing department of the Secor foundry, New York City. He afterward moved to Christian County, Illinois, and in 1850 to Webster County, Iowa, and took charge of the Government saw-mills at Fort Dodge, remaining here until the place was discontinued as a military station, when he went to Polk County, and with others bought a steamboat called the "Colonel Morgan," of which he was captain. The boat was run between DesMoines and St. Paul, and Captain Warner made a number of trips down the DesMoines and up the Mississippi rivers. He followed this business two seasons and then resumed milling in Polk County, then in Boonesboro, thence in Hamilton County, and finally in Dayton, where he died June 29, 1885. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine E. Jackson, died October 9, 1887. They had a family of three children—George Henry, of Quincy, Illinois; Harmon, a railroad engineer, of Cairo, Illinois, and Charles L. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Warner was one of the earliest settlers of Webster County, and although he did not live here continuously, yet returned and spent the last years of his life in this county. His occupation as a machinist called for his services in many places, and he therefore formed an extensive acquaintance and became well known throughout many parts of the State. He was everywhere highly esteemed. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles L. Warner received his education in the schools of Polk and Lee counties. In the fall of 1860 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Robert B. Armstrong. During the war of the Rebellion he had the opportunity of preparing for his life-work, such as is accorded to few young physicians. The first two years of that contest he was employed in the medical hospital at Keokuk as medical cadet, and was then sent to Fort Sumner, New Mexico,

as assistant surgeon, where he remained one year, and thence to Fort Stanton, in the same Territory, where he filled a similar position until the close of the war. He located at Homer in 1869, and in the fall of 1876 removed to Dayton, where he has since lived. July 3, 1885, he was appointed postmaster, succeeding John L. Lindburg. He married Miss Katie Coleman, daughter of John Coleman, who settled in Hamilton County in 1854. They have six children—Orrin C., Katie, Ann, Harmon, Minnie and Grace.

J. M. O'BRIEN, of Vincent, is prominent among the pioneers of Newark Township. He has been a resident of Webster County since the spring of 1868, first locating on river land in Webster Township, and the title being in dispute he decided to move, and in the fall of 1872 bought eighty acres of land in Newark Township, on section 9, and located on it in the spring of 1873. Mr. O'Brien is a native of Ireland, born in Tipperary County, September 10, 1831. His father, James O'Brien, was a merchant, and J. M. received good educational advantages. His father died in 1844, and in 1846 his mother came to America, bringing with her our subject and a daughter who has since died. The first summer was spent in Dutchess County, New York, and in the fall they moved to Bergen County, New Jersey, where our subject lived until 1855, when he came west and settled in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, going thence to Wood County in 1857, where he lived until his removal to Webster County. February 14, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until September, 1865. Since his settlement in Newark Township, he has been prominently identified with public affairs, and has filled a number of township offices. He was the first township clerk and the first justice of the peace, and has since held the latter position, with the exception of one year. He owns a good farm of 400 acres all well improved. He has served as postmaster of Vincent postoffice since December 5, 1883. In the spring of 1882 he opened a little store a mile and a half south of his present place of business, which was the first store in the township, and has built up a good business, which is constantly increasing. He was married June 6, 1852, to Mary Powderly, a native of Meath County, Ireland. Theyh ave had eight children, six of whom are living—John H., of Idaho; Thomas; Christopher L.; William F.; Elizabeth Ann, wife of James C. Halligan; and Mary A., wife of W. P. Slattery. In politics Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat.

JONATHAN PRENTIS DOLLIVER.—The subject of this sketch was born near Kingwood, Preston County, Virginia, February 6, 1858. He is the son of a Methodist minister, Rev. J. J. Dolliver, well known in the West Virginia and Ohio Conferences. His mother belonged to a prominent Virginia family, being a neice of the late William G. Brown, of Kingwood, West Virginia, and a sister of the Hon. John J. Brown, of Morgantown. At an early age Mr. Dolliver gave evidence of that genius and precocity of mind, which combined with industry, have secured for him the eminence and success he has attained. He was educated, so far as the schools educate, at the University of West Virginia, which institution he entered when he was but ten years of age. From this school he graduated with high honors in 1875, being the youngest member of his class, and the youngest alumnus of the

institution at that time. During the first three years of his college course, in company with an older brother, he walked daily from his home, a distance of four miles, to attend the regular sessions of the school. Always a student he yet found time for all the recreations and amusements open to college boys; was foremost in sports and pastimes, and always a favorite with his mates. Fishing was a sport in which he indulged even to the neglect of weightier duties, and for him to spend an entire afternoon along the banks of the far-famed Monongahela, dividing his time between translating Cæsar's Commentaries and applying the principles of Walton's Art of Angling, was no uncommon thing. After leaving school two years were spent in teaching and studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and entered upon the practice of law in 1878, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he has since resided. During his residence in Iowa Mr. Dolliver has gained a national reputation as a political orator and popular lecturer. He has been repeatedly honored by his State, while at his home he has drawn around him a wide circle of devoted friends, who testify uniformly to his high character, intellectual ability, and many qualities of head and heart that have endeared him to his neighbors and associates. In the career of J. P. Dolliver there is much to inspire every ambitious young man, who, without the aid of wealth or influential connections, aspires to make for himself a place and name in the world. From poverty and comparative obscurity, by dint of hard labor, scrupulous living, sterling integrity and a wise use of God-given powers, J. P. Dolliver has risen to a position of influence and to fame in an incredibly short period of time. He is now the Republican nominee of the Tenth Iowa Congressional District and cannot fail of an election. When a few months ago the Republicans of Iowa met at Des Moines to place the name of Senator William B. Allison before the country as their choice for the presidency, J. P. Dolliver was the eloquent young lawyer who made the chief speech of the occasion; and Mr. Dolliver's name and fame with Allison's was spread broadcast over the whole land. He was also honored by being made permanent chairman of that convention, and furthermore by being elected as a delegate at large to the National Convention at Chicago in June. Four years ago, when James G. Blaine made his triumphal speechmaking tour through the Eastern States, Mr. Dolliver was one of the chosen few who had the honor of accompanying the great leader, and frequently he addressed the multitude from Blaine's car. On returning to Fort Dodge, his home, after this successful stumping tour in the East, Mr. Dolliver was given an ovation such as is seldom accorded to young men; the whole town literally turned out to make his welcome an almost royal one. Mr. Dolliver is yet a young man not having reached his thirty-first year. His success so far in his profession, and as a politician and as a man, gives promise of a career of wide and distinguished usefulness.

AARON SMITH, of the firm of A. Smith & Son, is one of the early business men of Lehigh. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born April 1, 1813, a son of Asa and Betty (Priestly) Smith, his father a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Vermont. Early in their married life the parents moved to Pennsylvania and later to Chenango County, New York, and in 1833 returned to Pennsylvania, and located in McKean County, where they both died. They had a family of seven sons and three daugh-

ters, three of whom died in childhood, and but two of whom, Aaron and Merritt, are living. The latter is a resident of Adams County, Wisconsin. Aaron Smith was apprenticed to learn the trades of carpenter and joiner and millwright, being bound to his master for six years. At the end of five years he bought the rest of his time, paying for it in full after he had earned the money. He had a thorough knowledge of his trade, and was for years a successful mechanic. After completing his trade he went to Pennsylvania, and lived in McKean County nearly thirty years and then moved to Adams County, Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota and in 1865 to Webster County, Iowa, and has since been a representative business man of Lehigh. Mr. Smith was married in Pennsylvania to Permelia Sweet. They have six children—Lee V., Martha, Laura, Harvey, Silas V., and Aaron. Silas V. is associated in business with his father. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving the last three months of the war in the Sixth Minnesota Regiment. Lee V. was also a soldier in that struggle, serving a year and a half in the Fifth Michigan Infantry. Mr. Smith, as has been seen, is one of the oldest business men of Lehigh, and is a highly esteemed citizen of the town he has so long made his home.

JAMES D. BURNS, farmer and stock-raiser, Douglas Township, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1808, a son of Magill and Margaret (Dixon) Burns, natives of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent. He remained in his native State until 1836, when he moved to La Porte County, Indiana, and there improved two farms. In 1852 he came to Iowa and improved two farms in Delaware County, and in 1863 removed to Webster County and bought 160 acres of land in Douglas Township, which he has improved and has since made his home. He at one time owned 480 acres, but has given his children 280 acres, and now owns a good farm of 200 acres. His land is all under good cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Burns was married May 4, 1837, to Maria L. Gilbreath, a native of Highland County, Ohio, born March 2, 1819, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sanderson) Gilbreath. To them have been born eleven children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Jane Ann, Butler, Mary E. (deceased), James (died August 5, 1864, at Rome, Georgia, while in the service of his country), Benjamin, Alice (deceased), Eva, Rebecca and Angie. In politics Mr. Burns is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee and is a member of the school board.

JOSEPH WADSON, section 15, Newark Township, was one of the first settlers of the township and is also one of its representative farmers. He is a native of England, born in Nottinghamshire in 1831, the fourth son of Samuel and Rebecca (Dolphin) Wadson. Joseph attended school until twelve years of age and then went to learn the cooper's trade. He was bound out for seven years, but left the year before his term expired. He worked at his trade until 1852, when, April 9, he left for America, embarking at Liverpool on the sailing ship Joseph Badger and after a voyage attended with some danger on account of storms, landed in New York May 2. The first few years were spent in the States of New York and Penn-

sylvania and in Canada working at his trade. In October, 1867, he came to Iowa and spent the winter in Fairfax, Jefferson County, and in the spring of 1868 came to Webster County, and first located on river land on section 9, Washington Township, where he lived five years and then moved to the farm where he now lives. His land was new and unbroken, and it is due to his energy and industry that he now has one of the best farms in the township. He has been successful in his undertakings and is now the largest land-owner in the township. He at one time owned 600 acres of choice land, but has given his son a quarter section and together they are engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Wadson was married September 17, 1859, to Eliza Chandler, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, a daughter of William and Mary Chandler, who came to America in 1856. They have one son, Joseph W., who was married in June, 1885, to Mary Marshall. In politics Mr. Wadson is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always taken an interest in public affairs and has served as township clerk, trustee and treasurer.

JACOB MERICLE, section 3, Pleasant Valley Township, is the oldest resident in the county, who came here with a family. He was born in Pennsylvania, near Montrose, September 27, 1816, a son of Jacob and Mary (Ladd) Mericle, natives of the Mohawk Valley, New York, and descendants of the early Dutch settlers. The Mericle family is a numerous one, and is scattered in all parts of the country. When Jacob, Jr., was two years old his father returned to New York and settled in Broome County, and there he was reared, and November 11, 1841, married Phœbe Kellam, a native of that county, daughter of Jonah and Mary Kellam. About the first of April, 1849, having, with several others determined to come West, he started with his wife and four children for Iowa, accompanied by his brother-in law, Daniel Spaulding, wife and two children. They went with teams to the Susquehanna River, thence by boats to the mouth of the Juniata, and thence up that river on a canal-boat, and then around the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg. From there went down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Keokuk, and from there by teams to what is now Webster County, arriving at their destination May 2. They were joined at Des Moines by a brother of Mr. Mericle, who lived here until recently, when he returned to Des Moines. This country was a wilderness, uninhabited by white men, when they settled here, but the same spring other settlers joined them. Mr. Mericle built the first house in the county, of hewed logs, on his brother's land, in the southern part of the county. The first claim made by Mr. Mericle was in the south-eastern part of the county. In the spring of 1851 he sold that claim and settled where he now lives, which was near Fort Dodge, as he could settle at that time. He worked at the fort in the employ of the Government the greater part of the time that the troops were stationed there. Game at that early day was abundant, and Mr. Mericle was a very successful shot, and kept his family well supplied with meat. In the spring of 1851 he came upon a panther, which he succeeded in killing at the second discharge of his rifle, although he had a narrow escape from being overcome by the animal, which was an immense creature, measuring seven feet six inches in length. He has also killed between

sixty and seventy buffaloes, which were numerous at that time. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Mericle has for nearly forty years been a resident of this section, and has witnessed all the changes that have transformed it from a wild uncultivated tract to its present advanced state of fine farms and thriving villages. His parents followed him to the Hawkeye State, and made his house their home until their death. The father died aged eighty-eight years and the mother aged eighty-one. Of their family of ten children, nine were living at the time of their death, and there are now living two sons and one daughter, the latter in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mericle have had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, eight are now living—Allen W., John J., Jacob M., Mary M. (wife of James Mumm), Ada and Eva (twins), Orin J. and Meda L. (wife of W. W. Blakely). The deceased are Newel W.; Charles L., who was killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion; Deborah, wife of R. W. Davis; Cornelia died aged three years, and one unnamed died in infancy. It will be impossible within the limits of our book to give all the thrilling adventures and interesting reminiscences of the lives of Mr. Mericle and his esteemed wife. They have the honor of being the first permanent settlers of what is now Webster County, and when they came here the Indians were the sole proprietors of the soil, and often were they in danger of losing their lives by these bloodthirsty savages. At one time fifteen Sioux came to the house in the absence of Mr. Mericle and demanded food, which Mrs. Mericle gave them. They then threatened to kill the children, hoping to so frighten her that she would leave the house and give them a chance to plunder it, but she bravely stood her ground, and they finally left, after stealing all they dared. Soon after leaving the house they met Mr. Mericle who was returning home accompanied by Charles Richardson, and attempted to disarm them. In this they were unsuccessful, and after they had given it up Mr. Mericle hastened home, much alarmed, as he feared for what he might find there, knowing that they had come from that direction, and was greatly relieved when he found his family unharmed. However, he deemed it best to leave that locality, and therefore took his family to the southern part of the county, where settlers were more numerous, and remained during the winter. They then returned to their claim, but it was some time before they felt secure from the depredations of the savages. Mr. Mericle joined in the expedition against the Indians at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre, and also in pursuit of them at the time of the Estherville massacre. By these few incidents will be seen something of what it was to live in Webster County when Mr. Mericle first came here. Through all the privations and hardships he bore a manly part, and now can look back with satisfaction over a life well spent, and can view with pride the grand county that he has so nobly assisted to develop.

JAMES J. RYAN, the present efficient treasurer of Webster County, belongs to one of the early families of Cooper Township. His father, John Ryan, was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Phelan, a native of the same county. In 1847 they sailed for America from Liverpool, in the old passage ship, DeWitt Clinton, and after a tedious voyage of three months landed in New York. They first located at Rondout, a small town on the Hudson River, where

Mr. Ryan was employed about a year as foreman in a cement mill. They then moved to McHenry County, Illinois, where they lived until 1856, when they moved to Webster County and bought 160 acres of land on section 9, Cooper Township, and thenceforth the father's time was spent in farming and stock-raising. His death occurred June 15, 1872, after a lingering illness of several years, the result of a sunstroke. The children were all too young to assume any responsibility and the care of her family and the estate devolved on Mrs. Ryan. Since the death of the father they have added 160 acres to the homestead, which now contains 320 acres, about half being under cultivation. Mr. Ryan was a representative man of his township. He was well educated, excelling in mathematics of which he was very fond. He began life a poor boy and by industry and good management secured for his family a fine farm. He was affable and genial in his disposition and made friends wherever he was known. He was ever a strong opponent of the liquor traffic, and a warm advocate of the temperance cause, and it might here be remarked that all his sons have inherited this virtue of their father, not one of them ever touched liquor. There was a family of eleven children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Margaret, Anna, Mary, Catherine, James J., Elizabeth, Michael and Edward. Mary is the wife of Morris Welch, of Badger Township; Catherine is the wife of Thomas B of Fort Dodge. The rest with the exception of James, are on the homestead with the mother. The family are all members of the Catholic church. James J. Ryan was born in Cooper Township, June 8, 1861. He was educated in the public school at Fort Dodge, and for many years was engaged in buying stock. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1887 was elected by his party county treasurer, succeeding D. A. Weller who was his opponent, and had been an acceptable official. Mr. Ryan's election was due to his energy, ability and popularity with the young men, and his administration of the affairs of the office fully confirms the confidence imposed in him, and has won for him the respect of the opposing party.

ANGUS McBANE, one of the well-known pioneers of Fort Dodge, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 27, 1829. His parents, John and Margery McBane, were natives of Inverness, Scotland, where they were reared and married. In 1817 they came to America and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, being among the first settlers of that county. Mr. McBane entered a tract of Government land, which he cleared and improved, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their days. They had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. But one son and two daughters are living, all of Columbiana County. Five of their children were born in Scotland, and the others in Ohio. In 1844 Angus McBane was apprenticed to the printer's trade and served three years, but not liking the business, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he cast about for something else to do, and in the meantime took a trip to New Orleans on a flat-boat. On his return to Ohio he took a position as clerk in a drug store in Wellsville, Ohio, which he continued until 1850. At this time the excitement following the discovery of gold in California was at its height, and Mr. McBane, who was possessed of a good constitution and was full of energy, determined to try his fortunes in the Golden State, believing he saw the opportunity for laying the foundation of a pros-



Angus McBane

perous business career. In the spring of 1850 he joined a company who were going across the plains, and drove an ox team the entire distance, being four months in making the trip. He engaged in mining two years and embarked in the lumber business at Nevada City. He erected a steam saw-mill, and continued in this business until 1854, when he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York, and thence home. Soon after his return he formed a partnership with his brother Alex in the commission business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of A. & A. McBane, but shortly after withdrew and emigrated to Des Moines, Iowa, intending to embark in the real estate business, but finding the best land already secured, in June, 1855, he came to Fort Dodge, intending to locate should the prospect seem favorable. He decided to remain, and in August, 1855, he built a banking house and engaged in banking and real estate, the firm name being Willson, McBane & Co. He was subsequently prominently connected with various banking institutions, and at one time was president of the Merchants' National, his latest connection being under the firm name of McBane & Grant. At the time of the massacre by the Indians in 1857 at Spirit Lake he took an active part in assisting in the protection of the settlers in that locality, being connected with the expedition that went to their relief. Mr. McBane was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, of Hamilton County, Iowa, but a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, a daughter of James McLaughlin, a native of Inverness, Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. McBane were born seven children, four sons and three daughters—William Willson, James Alexander, John Daniel, Angus, Lizzie, Margie and Blanche. Mr. McBane was one of the representative men of his town and county, and during his long residence here became widely known as an honorable business man, an upright citizen, and a successful financier. He had been in failing health for some time prior to his death, which had not been entirely unlooked for. But April 12, 1888, the grim messenger called suddenly and unexpectedly, depriving his family of a loved husband and father. His beloved daughter, Lizzie, an estimable young lady, who had been the almost constant companion of her invalid father, was so prostrated by the shock caused by her father's death that she survived him only a few hours, dying in the afternoon of the same day. Thus were father and daughter, whose companionship had been so dear in life, united in death. We have but briefly sketched the life of one of Webster County's prominent citizens, whose memory will always be green in the hearts of the people, his many excellent virtues endearing him to all who knew him.

THEULIOUS McNEELY, section 22, Washington Township, is a member of one of the worthy and well-known pioneer families of Webster County. His parents, James and Martha (Broomhall) McNeely, settled in Washington Township in 1854. James McNeely was a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage, and his wife was a native of Virginia, born in 1804. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. McNeely died in 1884, and the mother now makes her home with her son. She was first married to Abraham Hoover, by whom she has two children—Isaac, of Brown County, Kansas, and Mrs. Mary Thistle, of Fort Dodge. Theulious was the only son of her second marriage. He was born April 16, 1838, while his parents were residents of DeWitt

County, Illinois. James McNeely was a tailor by trade, but came West for the purpose of securing a farm and making a home for his family. They arrived at Homer, October 1, 1854, and remained there a month while a house was being built on the land entered, and which is now the homestead of our subject. At that time the country was new and but two or three families lived within a radius of several miles of the McNeely family. Here our subject became inured to the hardships of pioneer life, assisting his father in the work of clearing and improving a frontier farm, and here he grew to manhood. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company D, One Hundred and Sixtieth Iowa Infantry, and September 19, 1863, at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, received a severe gun-shot wound, the ball entering his cheek and passing through his mouth,and also was wounded in the left knee at the same battle. These wounds disqualified him for further service, and after being in the hospital at Jackson, Tennessee, until the 19th of the following December he was discharged and returned home. About 1870 his parents retired from the farm and moved to Fort Dodge, where they lived until the death of the father. The McNeely family was one of the first to settle in Webster County and for several years before the building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad they kept a hotel and stage station, and their place became a well-known and popular stopping place for travelers of that day. Thenlious McNeely has been identified with the growth and development of Washington Township since its earliest history, and since reaching manhood has been numbered among its enterprising and prosperous citizens. He is a successful farmer and now owns 320 acres of good land. He is also extensively engaged in dealing in live-stock, making something of a especialty of horses, and has some fine roadsters. He is honest and straightforward in his business transactions and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married December 26, 1859, to Eugenia Serrissa Clark, a daughter of Joel Clark, a pioneer of Webster County.

DANIEL HACHENBERG, an active and enterprising citizen of Otho Township, residing on section 18, was born in Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio, January 5, 1832, his parents, Lazarus and Susannah (Waltenberger) Hachenberg, being natives of Pennsylvania. The Hachenberg family is of German descent, the great-grandfather of our subject coming from Germany. The parents of our subject were married in Wayne County, Ohio, their parents having settled there at an early date. Lazarus Hachenberg bought a farm in Wayne County when thirty years of age, on which he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years. His widow still resides on the old homestead. They had a family of nine children, a number of whom are now deceased. Daniel Hachenberg, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county until nineteen years of age, when he married Miss Mary Ann Greenside, a daughter of Burton and Alice (Harrison) Greenside, and soon after their marriage they removed to Jasper County, Iowa. In 1857 they came to Otho Township, Webster County, where they have made their home for thirty-one years, and have occupied the farm on which they now live for about twenty years. They are among the well-known early settlers of the township, and highly esteemed by all who know them. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hachenberg, of whom but

three are living—William A., Alice and Nettie. Susie and Loretta are deceased. Mr. Hachenberg holds the office of township trustee, which position he has filled satisfactorily and efficiently for a number of years. Coal mining is the principal industry of this township, and he has done much to develop that interest, he having valuable coal interests on his place. Mr. Hachenberg's brother, Michael Hachenberg, came to Webster County several years after our subject, remaining here a number of years, when he removed with his family to Kansas in 1874, locating in Jewell County, near Burr Oak. Several years later he was accidently killed by a limb of a tree falling on him which he was cutting down. He left a wife and six children. Mrs. Daniel Hachenberg's parents were natives of England, but came to America before marriage, being married at Toronto, Canada. At the time of the rebellion in Canada they came to the States and settled in Summit County, Ohio, in the village of Johnson's Corners, where they lived until their removal to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1854. Mrs. Hachenberg's mother died in Jasper County, December 31, 1857. Her father subsequently came to Webster County and lived near Kalo. He died in December, 1884. He was twice married, and by his first wife was the father of eleven children, of whom only five are living, of whom Mrs. Hachenberg is the eldest. The others are—William B. Greenside, of Burr Oak, Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of Prof. A. W. Wier, both of whom are engaged in teaching in Rockwell, Iowa; Loretta, wife of William Tyson, and John H., of Pomeroy, Iowa. Another brother, Maurice Eugene Greenside, was born in Summit County Ohio, May 24, 1847, and came to Iowa with his father. He married Miss Agnes Double, and died November 14, 1880, at Fort Dodge, leaving his wife with six children. Mr. Hachenberg cast his first presidential vote for Fremont in 1856, voting in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, and then for McClellan, since which time he has voted the Democratic ticket. He believes in voting for the best man, independent of party ties.

ROBERT W. BLAIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, Douglas Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1827, a son of W. W. and Catherine (Wein) Blain, the former a son of Robert Wilson and Elizabeth (Johnson) Blain, and the latter a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Lyons) Wein. W. W. Blain went to California in an early day and while there, in 1852, was poisoned by his partner. The mother now lives in Medina, Ohio. They had a family of five sons and four daughters. Robert W. was reared a farmer, but in his youth went to work in a gun shop. In 1853 he moved to Ohio, and a year later to Clayton County, Iowa. In 1857 he spent a season in Webster County, and in 1858 moved to Clay County, where he lived until 1862, when he spent another year in Webster County, and in 1863 moved to Colwell County, Missouri, but the climate not agreeing with his family, in 1864, he again came to Webster County and in the fall of 1865 bought eighty acres of land where he now lives. He now owns 240 acres in his home farm, and 160 acres of cultivated land in Humboldt County. His homestead is one of the best in Douglas Township, his land being under cultivation and his buildings being commodious and convenient. Mr. Blain was married October 12, 1856, to Lydia Kendilspire, a native of Woodford County, Illinois, daughter of John and Mary

(Moore) Kendilspire, her father a native of Summerset County, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Germany. They have a family of ten children—James W., Rosella A., Sarah C., Carrie C., Charles L., Fannie L., Kittie M., Will, Harry and Elmo. In politics Mr. Blain is a Democrat, although he cast his suffrage for Garfield for President. He is a strong believer in the principles of prohibition.

PATRICK CONNORS, one of the pioneers of Webster County, resides, on section 22, Johnson Township, where he has one of the best homes in the county. His farm of 600 acres lies on section 22 and 27, and is all under a good state of cultivation. He came to the county a poor man, but by industry and good management is now one of the prosperous citizens of the county. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in April, 1834, a son of Charles Connors. The father died in 1849, leaving a widow and eight children—two sons and six daughters, Patrick being the youngest son. In 1850 Patrick came to the United States and joined his brother James who had come several years before, in New York, and together they subsequently came west and settled first in Whiteside County, Illinois. In 1856 they came to Iowa and lived in Des Moines until the spring of 1857, when Patrick proceeded to Webster County looking for a location, and entered land, a part of which is his present farm. James was married before coming to America, but had no children. He died in Clare, this county, in 1884, and his widow still lives on the homestead at the age of eighty years. Patrick Connors was married in August, 1858, at Des Moines, to Ellen Connors, a native of Ireland, born in 1835. Her father died when she was a child, leaving her mother with nine children. When she was seventeen years of age she came to America with a cousin, Simon Gallagher, who afterward enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was killed. She lived in Broome County, New York, seven years and then removed to Des Moines, where she met her husband and was married. Although of the same name they are not related. In 1859 they settled on the land in Webster County and together shared the hardships of pioneer life and together made a home for their family. They are now reaping the reward of a life of industry and are enjoying the comforts and pleasures to be derived from their beautiful home and the consciousness of having lived a well spent life. Mr. and Mrs. Connors have had nine children, six of whom are living—Charles, John, Patrick, Bridget, Thomas, and Mary. Three sons are deceased—Michael, James and Timothy. Their son Thomas is a merchant of Barnum, a member of the firm of Connors & Burke, and although a young man is fast becoming recognized as one of the prosperous business men of the place. Mr. Connors and his family are members of the Catholic church.

SWAN PETERSON, section 4, Pleasant Valley Township, is one of the representative farmers of the township. He settled on this farm in 1883. It contains 200 acres of fine land, 160 of which formerly was a part of the Halliday estate. He is a native of the southern part of Sweden, born in 1842, and came to the United States in 1866. He was the first of the family to come to America, but later was followed by two brothers, Frank E. and John A. The latter died in December, 1874, leaving a wife but no chil-

dren. Frank now lives in Pocahontas County, Iowa. Our subject came direct to Iowa on his arrival in the United States and lived for a short time at Swede's Point, south of Boone. He then went to Des Moines and thence to Pocahontas County, where he took up a claim and lived about two years. He then went to Minnesota, but subsequently returned to Pocahontas County, coming thence to Webster County. He married Augusta Gustavson, who was born in Sweden in 1860 and came to America with her parents in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have four children—John A., Frank E., Ida Charlotte and Nellie L. Mr. Peterson came to this country a poor boy, and his success is but an example of what may be done in our country by any one who has his zeal and enterprise, and is industrious and economical. Mr. Peterson is now an honored citizen of Webster County.

MARTIN DWYER, section 18, Badger Township, is one of the prominent citizens of Webster County. He is a native of Ireland, born in Tipperary County, in March, 1833, a son of William Dwyer. His mother died in Liverpool, England, and in 1847 his father left the old country, and with his family sailed for America. They located in Cayuga County, New York, where the father died in 1853. The family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Martin Dwyer remained in New York until 1857, when he came to Iowa and settled in Webster County. He lived in Fort Dodge about a year and then settled in Pleasant Valley Township, buying a tract of timber land which he improved and made his home until the spring of 1872, when he sold his farm and bought the one where he now lives. While living in Pleasant Valley Township he was one of the school directors, and took an active part in assisting to organize the township into a separate municipality. He is a quiet, unassuming man who has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his time to the cultivation of the soil, at which he has been successful. He owns a nice farm of eighty-five acres, all under cultivation. He had but limited educational advantages, but is a great reader, especially of the public press, and keeps himself well posted on all subjects of general interest. He is not in any sense a politician nor an adherent to any party. He began life a poor boy and the property he has acquired is due to his industry and honorable dealing. He was married August 7, 1854, to Miss Ellen Peters, also a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to America in 1849. They have one daughter, Mary, who was married January 6, 1879, to Philip O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor died on board an Atchison, Texas & Santa Fe train near Garden City, Kansas, when on the way to California for his health. Mrs. O'Connor has had three children, two sons and one daughter, only one of whom is living, Martin, born January 4, 1880.

GEORGE H. PORTER, the present efficient recorder of Webster County, is now serving the sixth year and the last of his third term in this office, succeeding John Brene, Jr. He has been a resident of Webster County since 1865, at which time he settled in Dayton and engaged in the mercantile business, being the first merchant of that place. He lived in Dayton six years and then moved to Gowrie and opened a drug store, which he afterward sold to J. M. Evans and engaged in general merchandising. After

a residence of about six years in Gowrie, he accepted the position of deputy county treasurer and removed to Fort Dodge. He served in that position some time, and then engaged in selling farm machinery until his election to his present office in 1882. Mr. Porter was born in the State of Missouri in April, 1834. His father, John Porter, was a native of Kentucky, and his grandfather, Colonel Andrew Porter, was an officer in the war of 1812. In 1832 John Porter left Kentucky, intending to locate in Galena, Illinois, but learning on reaching Missouri that the Indians were causing trouble in the North, he left his family in Missouri and going to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, volunteered under General Dodge to assist in defending the settlers against the depredations of the savages, and it was while the family was temporarily sojourning in Missouri that George H. was born. They soon after moved to Galena, but finally located on a farm in Iowa County, Wisconsin, and in honor of the father the place became known as Porter's Grove. Here he improved a fine farm and lived many years. His family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters. George H. Porter grew to manhood in Iowa County. In 1856 he went to Dunnville, the county seat of Dunn County, and secured a position in the office of the county recorder, and a few months later was appointed deputy treasurer under Henry Eaton, in which position he served some time. He was at one time candidate for the office of sheriff of Dunn County, and was defeated by only a small majority. He finally engaged in farming, which he was obliged to discontinue on account of an injury received, and then came to Webster County. His parents subsequently sold their farm and came to Iowa, and made their home with their son. Both are now deceased, the father living to the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Porter was married in Green County, Wisconsin, to Ella Birmingham, a native of New York. They have two children—Lee and George, both born in Webster County. In politics Mr. Porter is a Democrat, and is the first of his party to hold the office of county recorder. He has been a popular and efficient official, as is evidenced by his long term of service.

SHEROD B. EATON, farmer, section 34, Colfax Township, is one of the early settlers of Webster County. He is a native of Washington Township, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, born October 2, 1841, a son of Stephen and Lucinda (Fuller) Eaton, who came from the Eastern States to Illinois in 1837, being among the pioneer families of that section. Sherod was educated in Illinois and reared to farming, which he followed until September 22, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, for three years. He was at the last battle of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Robinson's Station, and in a number of skirmishes, and during a skirmish at Jackson, Tennessee, received an injury to his left shoulder which rendered him unfit for service. Before his recovery he was taken sick with lung fever, and was sent to the hospital at Nashville, and from there to Louisville, and after a few months' illness was discharged from the service. He has since drawn a pension on account of ill health contracted while in the service of his country. After his discharge he returned to Illinois and resumed farming. In the fall of 1869 he came to Iowa and settled on section 33, Colfax Township, locating first on what was known as river land. The title being in dispute he subsequently bought eighty acres

where he now lives, and settled on it in the fall of 1883. When he bought this land it was a wild unbroken prairie, but he has converted it into a well-improved farm, and now has a comfortable residence and farm buildings. Although Mr. Eaton takes an interest in public affairs he has never sought, but on the contrary, has declined every official position tendered him, preferring the quiet pursuit of his own affairs. He is an outspoken Republican, and a warm supporter of his party. October 22, 1868, he married Mrs. Sarah J. Collins, widow of Warren J. Collins, who enlisted in the war for the Union in 1865, in a Minnesota regiment, and shortly after his enlistment was taken sick with the measles and died at Chattanooga, March 26, 1865. She was a daughter of Jeremiah Power, a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have had seven children—Mayetta, Rosetta, William Sherman, Mabel Belle, Laura Ellen, Elsie Blanche and Stephen Eliphus. Mayetta died March 22, 1877, and William Sherman died March 27, 1877.

JOHN WALSH, one of the well-known farmers of Johnson Township, is a native of Ireland, born in Kilkenny County, Waterford, in 1820, a son of Michael and Mary (Dempsey) Walsh. In 1844 he came to the United States and located in McHenry, Illinois, and a year later was joined by his brother Edward. They worked by the month as farm hands until 1856 when John came to Fort Dodge, Iowa, Edward following him in 1857. He pre-empted 160 acres of land in 1855, but did not settle on it until 1858, the brothers working the farm of Thomas Flaherty in 1857. In 1858 he built a log cabin on the land and together the brothers have worked their farm, owning it in partnership with the exception of two homesteads of eighty acres each. They now own 470 acres and are numbered among the prosperous men of the township. Their homes are beautifully located, and their buildings are commodious and erected with a view to convenience and elegance. They have acquired their property by hard work and good management. John Walsh was married in 1885 to Margaret Kelly, and to them have been born two children—Mary and Michael. In politics they are Democratic in their affiliations, and in religion are members of the Catholic church.

BENJAMIN E. BAILEY, merchant at Lehigh, was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, May 24, 1841, a son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Bailey, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio. The family moved to Missouri from Wisconsin and thence to Tama County, Iowa, where the father died. The mother afterward married Rev. M. Bly, now of Grundy County, Iowa. B. F. Bailey was given good educational advantages, and for some time was a student under Prof. Pickard, late of the Iowa State University. He learned the trade of blacksmith of his father, working with him until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. February 27, 1864, he enlisted and was assigned to Company A, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Colonel Frank Haskell, and served until the close of the war. He was with General Grant in his Virginia campaign, and participated in all its battles, including the engagements at North Ann River, Turner's Farm, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Roads, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, Ream's Station, and the first and second engagements at Hatchie

Run. February 5, 1865, he was taken sick and was unable from that time to perform active duty. He was a brave and faithful soldier, never shirking any duty, and as a result of the exposure and privations undergone, has never since been able to do manual labor. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was made quite deaf by the concussion of artillery, causing paralysis of the drum of the ear. Two of his brothers, James H. and William M., were members of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. Mr. Bailey was married October 18, 1863, to Mattie L. Aiken, daughter of Robert Aiken, of Richland Centre. They have two children—Myrtle and Claud.

EMERY HOUCK is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born in Shefford County, March 12, 1833, a son of Charles and Lucy (Savage) Houck, who were of German descent. When he was a small boy his parents moved to the province of Ontario, and in 1861 to Ogle County, Illinois, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and settled in what is now Williams Township, where they were of the first families. At the time of their settlement their nearest neighbor was five miles distant and the next was ten miles away. The father died at Council Bluffs in May, 1885, having exceeded the allotted three score years and ten. The mother is living and is seventy-five years of age. Our subject remained with his parents until his marriage and then located in Hamilton County, where he lived until 1875, when he came to Webster County and located on the old Teeters homestead on section 23, Newark Township. They are living in the first house built in the township, which is commodious and comfortable. In politics Mr. Houck is a Republican, but is a quiet, unassuming man, and has never taken any active part in political matters. He has never aspired to official honors, but has served on the school board. He is an industrious, hard working man, and has a good farm of 160 acres. He is honest, frugal and generous, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors. He was married March 5, 1870, to Mrs. Sarah Jane (Teeters) Hoyt, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 12, 1839. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Rosella, Calvin E., Harry and Cora. Mrs. Houck was first married in October, 1858, to Thomas Hoyt, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving three years, and died soon after his term expired, in 1864. They had two sons and one daughter. The daughter died several years ago, and the sons, Frederick J. and Frank Hoyt, are residents of Newark Township. Mr. and Mrs. Houck are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WALTER POWERS, one of the leading citizens of Douglas Township, was born in the State of Maine, July 24, 1842, a son of Stephen and Mary (Colwell) Powers. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and from that time his youth was spent in assisting to improve a frontier farm. He still lives on the old homestead, the farm of 540 acres being in the possession of himself and two brothers. It is one of the best farms in the township, comprising both prairie and timber land, and well adapted to both general farming and stock-raising. In politics Mr. Powers is a Democrat. He is held in high estimation by his fellow citizens, and has been honored by them with different offices of trust. He was married in

1865 to Miss Katie McIntyre, of Clay County, Iowa, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine McIntyre, who came to this State from Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have had four children, but two of whom are living—Mary Ellen and Katie Ilene. Stephen and Walter W. both died in 1887, the former aged seven and the latter aged five years.

JOHN Q. MACK is one of the well-known pioneers of Elkhorn Township, where he settled in 1864. He is a native of Vermont, born in Addison County, April 30, 1824, a son of James and Hannah (Burnap) Mack, his father a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Robert Mack, was a minuteman in the war of the Revolution with the rank of Captain. He was by trade a gunsmith. The Mack family is of Scotch origin, the ancestor of our subject is supposed to have gone with Cromwell to Ireland, and later the first of the name in this country came with the colony that founded the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Jacob Burnap, served seven years in the war of the Revolution and was an aid of General Lee. The parents of our subject spent the last years of their lives in Vermont. They reared a family of three children, J. Q. being the youngest. He was reared a farmer and educated in the public schools. He lived in Vermont until 1863, when he exchanged his farm in that State for 320 acres in Webster County, Iowa, which is his present farm. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1863 and lived in Hardin County one year and then moved to Webster County and rented land three years, and then settled on his own land. He has made many valuable improvements and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. Mr. Mack was married June 13, 1851, to Sarah Morton, a native of Salisbury, Addison County, Vermont, daughter of Cyrus and Lois Morton, natives of Middleboro, Massachusetts, but residents for many years of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Mack have five children—Herbert J., of Roland Township, where he owns a good farm; Eugene C., a resident of Elkhorn Township, but owns a good farm of 160 acres in Clay County; George W. lives on the west part of the old homestead, and owns 208 acres of land in Elkhorn Township; Louesa and Edwin J. are at home. Mr. Mack is the oldest resident of the township with one exception. He is a Republican in politics. He has served in most of the township offices, including trustee, justice of the peace and as secretary and treasurer of the school board. He is a public-spirited, influential citizen of the township, and has assisted materially in its development.

ISAAC L. WOODS, of Deer Creek Township, is one of the largest and most successful farmers of Webster County. He is a native of Henderson County, Illinois, born October 21, 1851, his father, James H. Woods, being an early settler of that county. He was given good educational advantages, attending the public schools and the high school at Monmouth. He lived in Illinois until 1873, when he came to Iowa and engaged in stock-raising in Madison County. For two years, from 1884 till 1886, he was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Humboldt. He bought his present farm in 1882, and as the care of his extensive farm and his stock required so much of his time he gave up his business at Humboldt

and located on his farm, which he has continued to improve and he now has a beautiful home. Although his personal interests require his whole attention and though he has avoided, as far as possible, inducements to enter public life, yet he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination as a candidate to the State Legislature, and in the fall of 1887 was elected to the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa. Although his opponent carried the county by 600 votes in 1885, yet Mr. Woods was elected by about 200 majority and in his own precinct had but three opposing votes. With one exception he is the only Democrat elected from his district since 1876. His popularity has been fairly won. He is a thorough gentleman and treats all men with a genial and unaffected courtesy, and this added to his ability and honorableness has gained for him the esteem of all who know him. He was married January 22, 1873, to Miss E. C. Brown, of Warren County, Illinois, daughter of J. C. Brown.

STEPHEN POWERS, deceased, was one of the well-known and prominent citizens of Douglas Township. He was a native of Maine, born in 1805, a son of Walter Powers. He was reared in his native State, and was there married to Mary Colwell, a daughter of Charles and Ann (Kendall) Colwell. In the spring of 1855 he with his family moved to Iowa and settled in Douglas Township, Webster County, buying 320 acres of Government land on section 32. Fourteen acres had been broke and a log-cabin built on the land. He afterward bought 200 acres on section 33, and this was made one of the best farms in the county. In 1868 the log-cabin gave place to a good brick house, and other building improvements have been made until it is now a model homestead. Mr. Powers died January 20, 1880. Mrs. Powers still lives on the homestead. They had a family of five children — Ann Elizabeth, wife of Charles Woodbury; Walter, Stephen, Mary, wife of George W. Hyatt, and Thomas. In politics Mr. Powers was a Democrat. He was a liberal supporter of the Catholic church.

THOMAS CHANTLAND is prominent among the pioneers of Badger Township, where he has lived since July, 1867. He is a native of Norway, born June 21, 1843, a son of Thomas and Stena Chantland, who are now making their home with our subject, the father aged eighty-five years and the mother about seventy. They came to America in the summer of 1853, on the sailing ship Amelia, and after a tedious voyage of three months landed safely in Quebec, and from there made their way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by boat, rail and stage, the journey occupying a month. From Milwaukee they proceeded by rail to Palmyra, and from there to Dane County, a distance of sixty miles, by ox teams, and there entered Government land and engaged in farming. Thomas remained with his parents until August 14, 1862, when he enlisted in the defense of his adopted country and was assigned to Company K, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until September 25, 1865, when he was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. While in the service he participated in a number of important engagements. He was in the Yazoo Pass expedition, in the rear of Vicksburg, in the spring of 1863; at Helena July 4, 1863; and the summer of the same year was in the Little Rock expedition and in a number of skirmishes, the most important being at Little Rock. At that place he filled

the responsible and dangerous position of color-bearer for his regiment, and narrowly escaped death by the explosion of a shell near by which cut to pieces the flag he bore and also one in the hands of a comrade. From Little Rock they went to Pine Bluff, where they had several skirmishes, but the principal one was on the retreat from Camden, known as the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. During the progress of this battle they had to build a pontoon bridge across the Selina River. In February, 1865, they went to New Orleans and thence to Fort Morgan and Spanish Fort, opposite Mobile, and took part in a thirteen days' seige and took the fort by assault about midnight. They then marched to Fort Blakely and about sundown took part in the assault there and then crossed the bay and occupied the city of Mobile. From there they went to Whistler Station and had their last skirmish with the rebels, when they were attempting to destroy the machine shops and rolling stock of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company. In May they went to Texas in what was known as the army of observation, under General Sheridan, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and lay there and at Brownsville until fall, when they were sent home and discharged. Mr. Chantland was a brave and gallant soldier, and although he escaped the bullet his health was undermined and he is almost a constant sufferer from rheumatism. He was the first actual settler of Badger Township, building his house on the prairie away from the timber belt, and has since been prominently identified with the interests of the county, and has filled nearly every township office in the gift of the people. He is the principal representative man of his nationality in the township, if not in the county, and is always foremost in the advancement of anything pertaining to the public welfare. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party and in religion is a member of the Lutheran church. November 25, 1866, he married Susan Storland, a native of Norway who came to America in 1854. They have had five children, but four of whom are living—Stena, Judith, Minnie, and Ida. Mr. Chantland owns a good farm of eighty acres where he lives and also has land in other parts of the township. He has for a number of years been extensively engaged in buying and shipping livestock. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G.A.R., and also of the United Workmen's order.

BENJAMIN GRAYSON, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Fort Dodge, is a native of Virginia, having been born in Loudoun County, that State, October 27, 1833. He was educated at a mathematical school at Alexandria, then one of the most noted schools of the kind in the country. His intention, after completing his education was to enter the coast survey, but instead accepted a position as civil engineer in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad. In 1854 he came to Iowa in the interests of the capitalists of Baltimore, and after remaining at Des Moines about three months, the land office at Fort Dodge was established, when Mr. Grayson came to this place, as affording better facilities for operations in real estate, which has been his chief occupation since that time. During the war Mr. Grayson was Assistant Paymaster in the army with headquarters in New York City. Few men are living in Fort Dodge who became identified with the town as early as Mr. Grayson, the date of his settlement being October 1, 1855, since which time he has taken an active interest in the progress and growth

of the place. He is a man of culture, and possesses natural ability in a high degree. His brother, Dr. F. S. Grayson, is also a prominent and respected citizen of Fort Dodge.

SAMUEL TOD was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1821, a son of George and Mary (Nichol) Tod. His grandfather, James Tod, was a native of Scotland, and when a young man came to the United States and settled in Pittsburg. He was a carpenter by trade, as was also his son and grandson. Samuel Tod left his native State in 1850 and moved to Rock Island, Illinois, where he worked at his trade, and also at pattern making. This finally led him to engage in saw-milling, and in the spring of 1856 he moved his mill to Fort Dodge. His was the first mill, save the Government mills, in the place. The financial crash of 1857 so affected business that its use was discontinued until 1863, when he moved it to Otho Township and operated it until 1869, when the railroad reached Fort Dodge, which so diminished the value of the native lumber that the mill was closed. Since then he has given his attention entirely to his farming interests in Douglas Township. Mr. Tod was married in Pennsylvania to Jane McLean, a native of Westmoreland County, that State. They have five children—George, of Pittsburg; Mary, wife of C. M. Rudisil, of Fort Dodge; Walter, of Chicago; Martha, wife of Alfred Ritter, of Frederick City, Maryland; and Inez, at home. The eldest son, George, was born March 19, 1846, and when but sixteen years old, in August, 1862, enlisted as a musician in Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. He was captured near Meriden, Mississippi, and was sent to Canaba, Alabama, and from there transferred to Andersonville. He made his escape on a wood wagon, which was used to bring fuel to the prisoners, secreting himself in it as it was leaving the stockade. He made his way as well as possible toward the North, but after two weeks of terrible suffering was recaptured and taken back to Andersonville. When Sherman was marching through Georgia the rebel authorities became alarmed lest the prisoners should be released, and he with others were sent to Charleston, and from this prison he very cleverly escaped. Obtaining possession of a suit of Confederate clothes he put it on, and when an opportunity offered coolly walked out of the prison and about the city of Charleston, the hot-bed of the Confederacy. He engaged to work in a livery stable, and finally succeeded in getting aboard a Union vessel that had come into the harbor to receive exchanged prisoners. He is now a resident of Pittsburg, but though still a young man in years, is prematurely old and broken in health, the result of his terrible experience, a full account of which would read more like fiction than reality, but which was so common to the Union prisoner in the war of the Rebellion. In politics Mr. Tod has always been a Republican, and the experience of his son but strengthened his love for the Union and hatred of the Rebellion.

FRANCIS S. EATON, section 33, Colfax Township, is a representative of one of the first families of the township. He was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, June 9, 1852, a son of Stephen and Lucinda (Fuller) Eaton. He was reared a farmer, and educated in his native county, living there until after the death of his mother, which took place June 17, 1869. In the fall of 1869 he accompanied his father to this

county and settled on the farm where he now lives, and where his father died August 24, 1883. November 5, 1877, he married Miss Emily Gibbs, a daughter of Myron and Catherine (Ferguson) Gibbs, who came from Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, to this county in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have four children—Sherod Myron, Clarence B., Aaron B. and Catherine Lucinda. Though yet a young man, Mr. Eaton has won a place in the confidence of the people of the township, and is foremost among the citizens in the support of any enterprise pertaining to the public welfare, and is fast coming to the front as one of the representative men of the township. He has served several years on the school board, and at present is township trustee. In politics he is a Republican, and employs every legitimate means to advance the interests of his party, making his influence especially felt at election time. His religious training was in the Methodist church, but he is not a member of any religious denomination. He is an honest, upright man, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

STEPHEN RECKARD, section 4, Washington Township, was born in Madison County, New York, August 21, 1821, a son of John and Ann M. (Mericle) Reckard, natives also of New York and of Dutch descent. His father died in 1828, and his mother afterward married Thomas Tryon. When he was twelve years old he began to take care of himself and worked by the month for farmers until twenty years old. He was then employed by John J. Knox to oversee a part of his large general mercantile establishment, and subsequently had charge of a stage line between Hamilton and Rome. In the early spring of 1853 he left New York, going by rail to Licking County, Ohio, and there purchased a team and continued his journey to Burlington, Iowa. He bought a home at Danville, Des Moines County, which he sold four years later and moved to Webster County. While living in Danville he was engaged in various branches of business. At one time he was engaged in the general transportation and freight business, which was a great convenience to merchants, as there were then no railroads in Iowa. His trips were from Burlington to Fort Dodge, a distance of about two hundred and forty miles, and when we consider the condition of the roads at that time and that it took two or three weeks to make the trip, we can realize the magnitude of that undertaking. In the summer of 1857 he left Danville and moved his family to Webster County. This journey was attended by many interesting experiences. The streams were unbridged, and often dangerous to cross. While driving across Skunk River, which was swollen and rapid, a wagon of furniture was upset and much of the furniture was not recovered until the next day. He rented the farm now owned by Samuel Heffner for about four years, and in the meantime bought land on sections 28 and 29, Washington Township, which he improved and still owns. He next bought his present homestead which is one of the best in the township. He continued to add to his landed estate until he owned 900 acres, and now owns 600 acres of choice farming land. He also owns a quarter section in Story County. Mr. Reckard was married in 1841, to Mary Theodocia Jaques. They have had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. Their eldest son, Miner Darius, died June 29, 1885, leaving a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters, who live on their homestead in Roland Township. The only daughter, Mary

D., is the wife of Phineas Porter, of Washington Township; Ira D. lives in Roland Township; John J., Charles A., and Phineas E., live in Washington Township. The latter was married December 21, 1887, to Abbie, daughter of William Jamieson, of Washington Township. In politics Mr. Reckard is a Republican. Thus briefly have we sketched the life of one of Webster County's early pioneers. The best years of his life have been spent here, and few have done more to develop its resources and improve the county than he. He has been an honorable, generous business man and has frequently sacrificed his own interests to benefit and assist those who needed aid, and none are held in higher esteem and regarded with more respect than Mr. Reckard, and he can look back with satisfaction over the years spent in Webster County, and can fully enjoy the fruits he is now reaping, as the reward of early industry and good management.

S. J. CARR, section 11, Clay Township, is a native of Addison County, Vermont, born September 22, 1828, a son of Henry C. and Henrietta (Moore) Carr, also natives of Vermont. He is the eldest of a family of ten children, and his father was one of a family of thirteen. He was reared in his native county, receiving only limited educational advantages, as his assistance was needed on the farm. When eighteen years of age he began to work at the carpenter's trade, and when about twenty-one years old went to Wisconsin and located at Watertown, Jefferson County, where he lived two and a half years, working the greater part of the time at the painter's trade. He then began traveling through the States of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, in the circus business, at which he was successful, and in 1858 concluded to locate and worked by the month on a farm in Bureau County, Illinois, where he was living at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted at the first call for troops and served three months and then enlisted for three years. Not being able to enlist in an Illinois regiment, he with others went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and became a part of Company D, of the noted Seventh Kansas Cavalry, known as Jennerson's Jay Hawkers. He took an active part in all the engagements of his regiment, among them being Corinth, Tupelo, the pursuit of General Price, and after the latter raid was ordered to Fort Kearney and later to Leavenworth, where they were discharged. He then returned to Bureau County, and in April, 1866, came to Iowa and located in Webster County, and in 1874 moved to the farm where he now lives, which is one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He was married October 8, 1868, to Mrs. Susan M. Spear, widow of John Spear, and daughter of James and Betsey Douglas. Mr. Spear was a member of an Iowa regiment and died in Libby Prison during the war of the Rebellion. He left one child, Olna. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have three children—Henry Alva, Bessie Eveline and Bertha Beatrice. In politics Mr. Carr affiliates with the Greenback party. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

ISAAC GARMOE, of Fort Dodge, has been a resident of Webster County since November, 1854. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin County, November 9, 1827, a son of Isaac and Magdalena (Bulger) Garmoe, the father probably born in Pennsylvania, of French origin, and the mother born in the same State, of

German parentage. The parents of our subject lived many years in Franklin County, and in 1841 removed to that part of Bedford County now included in Fulton County, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1847 they immigrated to Illinois, and in the fall of that year to Iowa, settling in Jefferson County, where the parents made their home until death, the mother dying in 1851 or '52. The father married a second time, and lived until 1860. The parents of Mr. Garmoe had twelve children, of whom nine yet survive. The eldest son, John, was drowned while crossing the Skunk River in a ferry boat in the fall of 1849. Isaac Garmoe, the subject of this sketch, is the only member of his father's family who settled in Webster County. His father being a farmer, he was reared to the same occupation, and for a number of years during the winter seasons he was engaged in teaching school. He first came to Webster County in the fall of 1853, in company with Thomas Barger and Abram Ingalls. They all purchased land in Washington Township, and in the fall of the next year brought their families to the land they had selected. Mr. Garmoe was united in marriage in 1849 to Miss Susan Barger, a sister of Thomas Barger, above mentioned, and in the spring of 1855 Mr. Garmoe was bereft by the death of his wife. November 23, 1856, he was again married to Mrs. Margaret Johnson, daughter of Hugh and Anna (Litton) Sherrill, and widow of Philemon Johnson. Mrs. Garmoe was born in North Carolina, November 7, 1828, her father being born and married in that State. When a child of five years she was taken by her parents to Cherokee County, Alabama, and in 1846 her family came to Iowa and settled on a farm near Ottumwa. Mr. Sherrill sold his farm at this place soon after settling, and removed to Polk County, settling near Des Moines, where his death occurred in 1849. His widow survived him several years, dying in Polk County in her sixty-fifth year. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, all of whom were living at the time of the father's death. Three of the sons and two of the daughters are now deceased. The three youngest sons, Elisha C., John Wesley and William H., were members of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry during the late war, all of whom returned from the war; but Elisha afterward died from disease contracted while in the army. The two oldest sons, Franklin and Hugh, never settled in Iowa, and in the war served in the Southern army, Hugh being killed in Missouri during the war. Mrs. Garmoe was first married June 28, 1848, to Philemon Johnson, who was born in Muskingum, Ohio, September 9, 1821. In 1851 they came to Webster County and settled on a large tract of land near Homer, which Mr. Johnson improved. He sold his farm shortly before his death and bought property at Homer, and also farming land near that town. He died of typhoid fever November 17, 1854, leaving his widow with two children—Royce W., born October 31, 1850, and died at Los Angeles, California, March 24, 1882, and Julia Ann E., born April 15, 1853, and died November 13, 1866. Mr. Johnson was a man highly esteemed by the early settlers. He was a man of much ability, and held several official positions with satisfaction to his constituents. Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Johnson removed to Homer, where she was married, as before stated, to Mr. Garmoe. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Garmoe was elected treasurer and recorder of Webster County, when he removed to Fort Dodge, and in 1863 was re-elected to those offices. Before the expiration of his second term the offices of treasurer and recorder were made separate,

Mr. Garmoe continuing to serve as treasurer until the end of his second term, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Several years later he gave up merchandizing, and has since devoted his time to the real estate business. As will be seen both Mr. and Mrs. Garmoe are numbered among the pioneers of Webster County, and they have seen the surrounding country change from a state of wildness to its present advanced and prosperous condition. Both have long been faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are among the most respected citizens of this community. In politics Mr. Garmoe affiliates with the Republican party.

FREDERICK TEETERS, deceased, was the first actual settler in Newark Township. He bought land in the township in 1865, and soon after two of his sons came and worked a part of the eighty acres lying on section 23, now owned by Mrs. S. J. Houck, but Mr. Teeters did not settle on it until the fall of 1870. Mr. Teeters was a native of Germany, and was a butcher by trade. He married Mary R. Bishop, and soon after marriage started for America. They lived in Baltimore for a time and then moved to Pennsylvania, and a few years later went to Licking County, Ohio, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Wright County, Iowa, and two years later came to Webster County. They had a family of ten children, four of whom died in childhood. Those who lived until maturity were William, who died in Missouri in 1887; Mrs. Mary Ann Livingston, of Illinois; John S., of Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Jane Houck, of Newark; Henry and George, of Missouri. Mr. Teeters died in November, 1882, in the seventy-third year of his age, and his widow died in Illinois in September, 1883, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Houck is the only member of the family now living in Webster County, and to her we are indebted for the information contained in this sketch.

M. WHITE, proprietor of White's pottery works, is a native of Germany, a son of Benedict White. He attended school in his native country until fifteen years of age, and then began to learn the trade of a potter, a trade his ancestors had followed for several generations. In 1843 he came to the United States, and located at Rochester, New York, where he lived four years. He then lived in Lyons, New York, twelve years, and in 1859 came to Iowa and lived in Cedar Falls until 1870, when he moved to Webster County, and established his present works. At first his business was of small proportions, but it has gradually increased in volume until now he employs nine men, and his annual sales amount to over $6,000. The clay in the vicinity of Fort Dodge is of a fine quality, and the ware made by Mr. White has found ready sale wherever samples have been introduced. He is a progressive man, and is constantly adding machinery and other apparatus for the improvement of his business and to advance the quality of his ware. Mr. White is one of the substantial business men of Fort Dodge, and one of her most esteemed citizens. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the most earnest supporters of the party in Webster County. He has served as a member of the school board and on the county board of supervisors. He is a charter member of the Knights of Labor lodge in Fort Dodge, and has also been a member of the Odd Fellows

order several years. In early life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but of late has not been connected with any religious denomination.

JACOB OSTRANDER, section 36, Elkhorn Township, is a representative man of the county. He is a native of Dutchess County, New York, born August 22, 1837, a son of Jacob I. and Cynthia (Houghtaling) Ostrander, and a grandson of John and Catherine (Like) Ostrander, and James and Catherine (Knickerbocker) Houghtaling. He was reared a farmer in his native county, living there until 1855, when he went to Medina County, Ohio, where he engaged in the live-stock business, buying and shipping to the Philadelphia markets. In 1859 he moved to DeKalb County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1862, when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company E, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. He took part with his regiment in many of the most important battles of the war, including Resaca, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and also in the siege of Atlanta, and the march to the sea with Sherman, and participated in the battle at Bentonville, the last important battle of Sherman. Then marched to Washington and took part in the grand review of the army. During a part of the time of his term of service his regiment was a part of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Benjamin Harrison. He was discharged at Washington June 7, 1865, and returned to his home in DeKalb County, Illinois, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Iowa and settled on the farm where he now lives. He owns 160 acres of land, which he has improved and brought under a good state of cultivation. Among his other valuable improvements he has a fine grove of four acres of native timber. Mr. Ostrander is one of the prominent citizens of his township, and has held various official positions of trust and responsibility. In 1878 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, and served six years. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1862, joining the order at Paw Paw, Illinois. He was married December 27, 1866, to Olive S. Bowman, daughter of James and Martha Bowman. She is a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander have four children—Jacob E., Mary Olive, James William and Sylvia Grace. In politics Mr. Ostrander is a Republican.

ISAAC D. JAQUES, section 14, Newark Township, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Webster County, his father, Isaac Jaques, having settled in Yell Township in 1852, when there were but one or two houses between there and Fort Dodge. Isaac Jaques was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1823, but had been a resident of Ohio several years before coming to Iowa. He was married in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, June 1, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Isles, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 20, 1820. After settling in Webster County he became quite a speculator in land and did not remain long on any farm, his custom being to buy a new farm, make some improvements and then sell out. He was an industrious, quiet man, temperate in all his habits, and strictly honest in his business deals, and was a popular, highly esteemed man. He died September 12, 1872. Mrs.

Jaques died March 28, 1884. Isaac D. Jaques, our subject, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 11, 1846, and was six years of age when his parents came to Webster County. He had no educational advantages in his youth other than those afforded by the district school, and then only in the winter months. He was married March 9, 1870, to Charlotte Chandler, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, born October 15, 1850, the youngest daughter of William and Mary (Purcy) Chandler. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques have four children—Mary E., Charles W. L., John F., and Terrence J. After his marriage Mr. Jaques lived in Washington Township until the spring of 1880, when he moved to the farm where he now lives. He is not a public man and has not sought public distinction in any way. He is industrious and has been successful, and is one of the leading farmers of the township and owns 160 acres of good land. Though not a politician he usually supports the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. M. DELANO, proprietor of the Fort Dodge marble works, was born in Rushford, Allegany County, New York, and when sixteen years of age went to Quincy, Illinois, and in 1870 came to Fort Dodge, and in 1871 became established in his present business, in company with his brother, the firm being A. M. & F. M. Delano. Changes were subsequently made and in 1883 our subject became sole proprietor. He carries a full line of both imported and American marble, and manufactures monuments and head-stones. He is a practical workman and also employs three journeymen; his annual sales amounting to about $6,000. Mr. Delano enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862 and was assigned to Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 326, G. A. R., at Fort Dodge. He was married in Pike County, Illinois, to Sarah E. Mosier, of Louisiana, Missouri. They have four children—Kate, Alfred C., Homer L., and Arthur L. Mr. Delano is an honorable, upright man, and one of the representative citizens of Fort Dodge. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, sheriff of Webster County, was elected to that office in November, 1887, succeeding G. F. Gustafson. He has been a resident of Webster County since 1868, at which time he located in Otho Township, and for some time alternated farming with school teaching. From 1880 until 1886 he lived at Fort Dodge, engaged in the manufacture of brick. He is a native of Kane County, Illinois, born April, 1848, a son of J. L. Adams, a native of Massachusetts. In December, 1863, when but fifteen years old, he enlisted as a member of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and with his regiment took part in the expedition under the famous cavalry leader, General Grierson, in Tennessee and Mississippi. At Franklin, Mississippi, while engaging the enemy, his regiment were lying on the ground, and a musket ball struck his right shoulder and passed down between the scapula and clavicle, penetrating his right lung. The command were at this time in the enemy's country, 275 miles from Vicksburg. The bravery and determination with which he sustained himself after receiving this terrible wound is indicated by the fact that he rode on horseback

the entire distance to the hospital at Vicksburg before it was dressed. Another young soldier, named William Marshall, of the same command, also deserves to be remembered. He was wounded in a similar manner as our subject the day before, and rode a longer distance to Vicksburg before having his wounds dressed, bearing up with remarkable courage and fortitude. Hospital life possessed no charms for these young soldiers, and together they left without permission and joined their command. For about a year following the close of the war Mr. Adams served with his regiment under the gallant General Custer. Mr. Adams has never recovered from the effects of his service for the old flag, still carrying in his body the rebel bullet, and it was the hope that the climate would be beneficial that he removed to Iowa. Nor has he been disappointed, as he is much improved, although his health will probably never be robust. He is a popular and able official, and one of Webster County's most enterprising citizens.

FRANCES B. DRAKE, section 2, Clay Township, is one of the representative citizens of the county. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, July 27, 1832, a son of David B. and Caroline (Wilson) Drake, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively. The Drake family trace their ancestry to the Puritans of Massachusetts. The grandfather of our subject settled in Addison County, Vermont, when a youth of nineteen years and lived on the farm where he first settled until his death, which occurred at the age of ninety-six years. David B. Drake was a woolen manufacturer, and when a young man went to St. Lawrence County, New York, where in connection with carrying on his manufacturing business he cleared and improved a large farm. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and was usually successful in what ever he attempted to do. He had a family of three sons and three daughters, two sons and two daughters now living. The daughters, Harriet L., now Mrs. Thomas Taylor, and Anna L., live in St. Lawrence County, New York. One son, Isaac, is a successful physician of Malad City, Idaho, and the other, Francis B., is the subject of our sketch. Francis B. Drake was reared in his native State, and in his youth assisted his father in his various occupations. When he was about fourteen years old his father leased his farm and from that time he worked in the factory when not in school. He was given good educational advantages, attending for some time the academy at Pottsdam, and when twenty years of age engaged in teaching. In 1854 he came to Iowa and entered a tract of Government land in Webster County, on section 30, Otho Township. However he did not settle on his land but instead went to Davenport and the following winter taught school. In the spring of 1855 he assisted in selecting the swamp and overflowed lands of Tama County, Iowa, and in the summer of 1855 was appointed by the County Judge as one of the commissioners to select the swamp lands of Webster County, which at that time included Hamilton County. And in the spring of 1858 settled on section 28, in Otho Township, where he lived until August, 1866, when he bought the farm where he now lives, which at that time was wholly unimproved, all around him being wild land. He now has a good farm of 250 acres well improved, the results of his years of industry and good management. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, where he has lived for over thirty years. He

has held all the township offices and in 1857 was appointed county surveyor. He was the first postmaster of Otho postoffice, which position he held for several years. He was married April 16, 1857, to Caroline E. Hart, daughter of Norman Hart, an early settler of Otho Township. In early life Mr. and Mrs. Drake became members of the Congregational church, and have ever been prominent in Christian work. He has always taken an especial interest in Sunday-school work and has officiated a number of years as superintendent, and has also assisted in the organization of a number of schools in the county. He is always ready to help further the cause of any enterprise that has for its object the advancement of either the material or moral interests of the county. In politics he is a Republican and an ardent supporter of the principles of that party.

PATRICK O'CONNOR, SR., section 36, Badger Township, is one of the prominent citizens of the township. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, March 17, 1827, the youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Furlong) O'Connor, who came to America in the fall of 1851 and lived in Cleveland three years, and in 1854 came to Iowa, and at the time of their death were living with their son Patrick. The father died at the age of eighty-eight years and the mother aged seventy-eight. Patrick was reared on a farm, attending school in his native parish until sixteen years of age, when he went to Wexford and began an apprenticeship at the mason and stone-cutter's trades, serving seven years, the latter part of the time being in Dublin. On coming to America he lived in Cleveland until 1853, and then went to Galena, Illinois, and the following spring went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1866. He had also bought a farm in Dubuque County which he improved, owning it four years. Among the buildings erected by him during this time was a monastery at Dubuque, and also all the principal bridges on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Dubuque and Fort Dodge. In 1866 he came to Webster County and for two years lived in Fort Dodge, and then settled on the farm where he now resides. Since coming to this county he has worked at his trade considerably in addition to attending to the work on his farm. He built the Methodist church in Fort Dodge, which is an ornament to the town and a monument to his skill. He is an intelligent, public-spirited man, and has been successful both as a mechanic and farmer. He is in no sense a politician and has never sought official positions nor adhered strictly to any party. He has taken an interest in education and has served on the school board several years. He was married May 28, 1853, to Anna Doyle, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1823. They have had eight children, three died in infancy. Those living are—Patrick, Margaret, Bridget, Arthur and Nicholas. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor are among the leading citizens of the township and enjoy the respect of all who know them.

THOMAS FLAHERTY, one of the leading citizens of Webster County, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1829, the eldest son of Michael and Catherine (Higgins) Flaherty. He came to America when a small child and lived in Maryland until 1852, when he took a trip to California, going via the Isthmus of Panama. He re-

mained on the Pacific coast two years, engaged in mining, and then returned east, and in the spring of 1855 came to Iowa and bought 160 acres of Government land in Webster County at $1.25 an acre. He has improved his land and added to his first purchase until he now has 330 acres of choice land all under cultivation with good building improvements, and it is considered one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Flaherty was married in June, 1857, to Catherine Welch, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, daughter of James Welch, a pioneer of this county. They have eleven children—Katie, Margaret, Mary, Edward, Agnes, Thomas, William, Anna, John, David, Walter. In politics Mr. Flaherty is a Democrat, and one of the leaders of his party in the county. He has served as township trustee fifteen years, as a member of the school board twelve years, and on the county board of supervisors four years. He declined the nomination as representative in the Legislature in 1887. He has always taken an interest in the cause of education and all other enterprises of benefit to the community. He is one of the influential citizens of Douglas Township, and stands high in the estimation of the people. His wife died February 6, 1883. She was an estimable woman, and her death was not only a loss to her family, but to the entire community.

FREDERICK FOLGER, of Colfax Township, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Pawlet, Rutland County, May 4, 1844, a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Rogers) Folger, who in 1856 moved to Granville, Washington County, New York, where they still reside being now well advanced in years, both having passed the allotted three score years and ten. Frederick Folger was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Washington County, remaining at home until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Vermont Infantry, and served two years and ten months, until the close of the war, when he was discharged at Brattleboro, Vermont, in June, 1865. He participated in a number of active engagements, viz.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Brandy Station, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, most of the engagements attending the seige of Petersburg, and at Appomattox, when Lee surrendered, as well as a number of his important battles. Although he was in active service most of the time, and in some of the hardest fought battles of the war the only injury he ever received was a slight graze on the left wrist, made by a spent ball at the battle of the Wilderness. When the war was virtually at an end he was stricken down with nervous exhaustion which led to brain fever, the result of overwork, anxiety and exposure and for a month was in the hospital at Baltimore, Maryland. Comparatively few have borne the hardships incident to a soldier's life and boldly faced the dangers of so many hard-fought battles and escaped so fortunately. After the war he returned to New York and engaged in farming in Fort Edward Township, Washington County, until 1877, when he went west to Kansas, spending a year at Ottawa and a year at Wichita. He then spent the winter in the Indian Territory and from there went to Pueblo County, Colorado, and thence to Gunnison County. In July, 1883, he returned to New York, and in December, 1884, came to Webster County, Iowa, and settled in Colfax Township, and in the summer of 1887 bought his present farm. He is one of the representative farmers of the township

making a specialty of raising short-horn Durham cattle. He is a member of the township school board. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Gunnison Post, G.A.R., and also of the Masonic order.

THOMAS HARTIN resides on the northeast quarter of section 9, Deer Creek Township, where he settled in the spring of 1868. His land at that time was entirely unimproved, but is now one of the best farms in the township. His homestead contains 160 acres, and in addition to this he owns the southeast quarter of section 11. He was the first settler in the northern part of Deer Creek Township. He is a native of New Brunswick, born in 1834, a son of John and Mary M. (Ferguson) Hartin, natives of County Derry, Ireland. In 1832 they emigrated to New Brunswick and from there in 1865 to Webster County, and lived in Deer Creek Township until death. The mother died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years, and the father in 1886, aged eighty-four years. They had a family of nine children, only four of whom are now living. William lives on section 11, Deer Creek Township; Thomas, our subject; Rebecca and Mary Ann. In 1852 Thomas Hartin emigrated to Clayton County, Iowa, but returned to Canada and in September, 1853, came again to Clayton County, where he lived until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry, and served until March 17, 1866. The first two years of his service were spent in Missouri and Arkansas, later being in Tennessee. He was in active service all the time, and although he was never wounded, contracted a disease from which he has never recovered. He was at Memphis when the war closed, but the Government needing forces in Texas his regiment was sent there and remained nearly a year. His term of service extended over a period of three and a half years, and he was always found at his post a brave and faithful soldier. His record as a soldier has been supplemented by one equally as noble, as a private citizen, and he has the esteem of all who know him, his manliness and uprightness gaining the respect of all with whom he has any deal.

JOHN HAIRE, one of the well-known pioneers of Fort Dodge and the present efficient clerk of the courts of Webster County, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Clare, in 1821. He was reared to the mercantile business in the city of Dublin. In 1848 he came to America and for several years lived in Cincinnati, and while there married Miss Mary M. Cor, a native of that city. Having heard of the desirability of Fort Dodge as a place of residence and being impressed with the advantages for growth and enterprise that this then frontier town possessed, he, in 1855, decided to locate here and make a home for his family. He was one of the first merchants of the town and continued in business until 1870. From 1879 till 1885 he was county auditor and in 1886 was elected to his present position. Mr. Haire has a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters and several of his sons are prosperous business men. The eldest, David J., is deputy clerk of the courts of Webster County. In his religious faith Mr. Haire is a Catholic, and no citizen of Fort Dodge has been more devoted to the advancement of his church than he. He justly takes pride in the advancement his church has made from a small congregation

of worshipers, when Fort Dodge was but a missionary station and the place of worship a log building, to the present numerous body of worshipers, having one of the most beautiful churches in the State of Iowa. As a citizen Mr. Haire is highly esteemed for his upright, honest character and is well worthy of a place in the permanent record of the old settlers of Webster County.

MYRON S. FLEMING, general merchant in Badger, is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of the township. He was born in Kane County, Illinois, October 21, 1854, a son of William F. and Julia A. (LeDue) Fleming, the father a native of New York and a descendant of one of the early New England families, and the mother a native of Fairfield County, Connecticut, of French descent. William F. Fleming was a minister of the United Brethren church, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion left his pulpit and enlisted in the defense of his country. He was a member of Company H, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, and participated in a number of hard-fought battles. After the close of the war he followed his profession about a year, and then actuated by a desire to try his fortune in the gold fields of Idaho, he started with a party to make the journey to that territory with teams, and they have never since been heard from, and it is not known whether or not they ever reached their destination. In September, 1867, Mrs. Fleming brought her family to Iowa and settled in Cooper Township in the Haviland settlement, and there our subject received the most of his education and was prepared for business life. The early years of his life were spent in working on the farm in summer and in attending school in the winter, and later he spent some time clerking in a hardware store in Fort Dodge. Early in 1882 he started in business for himself, and became the pioneer merchant of Badger, and has since had a good trade which is constantly increasing. It was mainly through his influence that the post-office was located at Badger, and he was appointed the first postmaster and held the office until May 17, 1886. He is an active Republican in politics, but is not in any sense an office seeker, declining rather than accepting office. However, he has served two terms as justice of the peace, a position he still holds. He was married October 31, 1881, to Maggie A. Winsand, a native of Norway, daughter of Andrew and Bertha (Nelson) Winsand. They have three children—Josephine C., Andrew F. and William H. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

G. M. TAPPER, section 36, Elkhorn Township, is a native of Sweden, born August 2, 1825, a son of Peter Nelson. He was reared in his native country and served as a soldier eleven years, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Corporal. In 1855, accompanied by his wife and two children, he came to the United States, landing at Boston after a voyage of six and a half weeks. From there he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at the stone-mason's trade three years, and then went to LaSalle County, Illinois, and turned his attention to farming. In February, 1869, he came to Iowa and settled on a tract of wild land, which he has improved and has since made his home. His first purchase was eighty acres, but he has since bought 160

acres in Sumner Township, which he has also improved, and he also owns two residence lots in the town of Dayton. Mr. Tapper was married December 26, 1848, to Malvina Constantine Wulkan, daughter of Karl Gustav Wulkan. To them have been born three children, two in Sweden and one in Chicago, Illinois. Their son, John George, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and is now practicing in Elgin, Illinois. The daughters have both been successful teachers. The eldest, Ellen Augusta, is the wife of John Hawk, and the youngest, Anna Matilda, is the wife of Henry Hawk, and both live in Madison County, Iowa. In politics Mr. Tapper is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He is an esteemed citizen of the county, and has been honored with positions of trust and responsibility as the gift of his fellow citizens.

JOHN MALLINGER, section 27, Colfax Township, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, February 2, 1842, and when two years of age, in 1844, was brought by his parents to the United States. They spent the first winter in Buffalo, New York, and in the spring of 1845 moved to Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, and there the father died in 1862. John, being the youngest son, remained on the farm until 1875, when he came to Webster County, Iowa, and settled in Colfax Township, living on rented land a few years. In 1881 he bought 120 acres of land where he now lives, and has since added 160 acres to his farm, owning now 280 acres of good land. He is the representative man of his nationality in the township and is enterprising, public-spirited, taking an especial interest in the cause of education. He has filled the office of township trustee, discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the community. He has also served a number of years on the school board. He is not an enthusiast in politics, but generally votes with the Democratic party. He was married in November, 1866, to Miss Mary Barnich, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Mallinger have nine children—Peter, Matthew, William, John, Frank, Michael, Joseph, Andrew and Caroline.

E. KELLY, section 31, Colfax Township, enjoys the reputation of being the first actual settler of that township. He first settled on the land where he now resides in the fall of 1868, when there were but two residences between Fort Dodge and Webster City. Mr. Kelly was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in March, 1837, of Irish parentage. When he was but a small boy his father died and he was early thrown on his own resources. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and also worked at blacksmithing about two years. When about fifteen years old he accompanied his mother to Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, and remained there until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and served nearly three years. He had three brothers and five nephews in the Union army during that war. He participated in a number of engagements, the more important ones being at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He escaped injury except from an accident by the falling of a bridge when going out on picket duty, and on that occasion narrowly escaped death by drowning, being rescued by the as-

sistance of his brother, who happened to be near by. He was discharged at Montgomery, Alabama, in June, 1865, and returned to his home in Wisconsin. In 1868 he came to Webster County, and has since been a resident of Colfax Township. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, especially educational matters, and has been a school director a number of years. He has quite a local reputation as a veterinary surgeon, his knowledge in this direction being chiefly acquired by a long experience in the care and management of horses and cattle. In this way he has been a useful man, as he has always responded to the requests of his neighbors, day or night, and willingly rendered any assistance in his power when their stock was suffering from any difficulty coming within his knowledge. In politics he is a Democrat, but although a strong worker for his party at National elections, at local elections votes for the man he considers best fitted for the office. September 10, 1852, he married Johanna Flaherty, a native of Kings County, Ireland, and to them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters. Mrs. Kelly died in April, 1877.

JABEZ A. ADAMS, section 36, Elkhorn Township, has a fine farm of 160 acres, which he has improved and cultivated, it being a tract of wild land when settled on by Mr. Adams in 1870. He has a good residence and farm buildings, and near his house is a grove of three acres of native forest trees. Mr. Adams was born in Kane County, Illinois, in October, 1846, a son of James Adams, a descendant of an old New England family. He was given good educational advantages, and after leaving the public school attended McGelney's Seminary in DeKalb County, Illinois, three years. He then taught a number of years, and in 1872 was appointed principal of the school at Webster City, holding the position a year. In 1875 he was elected superintendent of schools of Webster County, a position he held four years. He now devotes his attention to his farm, although he still teaches during the winter. He was married January 6, 1874, to Ellen M. Persons, a native of the State of New York, daughter of Rev. R. Persons. They have three children—Lawrence, Ruth and Stella K. In politics Mr. Adams is a Democrat.

PATRICK FLAHERTY, section 31, Douglas Township, is one of the well-known agriculturists of the county. He was born in Maryland in 1840, and was fifteen years of age when his parents came to Webster County, and here he grew to manhood, remaining with his father until 1869, when he bought 132 acres of wild land which he has improved and since made his home. He now owns 212 acres of good land, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and is one of the leading citizens of his township, where he has spent the greater part of his life, and has seen the country develop from a wilderness to an advanced state of cultivation, and has been one of the most active in promoting this change. He was married in 1869 to Miss Bridget McNamara, a native of County Clare, Ireland, daughter of Daniel and Bridget McNamara, who came to Webster County in 1868. They have four children—Mary M., born in 1873; James P., born in 1875; Catherine C., born in 1877, and Daniel Emmet, born in 1879. In politics Mr. Flaherty

is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

JOHN FLAHERTY, the youngest son of Michael and Catherine Flaherty, was born in Maryland, and was eleven years old when his parents came to Iowa, and here he was reared and educated. He was married September 15, 1884, to Cecelia Ray, a daughter of Peter Ray, a pioneer of Fulton Township. They have two children—Mary M. and Catherine H. In politics Mr. Flaherty is independent.

ROBERT SCOTT, section 11, Pleasant Valley Township, has been indentified with Webster County since February, 1854. He was born at Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1814, a son of George Scott, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to America when a boy with his father, Francis Scott. The family first settled in Pennsylvania and subsequently moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, and thence to Jackson County, the same State, when Robert was a child. Both Francis and George Scott were engaged in establishing and running furnaces for many years in the iron regions of Ohio, and both died in that State. George Scott and wife had a family of six children, Robert being the only survivor of the family. Robert was quite young when his father died, but he remained with his mother until her death, which occurred several years later. He worked on a farm the earlier years of his life, and when nineteen years old went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was employed in burning charcoal for Gaylord & Gould. He then went to Lawrence County, where for a number of years he worked in the furnaces. In the fall of 1849 he was married in Greenup County, Kentucky, to Mary Ann Bush, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, January 8, 1833, a daughter of James Bush, who came to Iowa with Mr. Scott, and died in Webster County. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Scott moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and lived there two years, and in the latter part of February, 1854, started for Webster County. For a short time after coming his family occupied a log cabin in which had lived the notorious Lott, on the west side of the river. A few days after his arrival in the county he went to Fort Dodge, where he met Major Williams, who was then proprietor of the town, the troops having left. Mr. Williams kindly offered him one of his houses for the use of his family, which was accepted, and he at once moved to Fort Dodge. At that time the surveyors were at work surveying the original plat of the town. He rented forty acres of land of Major Williams and planted it to corn, but the cultivation of it was difficult, as a running vine started up in immense quantities, and threatened despite all efforts to choke out the corn. Mrs. Scott joined her husband with a hoe, and together they got rid of the nuisance and were rewarded with a fine crop of corn. In the fall of 1854, with the assistance of William Church, now of Webster City, he built a hewed-log house on the south side of Williams street. This was the first house built for a dwelling on the present site of the old town of Fort Dodge. The following year he took a claim in Douglas Township, on sections 15 and 16. This was before the land was surveyed, and it subsequently proved that section 15 was claimed by the River Company. Section 16 was school land, and when it came into market he purchased it. He lived there three years

and then returned to Fort Douglas and bought property, and in 1863 moved to the farm where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have had twelve children, ten of whom are living—Hannah, Lizzie, Martha Belle, Eliza J., John W., Thomas J., George W., Robert C., Charles M. and James F. Two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and honored members of society.

JUSTICE GUNTHER was one of the early settlers of Webster County. He was a native of Prussia, born December 3, 1833, and came to the United States when he was sixteen years old. After coming to this country he learned the mason's trade. In 1855 he came to Fort Dodge, and worked on the first brick building in the place. He remained in Fort Dodge about two years and then went to Illinois and lived near Chicago about a year. While there, February 7, 1857, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Weiss. Leaving Illinois he returned to Fort Dodge, and made this his home the rest of his life with the exception of one year during the war, when he was in Illinois. He devoted his entire attention to contracting and building, and was identified with all the best improvements of the town, and there are many monuments here of his skill, and the memory of his enterprising zeal is still warm in the hearts of the people. His death occurred February 10, 1879, the result of an accident when chopping in the woods. He was a highly respected citizen, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all. He, by his energy and good management, accumulated considerable property, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. In religion he was an active member of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Gunther had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living—L. D., Mary, Laura, Eustina, Anna, Louise and Clara.

MICHAEL FLAHERTY, deceased, was one of the prominent pioneers of Douglas Township. He was a native of Ireland, born in Galway County in 1799, a son of Edward Flaherty. He was reared in his native country, and was there married to Catherine Higgins, a native of the same place. In 1830 he came to the United States, and after a few years sent for his wife. They first located in Prince George's County, Maryland, where they lived three years. They then lived in Alleghany County, Maryland, until 1855, when they moved to Iowa, going by rail to Dubuque, and thence by stage to Fort Dodge. Mr. Flaherty bought the southeast quarter of section 31, Douglas Township, at $1.25 an acre, and this land he improved and made his home until his death, which occurred June 5, 1880, his wife's death preceding his by three months, taking place March 5, 1880. They had a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, all except the eldest born in Maryland. The daughter, Maggie, died in the third year of her age. The sons are Thomas, Michael, Edward, James, Patrick and John. Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty are members of the Catholic church. In politics he was a Democrat.

MICHAEL FLAHERTY, Jr., was born in Maryland in August, 1834, the second son of Michael and Catherine (Higgins) Flaherty. He was reared in his native State, and was twenty-one years of age

when he came with his father to Iowa. He now makes his home on the homestead of his father with his brother John. He is one of the representative men of the township, and has served as a member of the school board twenty years. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL REES is one of the representative early business men of Fort Dodge. He came here to represent the real estate firm of Hoyt Sherman & Co., of Des Moines. Mr. Sherman was a brother of General and Senator Sherman. The land office had just been located at Fort Dodge when Mr. Rees was sent here. In the early part of 1858 the firm name was changed to Samuel Rees & Co. The first lot sold in Fort Dodge was lot 3, in block 9, the deed being conveyed to Hoyt Sherman. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Rees engaged in the mercantile business. About a year later Angus McBane and W. W. Marlett joined him, and a general merchandise, banking and real estate business was carried on. This partnership continued three or four years, when the firm engaged exclusively in banking and real estate business. Later Mr. Marlett withdrew from the firm, and for three years Rees & McBane continued the business. The firm was then changed to Rees, McBane & Grant. Since 1870 Mr. Rees has been alone, and has given his attention exclusively to real estate and insurance. Mr. Rees is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Hamilton County, November 7, 1817, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDaniels) Rees, his father a native of Berkeley County, Virginia, and his mother of South Carolina, but reared in Berkeley County, where they were married. The father was reared a Quaker, but the mother was of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. Immediately after their marriage they moved to Highland County, Ohio, where the father cleared a farm, which he sold, and removed to Hamilton County, that he might be nearer the channel of commerce, he being a miller by trade, and with his brother-in-law, Samuel Bond, erected several mills in the early history of that county. He was a man of prominence, and represented his county in the Legislature of Ohio during several sessions, and was also at one time Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County. In 1832 he moved to Connersville, Indiana, and settled on a farm, where he died in 1843. Our subject's mother died soon after his birth, and his father subsequently married again. He had a family of eight children, four by the first and four by the second marriage, of whom but two are living—Samuel and his half-brother, William P. Rees, of Connersville, Indiana. In 1831, when in his fourteenth year, Samuel, Jr., entered the wholesale store of Avery, Sharpless & Co., of Cincinnati, to learn the details of business life. In 1832 Mr. Sharpless, who was the head of the firm, financially, died, and as a result the business was closed. However he continued to work for other parties until his health failed, when he resolved to go to California, but on his arrival at Des Moines he learned of the serious Indian troubles on the plains and concluded to locate in Iowa. Mr. Rees has been twice married; first in Connersville to Rebecca Reed, who died at that place in 1853. February 6, 1856, he married Eleanor Youse, also of Connersville. They have six sons—Hoyt S., Abner, agent of the American Express Company at Fort Dodge; W. Willson, American Express messenger between Sioux City and Hawarden; Fred Y., also connected with the American Express Company; Cuyler D., a student of the collegiate institute of

Fort Dodge, and Rhea, a student of the public schools. In 1857 Mr. Rees was elected Judge of Webster County, and served with ability but refused a reëlection. He has been identified with the Democratic party since attaining his majority. He was a strong Union man during the dark days of the Rebellion. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1859, serving during the session of 1860 and the extra session of 1861; was again elected in 1867 and the third time in 1876. His record as a legislator is an honorable one. He has always been more or less identified with the politics of his State, being always a zealous worker for his party. In 1876 he was mayor of Fort Dodge, and here, as elsewhere, served with ability.

CALEB VANDEVENDER, section 28, Washington Township, is one of the oldest settlers in the township. He came to Webster County in 1854, and entered and settled on the place where he now lives the same season, and he and his wife still live in the house which he built of lumber which grew on his place. He and his wife sawed the timber and rived the shingles of which their dwelling is made. Mr. Vandevender was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1804, a son of Christopher Vandevender, a native of New Jersey, and a pioneer of Western New York, as he was of Ohio, to which State he removed when Caleb was a boy. When Caleb was a young man he went back to the State of New York, and was engaged in boating for about two years. Later he returned to the State of Ohio, and married Isabella Malott. In 1845 they removed to Steuben County, Indiana, where they lived nine years, and in 1854 came to Webster County. But few of the early settlers remain, and Mr. and Mrs. Vandevender may be regarded as the oldest settlers now living in the township of Washington. Mr. Vandevender was married previous to his present marriage, his first wife dying in Ohio. Mr. Vandevender has four children by his first marriage, and four by his present marriage.

JOHN HOGAN, section 30, Colfax Township, is a native of Tipperary County, Ireland, born April 12, 1824. He was reared a farmer and educated in his native parish, remaining there until manhood. The last day of February, 1849, he left Ireland and went to Liverpool and from there sailed for America and after an uneventful voyage, landed in New York April 6. He found employment as a laborer on the Hudson River Railroad and in the fall of 1849 went to Ohio, and worked near Columbus until the following spring. He was there employed by the State in the stone quarries, three miles from Columbus, five consecutive summers, and during the winter worked at whatever he could fine to do. In the fall of 1854 he went to Gough's Landing, Mississippi, where he was employed in building a levee, and in the summer of 1855 worked at Columbus for the late Colonel Madira, coming to Iowa in the fall of that year, landing at Des Moines October 1, and about a month later came to Fort Dodge. At that time there were but few settlers in Fort Dodge, and none between that place and Webster City. He lived in Fort Dodge from November 3, 1855, until October 26, 1870, when he moved to the farm where he now lives. While in Fort Dodge he worked as a laborer at anything he could find to do, and being industrious was able the greater part of the time to find profitable employment. In August, 1857, he

was married to Miss Mary Williams who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, but came to this country in 1851 with her two brothers and two sisters. When Mr. Hogan settled in Colfax Township, he had 160 acres of land, but by industry and the help of his family they have added to it until they now have 280 acres of valuable land. Commencing in a small way with savings of a few years, he has kept steadily increasing in worldly possessions until he now is numbered among the well-to-do farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are the parents of eight children —Mary, Anna, Catherine, James, Maggie, John P., Nellie and Patrick, all at home. They are an intelligent family and have made the most of the educational advantages afforded them. Mr. Hogan has never aspired for official honors, but has served as treasurer of the school board seven years. He has always been among the foremost to encourage any enterprise for the public good. He is an advocate of temperance and has always been a total abstainer, having signed the pledge when sixteen years old at a meeting conducted by the celebrated Father Mathew, and has always religiously kept this pledge and considers this the mainspring of his successful business life. He has never given much attention to politics, but usually casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He and his family are members of Corpus Christi Catholic Church.

EDWARD FLAHERTY, section 31, Douglas Township, was born in Maryland, in 1835, and was twenty years of age when he accompanied his father, Michael Flaherty, to Webster County. In 1858 he went to Louisiana and remained a few months and then came north as far as Hannibal, Missouri, where he worked in a planing-mill for a time, and then came to Webster County and worked for his brother Thomas. August 2, 1862, in response to a call from President Lincoln, he enlisted and was assigned to Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. He participated in many hard fought battles among which were Fort DeRussey, Pleasant Hill, Old Town Creek, Old Oaks, Tupelo and Nashville. After the war he returned to Webster County. He had pre-empted 160 acres of land, but not being able to pay for it he sold eighty acres, which, however, he has since bought again. He has made all the improvements on his land and now has one of the best farms in the township. His fine residence was built in 1879 and is a model of convenience and good taste. Mr. Flaherty was married July 7, 1867, to Agnes Crowell, a native of County Galway, Ireland, a daughter of Thomas Crowell, who settled in Badger Township, this county, in 1857. In politics Mr. Flaherty affiliates with the Democratic party but is liberal in his views. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R. He is an honorable, upright business man and one of the leading citizens of Douglas Township. He has served some time as a member of the school board.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, section 7, Clay Township, is a native of Cornwall, England, born July 24, 1821, a son of Stephen and Ann (Shortridge) Williams. He was the sixth of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. He was reared in his native county, living there until 1852, when with his wife and one child he embarked on a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of forty-nine days landed at Quebec. From there they went up the St.

Lawrence River to Montreal and thence to Buffalo, New York, and from there across the lakes to Big Cliff, Michigan, on Lake Superior, where he worked in the copper mines until 1870, when he moved to Webster County, Iowa, and settled in Clay Township. He first worked in the Duncombe coal bank six months, and since then has given his attention to the cultivation of his farm. He was one of the first settlers of his neighborhood, his land being when he settled on it a tract of wild prairie. Here he has lived eighteen years, and has now one of the best farms in the township, all well improved with comfortable buildings, his farm being well adapted both to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Williams was married in 1851 to Jane Brooks, who was born in Cornwall, England, September 9, 1828, daughter of William and Mary (Lampen) Brooks. They have seven children—Elizabeth, wife of John Boucher, of Montana; Stephen, of Kalo; Mary Ann, widow of William Anderson, who was killed in an explosion in Montana; Jane, wife of John Anderson, of Montana; James, of Montana; Thomas and William, at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Williams was first a Democrat, and then a Republican, but of late has cast his suffrage with the Greenback party. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a firm believer in the Christian religion.

GEORGE W. GIBBS, clerk of Colfax Township, was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1858, a son of Myron and Catherine (Ferguson) Gibbs. His father was a native of the Green Mountain State, but settled in Pennsylvania in 1833, and was there married. His wife died when George W. was a small boy, and subsequently, in 1865, he moved to Webster County, Iowa. Here our subject was reared, receiving his education in the district schools of Washington Township, which at that time did not afford very good advantages, but by diligent study he acquired a fair education. He has never sought official honors, but the yeomanry of Colfax Township, recognizing his ability, honored him by an election to his present position, which he is filling in an efficient and satisfactory manner. In politics he is a warm supporter of the Republican party. He was married July 29, 1880, to Miss L. A. Poor, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of George W. and Ellen (Taylor) Poor, who came to Webster County in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have one daughter—Aggie B., born July 31, 1881. Mr. Gibbs is a successful farmer, and in addition to his homestead owns 160 acres on section 18, Roland Township.

H. EBERT, section 32, Cooper Township, is one of the prominent early settlers of Webster County. He is a native of Saxony, Germany, born March 2, 1831. When about fourteen years old he began to learn the trade of a miller, his father being engaged in that business. He remained at home until eighteen years old, and then spent five years in other parts of his native country working at his trade. July 21, 1854, he sailed from Bremen in the ship Germania, for America, and thirteen days later arrived in New York. His intention was to settle in St. Louis, where he had acquaintances, but he was persuaded by parties he met in New York to change his plans, and accordingly came to Iowa, locating in Dubuque. He remained there but a year, and in the fall of 1855 came to Fort Dodge, which at that

time contained but few dwellings and business places. He worked at his trade in Fort Dodge about nine years, and then for four years was in the old Finton mill, a mile from town. In 1866 he bought eighty acres of land where he now lives, on which he settled in 1868. At that time it was a tract of unbroken prairie, but by the industry and energy characteristic of his nationality he has converted it into a well improved farm, his buildings being commodious and in good repair. Although enterprising and public spirited Mr. Ebert has never sought official honors, preferring the quiet pursuits of farm life. He is one of the prosperous and wealthy farmers of the township, and is numbered among its representative citizens. He married Anna Stina Seifert, a native of Germany, and they have four children—Margaret, Louis, Lena and Ernest. In politics Mr. Ebert was formerly a Republican, but of late has supported the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

G. H. PIERCE, Douglas Township, was born in Carmel, Putnam County, New York, August 17, 1830, a son of Harvey and Mary (Hill) Pierce. When he was sixteen years old he entered Hamilton College and later graduated from the State Normal School, at Albany. Soon after his graduation he was appointed principal of the schools of West Point, and remained there a year. He then returned to Carmel and took charge of the schools there a year when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to give up teaching and obtained a situation as ticket agent for P. T. Barnum, and remained with him seven years, visiting all the States in the Union, and Mexico, South America, Canada, and the West India Islands. In 1857 he again took a school in New York, and in 1858 came to Iowa and for a year was professor of mathematics in Fayette College. In 1859 he came to Webster County and bought land in Douglas Township. In the fall of that year he returned to his native State and again engaged in teaching. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Seventeenth New York Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, and later was transferred to the Eighth New York, and participated in quieting the mob in Baltimore under General Butler. From there he went to Washington, where the regiment was on duty sixty days, and then returned to New York. He assisted in recruiting a company for the Fifty-ninth New York, and was commissioned its First Lieutenant. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac and participated in the engagements at Yorktown, Antietem and Fredericksburg. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to New York but was not contented to stay at home when his services were needed at the front, and he soon after enlisted as a private in the Sixth New York, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness and at Petersburg, his regiment being the first to enter the latter place. He was discharged in September, 1865, and soon after came to Webster County. He located on his land in 1876 and now has a good farm, having added to his first purchase until he owns 480 acres, half being in Douglas and half in Johnson Township. He is one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county, making a specialty of Holstein cattle. In politics Mr. Pierce is a Republican. He has served six years as county surveyor and platted most of the public roads in the county. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, G. A. R. He was married in Buffalo, New York, to Carrie P. Titus, and

to them were born four children—Hattie, William, Cornelius and Jennie. Mrs. Pierce died in 1876, and in November, 1879, Mr. Pierce married Jane Vance. They have four children—Carrie, Roy, Frank and Ray.

SEELEY M. SHERMAN, of Fort Dodge, is one of the early settlers of Webster County. He was born in Bennington County, Vermont, May 26, 1808, a son of Seeley Sherman, Sr., a native of Connecticut. The family are of early New England origin. The grandfather of the subject of this notice, Enoch Sherman, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. About 1818 the family moved to Washington County, New York, where the father died. When Seeley M. Sherman was twenty years old he went back to his native county in Vermont, and on Christmas day, 1827, married Miss Julia Flower. In 1833 he settled in the town of Rupert, in Bennington County, and engaged at mechanical work. He continued in his native county till 1846, when he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and accepted employment in a machine shop. His main object in going to Lowell was to give his children better advantages for education, and also to obtain a more thorough knowledge of mechanical work. In 1850 he removed to Troy, New York, and thence after a year to Whitehall, New York, and four years later, 1855, he came to Iowa. Soon after coming here, or in April, 1856, he made a claim of a quarter section of land in Humboldt County, which he entered when the land came into market. On this land he lived till 1861, when he removed to Fort Dodge. The same year he succeeded his son Charles A. as postmaster, Charles having entered the army. Mr. Sherman continued postmaster till the Johnson administration, and since that time has been engaged the greater part of the time as a general mechanic. In the summer of 1855 Mr. Sherman hewed the logs and erected the first building on the town plat, except a small building which was put up for an office of some kind. He also erected a dwelling-house in the fall of 1855, which was the first dwelling erected on the town plat. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Sherman settled on his land in Humboldt County. He assisted in organizing that county, and was one of a committee of two to locate the county seat. In November, 1861, his wife was called to Whitehall, New York, to visit a sick daughter. In April, 1862, she started on her return, accompanied by her son's wife. They came by way of Des Moines and Boonesboro, and thence by stage. The streams were at that time much swollen, and the bridge across the Boone River had been carried away by high water, so that the stage from the south was unable to cross, and was met on the opposite side of the river by the stage from Fort Dodge. On arriving at the crossing, the passengers from the south were transferred to a boat in which they were to cross the river to meet the stage which had arrived on the opposite side of the river from Fort Dodge. The boat was propelled by oars in the hands of a boy. The driver of the stage from Fort Dodge insisted that the baggage of the passengers and the mail be placed in the boat, saying that he would not wait for a second trip. This was done, and proved a fatal error, as, when about half way across, the boat capsized, and Mrs. Sherman and her daughter, Mrs. Tirzah Vincent, and the latter's child, Kate, were drowned. On the 29th of March, 1865, Mr. Sherman was married to Mrs. Lucy Taft, formerly Lucy Stevens, a native of Jefferson County, New York, and removed to Vermont with her

father when six years old, her mother having died previous to that time. She was reared in Vermont, and married Aaron Palmer Taft in 1843, and in the fall of 1851 came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where Mr. Taft died in December, 1858. Mr. Sherman has three children by his first marriage—Charles A., of Boonesboro, Iowa; Celia, wife of Henry C. Hall, of Whitehall, New York; and Benjamin S., also of Boonesboro. Mrs. Sherman has a son by her first marriage—Stillman P. Taft, in St. Louis, Missouri. It will be seen that both Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are early settlers of Iowa, and are numbered among the highly esteemed citizens of Fort Dodge. Mr. Sherman is a member of the Christian church, with which he became identified in 1836. Mr. Sherman has never taken an active part in politics, but voted for many years the Republican ticket. He is a strong temperance advocate, and was one of nine young men who in 1832 organized the first temperance society in Vermont.

EMANUEL E. PRUSIA is the pioneer hardware merchant of Fort Dodge. He first engaged in business in September, 1855, in the employ of Klinedob & Ward, the former being his step-father, and afterward became a partner of the firm. In 1857 his step-father died and the firm became Prusia & Klinedob, George M. Klinedob succeeding his father. The latter died in 1868, and from that time until 1883 Mr. Prusia remained alone, when the present firm of E. E. Prusia & Co. was formed, he being now associated with J. J. Rutka and J. J. Brown. This firm does a large business, both wholesale and retail, carrying the largest stock between Des Moines and St. Paul and Dubuque and Sioux City. Mr. Prusia was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 3, 1835. His father, Christian Prusia, died when he was three years of age and his mother afterward married George Klinedob, with whom the family came to Iowa in 1849. Mr. Prusia married Mary A. Colwell, daughter of Charles Collwell, of Douglas Township. Mrs. Prusia died in August, 1886. To them were born two sons—Frank E. and Leon Bartlett. Mr. Prusia is a member of the Odd Fellows and Good Templar's order. He is a Republican in his political affiliations.

ELLISON ELY, section 36, Newark Township, was born in Wayne County, New York, March 25, 1842, the third son of Henry and Nancy (Carruthers) Ely. In 1854 the family moved to Hillsdale County, Michigan, where the father died, and in 1858 the mother moved with her children to Stark County, Illinois. Ellison remained with his mother until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1861 enlisted for three years and was assigned to Company H, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. December 28, 1863, he re-enlisted as a veteran and served until September 25, 1865, when he was discharged at Camp Irwin, Texas. He participated in a number of hard fought battles, among others being Corinth, Farmington, Nashville, Stone River, Atlanta and Chattanooga. He was wounded at Chickamauga by a ball passing through his right shoulder, and was in the hospital at Nashville some time when he was sent home on sick furlough. After his discharge he lived in Illinois about a year and a half, and in 1867 came to Iowa and rented land in Hamilton County three years, and in 1870 moved to Newark Township, Webster County, and took up a homestead of eighty acres,

to which he has since added until he now has a fine farm of 240 acres all well improved. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township and takes an interest in public affairs but has never aspired for official honors, preferring the quiet pursuits of rural life. He is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He was married September 28, 1869, to Alice R. Simmerman, a native of Stark County, Illinois, a daughter of David and Sarah A. (Durand) Simmerman, who moved to Warren County, Iowa, in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Ely have six children—Lavina C., Everett G., Sarah G., Martha, Edwin G. and Franklin D. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THEODORE P. STEARNS, section 22, Johnson Township, was born in Lamoille County, Vermont, August 22, 1829, the eldest of nine children of Junius and Ann M. (Hunt) Stearns, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of Massachusetts. He was given good educational advantages, completing his course at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1858 began the study of law with Judge Henry Stowell, of Vermont, remaining with him two years. In April, 1861, he enlisted at the call for three months' men, and in December of the same year again enlisted in the three years' service, and was assigned to Company E, Seventh Vermont Infantry. His regiment was ordered south via the West Indies, and landed at Ship Island, and later was stationed at New Orleans. They took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and from there went to Baton Rouge, and the September following, to Pensacola, Florida, where they spent the winter on garrison duty. In 1863 he returned home on veteran furlough and on his return to the ranks took part in the capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile, and thence up the Tombigbee River. At the close of the war he was stationed in Texas, and there discharged in February, 1866. He then went to New Orleans, and from there to Grundy County, Missouri, where he remained until August, 1866, when he came to Iowa, and the following month settled on the land, which is now his home. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, located near the town of Barnum, which is well improved, and is one of the pleasantest homes in the township. Mr. Stearns was married May 1, 1866, to Mrs. Mary (Hoisinger) Stearns, the widow of his brother Newell, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service of his country. He left two children—Frank W. and Mary Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have six children—Susan R., Anna Laura, William A., Harry, Clara, and Grace D. In politics Mr. Stearns is a Republican. He is a member of Fort Donelson Post, G. A. R., at Fort Dodge. He and his wife and four of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK R. MASON is one of the earliest settlers of Hamilton County, and his name deserves a prominent place in its history. He was the eleventh child in a family of twelve children, and was born in the town of Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the 27th day of March, 1836, of Scotch-English parentage. His father, Jesse Mason, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Sally Thompson. His parents were strong, healthy, honest people, and he inherited from them good health and sturdy manhood. Like other

boys in rural districts he worked on the farm in summer and attended the district school in winter. In early life he thus formed habits of industry and economy, which have been of great service to him in his manhood. In the fall of 1855, when but nineteen years old, he left his New England home to seek his fortune in the west, and on the 29th day of November arrived at the little settlement on the banks of the Boone, where Webster City is now located. Since then he has called this his home. In March, 1857, the news came to the little frontier town that forty-nine persons had been massacred by the Sioux Indians at Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, and volunteers were called for to go forward to bury the dead and protect the living, and among other young men the subject of this sketch volunteered to go, and was made Second Lieutenant of his company. There were no roads or houses and the snow was very deep, and it was almost impossible to make the trip, and the privations and hardships of the expedition can never be fully realized. In 1887 the county of Hamilton put up a brass tablet in the court-house in memory of her heroic volunteers, and at that time Mr. Mason wrote a paper giving a detailed statement of the part taken by his command in the expedition, which is now a part of the history of the State. In 1860 he, with his brother B. C. and others, went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. They located in the middle bank, 160 miles west of Denver, where the town of Breckinridge is now situated, but they did not meet with any marked success and returned to Webster City in the fall. In February, 1861, he went to Roxton Falls, Province of Quebec, Canada, to take charge of the great tannery of F. Shaw & Brothers, the largest tannery in the world, located at this place, and remained in their employ as foreman of the business until June, 1869, when he returned to Webster City. Most of the time since that date he has been engaged in machine and hardware business in Webster City. Mr. Mason has been married twice. In 1858 he married Lucy A. Howes, daughter of Henry Howes, of Cummington, Massachusetts. By this union he had five children—Alice E., a young lady of culture and refinement, now for several years past a teacher in the public school in Webster City; Rosa M., the wife of D. G. Rop, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Lovina B., a young lady of much promise, now a pupil in the high school, and Abbott L. and Jennie L., both deceased. Mrs. Mason was a model wife and mother. She was industrious and frugal in the management of her household affairs, cheerful and lady-like in her intercourse with her neighbors and friends, and devoted and affectionate to her husband and children. She was never robust and after the death of her two children her hold on life weakened gradually until she died on the 11th day of August, 1873, and passed to the better land. On the 11th day of August, 1876, Mr. Mason married Miss Belle R. Willson, of Webster City. By this union he has two sons—Harrold P. and Jesse, good, healthy, promising boys. No woman could be a better wife and mother than the present Mrs. Mason. Mr. Mason has taken a great interest in the public schools of the city and has served on the board of directors of the independent district and in the city council, and is a man of great decision of character and prompt action in all public affairs, and a man who is strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and strongly attached to his family and friends.